"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and Thursday; moderate west winds.
For full weather report see Page 23.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,788. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1917.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

3,500 SHIP LOADERS STRIKE; THREATEN TO TIE UP HARBOR

Head of Longshoremen's Union Says 50,000 Men May Be Called from Work.

DELAY CARGOES FOR ALLIES

Trouble Grows Out of Refusal of Mercantile Marine to Dismiss a Foreman.

MANY PIERS ARE NOW IDLE

No Difference as to Wages or Hours of Labor to be Adjusted.

Because the International Mercantile Marine Company insisted on putting a foreman back to work against the protests of the longshoremen employed by that company on the Chelsea piers, 3,000 longshoremen have struck work on the Cunard, White Star, and Atlantic Transport Line piers in New York, and 500 more have quit the Holland-America line pier at Hoboken in sympathy. The union allowed the men working on Pier 62 to finish loading an American liner because they said they did not want to embarrass the Government by delaying the mails. That was the only one of the Chelsea piers from 53 north that exhibited any sign of activity after 12 o'clock yesterday. The coopers, checkers, and other men employed in handling cargo were called out in sympathy with the longshoremen.

John F. Riley, President of the District Council of the International Longshoremen's Association, said last night that if the International Mercantile Marine Company would discharge Frank Larbardo, the foreman who had antagonized the men on Pier 60, because he was a strikebreaker and adverse to their organization, the strike would be called off immediately. A new contract with the steamship companies was being drawn up and would be ready for signing in a few days, Mr. Riley said, and there was no other cause for dissatisfaction.

Threat to Stop 50,000.

"If the international Mercantile Marine Company persists in its attitude in retaining Larbardo," he continued, "then we will call out between 45,000 and 50,000 workers in New York and Hoboken and tie up the commerce of the entire port."

An official of the company said that when the trouble first started ten weeks ago over Foreman Larbardo the union representative agreed to arbitrate the matter in dispute, and he was laid off pending a settlement. After nearly nine weeks had elapsed the union notified the company it would not agree to arbitration, and demanded that Larbardo should be dismissed on the ground that he had discharged one of their members wrongfully, was a strikebreaker, an enemy to the organization, and was not a citizen of the United States. The company decided to put Larbardo back to work last Saturday, because he had done his duty in discharging a man who had left the pier to get a drink against the orders of the foreman. Directly this became known on the Chelsea piers, operated by the International Mercantile Marine Company, the longshoremen working on the White Star ships struck, and those on the Atlantic Transport Line followed yesterday morning.

At noon the men on the Cunard piers, from 53 to 56, struck in sympathy and 500 longshoremen quit in Hoboken at the same time. The men employed by the French Line at Pier 84, North River, foot of West Forty fourth Street, worked through the day, but it is expected that they will be called out this morning with the 3,000 men employed along the North River on coastwise vessels.

So far the Government at Washington has taken no steps to intercede in the matter. Representatives of the International Mercantile Marine Company met President Riley and other officials of the men's union late on Monday in conference, but nothing came of it, and in the meantime the loading of the big ships with supplies badly needed by the Allies is delayed.

Protest Against Larbardo.

In an interview yesterday Mr. Riley said Larbardo had organized a gang of strikebreakers in 1907 to fight the longshoremen and had no sympathy with the union. He was an Italian, Riley said, and did not understand their ways.

"It has been a custom for more than forty years in New York," he went on, "for the longshoremen to go out at 10 o'clock in the morning, 3:30 in the afternoon, and 9 o'clock at night for refreshment, and the companies have always recognized it. The men went out without asking the permission of the foreman on the piers or ships. In the case that caused the protest against Larbardo, a man working on the Baltic at Pier 61 nearly ten weeks ago was seized with an attack of cramps, and asked permission to go off the pier and get some medicine. The foreman said the man was not ill, only wanted to go to a saloon, and refused permission. The man went to a drug store in spite of Larbardo, and when he returned the foreman told him he was discharged. The men immediately struck work on the Baltic, and did not go back until three days later, when the officials of the International Mercantile Marine Company agreed to lay Larbardo off.

"Nothing further occurred," President Riley said, "until Saturday when the foreman was sent back to work on Pier 60 and our men quit. It is now a fight for the rights and protection of the Longshoremen's Union and will be

Continued on Page 5.

Your family will be safe at Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C., finest summer resort in the world. Not a cure, sick guests not admitted.—Advt.

$2,430,000,000 War Budget Asked From French Deputies

PARIS, Sept. 18.—A bill appropriating 12,150,000,000 francs, ($2,430,000,000,) for the fourth quarter of 1917 was introduced in the Chamber of Deputies today by Louis L. Klotz, Minister of Finance. The measure carries 1,200,000,000 francs more than was appropriated for the third quarter of 1917. More than half of the increase is for the War Department, while the navy requires 157,000,000 francs additional.

The progression of appropriations for carrying on the war is shown by the schedule attached to the bill, as follows: 1914, 1,173,000,000 francs monthly; 1915, 1,814,000,000 francs; 1916, 1,980,000,000 francs; 1917, 2,909,000,000 francs.

The total appropriations since the beginning of the war, including those for military operations as well as for civil administration, to the end of 1917, are 103,000,000,000 francs.

MOVING TO SETTLE SHIPYARD STRIKE

Hurley, Daniels, and Gompers in Conference Over the Pacific Coast Trouble.

OUTLOOK MORE FAVORABLE

Shipping Board Chairman to Start for San Francisco Today with Conciliator.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Employers and employes involved in the labor disputes in shipyards on the Pacific Coast as well as in other parts of the country are to be asked to come to a speedy agreement to aid the Government in its work, and if necessary President Wilson may take a hand in settling the trouble which threaten serious interference with the Government's plans.

The White House is holding off from entering the dispute, which has been left largely in the hands of the Shipping Board, the newly organized adjustment commission, and President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor.

The situation has come to a point where the Shipping Board realizes that in the interests of the nation a settlement must be reached without unnecessary delay. Officials are satisfied that an adjustment will be reached when the situation is placed before the warring factions on that basis.

The Government today undertook to settle the strike at San Francisco without awaiting a basic agreement on other strikes in Seattle shipyards. Reports to the Shipping Board from Captain A. F. Pillsbury, the board's agent on the Pacific Coast, indicated a more favorable outlook on the situation, which is interfering with one-eighth of the Government's ship construction.

Chairman Hruley of the Shipping Board expects to leave for San Francisco tomorrow with William Blackmon, a Department of Labor conciliator. Before departing he will confer further with Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor and Chairman of the Defense Council's Labor Committee, to whom he appealed today for aid. He tried unsuccessfully today to get into communication with San Francisco by long distance telephone.

Secretary Wilson has ordered W. T. Boyce, Assistant Commissioner of Immigration at San Francisco, to offer his services as mediator. Secretary Daniels also has joined in the Government's efforts. He conferred today with Mr. Hurley concerning the effect of wage increases on navy contracts.

Mr. Hurley said tonight that he believed the strikes on the Pacific Coast would end soon under an agreement by which the men will receive higher pay, the burden of which would be divided between the shipbuilders and the Government, with the Government's proportion larger for builders making small profits He will suggest such a plan at San Francisco, Seattle, Portland, and other coast cities, which he plans to visit next week.

Officials of the Shipping Board hold that the wage problem belongs primarily to the workmen and the companies, and that the Government's interest is only that of the owner of ships whose construction is held up by the disputes. Some officials think the ship companies should have made more earnest efforts to reach an agreement with their workmen, without passing the responsibility to the Government. Special resentment is felt over reports that a few employers told union leaders that the Government would not allow wage increases.

Navy contracts involved in the strike are virtually all of the cost-plus-a-percentage-of-profit type, adopted to meet precisely the situation that has arisen. Under the cost-plus contract the Government would absorb at least some increased wage scales. So far, however, no suggestion that the Navy Department authorize increases at the San Francisco plant has been received.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 18.—Government machinery moved rapidly today to settle the strike of approximately 25,000 iron workers and shipbuilders whose walkout Monday morning, after rejection of higher wage demands, paralyzed one hundred or more great and small industrial plants in San Francisco and vicinity and tied up war emergency construction totalling $150,000,000.

A conference called by W. T. Boyce, an Assistant Immigration Commissioner appointed today by Secretary of Labor Wilson as Federal mediator and conciliator, was attended by committees of the California Metal Trades Association and the Iron Trades Council, the organization of employers and employes. They discussed a plan whereby the striking craftsmen, members of twenty-five unions, might return to work with pay based on the scale of wages paid at Mare Island Navy Yard.

FLAGS CLEANSED.
MAIL OR EXPRESS Us your flags and Bunting—Dry Cleanse, Wash and renovate equal to new. 98 years' experience has made us 100% efficient. Price 5 cents per sq. ft. BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO., West New Brighton, Staten Island.—Advt.

BIGGEST AIR RAID ON MOONLIT VENICE A TORNADO OF NOISE

Times Correspondent's Nightmare Experience Under Fire of 24 Austrian Airplanes.

ATTACK LASTS THREE HOURS

Bombs Burst Close to Observer's Post, a Hotel Doorway, and Shrapnel Spatters Like Hail

AS GUNS ROAR FURIOUSLY

But After the Uproar It Is Found No One Is Hurt and Little Damage Is Done.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Copyright, 1917, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VENICE, Sept. 17.—I have just passed through a hashish dream. It has been a cataclysm of exotic loveliness and nightmares, like a frenzy of absinthe. Some time I shall get a hashish fiend and an absinthe maniac together and compare their experiences with a night that I have just lived in Venice under the greatest air raid of the entire war.

After our brilliant days and nights along the Italian front in Austria, I dropped off the train at Venice to get a good night's rest. Venice, as I have understood it, is a mild opiate and good for taking when the nervous system need repose. And Venice, no matter what the time of taking—in peace or war, under air raids or only drifting in the moonlight on the Grand Canal—always remains a wonderful and memorable dream. I believe that, after Paris, no city in all the world strikes the imagination of Americans so much as Venice. Next to Paris, they would dislike most to see Venice destroyed by an enemy. Therefore, I shall attempt to describe my night there under Austrian bombs exactly as it happened. If I employ such hectic terms as hashish and absinthe, it is because the night brought only temporary insanity from which Venice emerged with comparatively few scars.

Permits for Entering Venice.

Venice is now the most difficult city of Europe to enter. Even Italians are not permitted to go and come at will. Even residents must have special permission to remain. In my case it was necessary to have my credentials from the supreme command of the armies visèd by the Admiralty before they would let me in. The few trains that enter and leave the Venice station are run exclusively for the benefit of the Admiralty, and very few persons does the Admiralty consider have business there. Consequently the station is not crowded. There are just enough gondolas and porters waiting for the persons who the officials know in advance will alight from a particular train.

In my case I was the only person; so just one gondola, one porter, and one officer took me in hand. The officer explained that my coming had been reported in advance by telephone. He asked me how long I wished to remain. I told him, and he noted on my passport the time when I was due to depart. He told the gondolier that I would go to the Hotel Royal Danieli, on the Canal San Marco, where also I was expected and would be received. The Royal Danieli is the only good hotel open, and I discovered that it, too, was run chiefly for the benefit of the Admiralty and persons whom the Admiralty approved. The affair was all so prescribed that I liked it. Even my sleeping berth would be arranged for me in the train by which I had chosen to depart.

As I leaned back in my gondola, and we softly floated down the Grand Canal, I imagined myself back in the ancient Venice of the Doges, when all men were Princes who had but to speak and be obeyed. Here was all their autocracy and power come back, and there was the full moon bathing their marble palaces in splendor. For many generations Venice has not been seen as I saw it that night on my arrival, and it is not likely that I shall ever see it that way again. When the war is over that part of Venice which remains will have lights again, and tourists and guides. This was the Venice that almost ruled the world, where merchants were kings, but kings of taste and imagination. It was the Venice of charm, romance, and mystery; the Venice of deep shadows and brilliant shafts of moonlight that illumined the marble frescoes and balustrades and irradiated the waters so that they gleamed like shoals of diamonds. Several gondolas floated silently by with only tiny hooded blue lights at their prows.

"In the Air! Good Watch."

We were passing the famous House of Gold when I heard a strange, unforgettable cry floating over the waters. It was a cry never heard before in all the world. It haunted me as it was taken up from housetop to housetop, until it traveled far off and became faint and then died out in ghostly silence. That cry has come to Venice with the war: "Per l'aria! Buona guardia!" (For the air! Good watch!) It is a common cry of the night. Whenever there is a moon the watchers on the housetops thus tell the good people of Venice that no enemy aircraft are in sight.

Until I first heard the cry I had given no thought to the menace of the air; but then I lay back in the gondola and looked into the brilliancy of the perfect Adriatic night. "Per l'aria! Buona guardia!" The ghostly cry came floating

Continued on Page 2.

Greatest Concert of the Age; Madison Sq. Garden, Sept. 27, 1917. Have you your seats?—Advt.

Army Officer and Private Add to Story of Battle With U-Boats Near French Port

Further details of an attack by German submarines on an American transport convoy, in the course of which several U-boats were reported to have been sunk, reached THE TIMES last night in the form of two letters. One, from an American regular army officer, hinted at the engagement, while the other, from an enlisted man, described the battle, asserting that five of the submarines had been destroyed.

THE TIMES last week printed two letters from men on transports, both of which reported a battle with submarines, occuring when the ships were about twenty miles from the shores of France. The letters said that two airplanes took part in the attack and that four U-boats had gone down under the fire of the American guns. One writer asserted that the bodies of forty-seven German seamen had been seen.

The letter from the army officer which THE TIMES obtained had been written to a friend here. It said the writer was not permitted to tell the exact details of what had happened when the ship (he was in the same fleet as the former two writers) neared France. He remarked, however, that the "affair" lasted something over an hour, and that after it was over, "the sea was covered with dead fish."

The letter from the enlisted man was written to his father. It came through as the others did by the hand of a returning sailor, who mailed it as soon as he reached this side. It read in part as follows:

Sunday the 19th we had our first scare. Sighted a submarine at 2 P. M., but the destroyers drove it off. We were then 200 miles from shore, and zigzagged often. Monday morning, however, we had it hot and plenty. At 9 A. M., when within fifteen miles of shore, we were attacked in force by about ten submarines. The battle lasted an hour and a half, and was exciting to say the least. The first periscope appeared only a half mile in front, and the guns got busy. In short, our ships accounted for five submarines; the destroyers sank three and our ship sank two. Our ship was the flagship, and money ship, and carried the finest regiment of engineers, and so they were after us. It was the biggest engagement with subs that has yet taken place in the war. One torpedo missed us by thirty feet, and the destroyer sank a submarine only 200 feet from us. We surely were lucky, and thankful, when we were safely landed.

Officers of the steamship lines to which the transports referred to above belong refused to confirm the story of any attack by U-boats on the convoy. So far, Washington has only given out one account of a battle with submarines, which occurred the last of August. This report at first declared that six U-boats had been sunk, but was later corrected to state that only one of the raiders was destroyed.

300,000 MORE MEN TO CAMPS TODAY

When They Reach the Cantonments Half the First Draft Quota Will Be in Training.

EQUIPMENT CATCHING UP

War Department Is Now Confronted with Problem of Filling Up the Guard Divisions.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Marshaled for the last time as civilians and under civilian authority, more than 300,000 men of the National Army will go forward tomorrow to the sixteen cantonments to be trained for the war. Their next move will be as fighting men toward the battlefields of France.

The whole nation will be astir with the movements of the selective forces. The men represent approximately 45 per cent. of the total quota under the first call from each of nearly 5,000 local boards. Already at the camps is the advance guard of 5 per cent. of the total, composed of experienced men, including cooks. Out of this has been created a skeleton organization into which the second increment will begin to be absorbed tomorrow. When the last men of this increment arrive, the camps will house half of the first call forces, or 343,500 men, and the other half will follow as rapidly as quarters and equipment are made available.

In a statement tonight the War Department says that the enormous task of obtaining equipment and supplies for the army is moving satisfactorily. Some men of the National Army may be only partly equipped for some time after they are mobilized, and no attempt will be made to furnish them with full war equipment until the eve of their departure for Europe. Some civilian clothing, such as overcoats, will have to be used for a time, because the clothing industry has not yet caught up with its work.

With the mobilization of half of the 687,000 men of the first call under the selective law in progress, the question arises as to whether that number of men will be sufficient to fill all units of the National Guard and National Army. There are indications that a deficiency in men will be disclosed when official reports from all the thirty-two training camps are available.

Seventeen Fighting Divisions.

Seventeen divisions of the National Guard have been organized, but with the exception of the New York, Pennsylvania, and a few others, and the Forty-second Division, they are not at maximum war strength. The fighting strength of the seventeen divisions under the new tables of organization would be 623,000 men, supplemented by many thousands of auxiliary troops. Whatever deficiencies there are will be supplied promptly from the national army, as the guard will go first to the front.

Since the President called the first 687,000 men of the national army, the Signal Corps, including the Aviation Section, has been greatly expanded. Nearly 100,000 additional men must be transferred to this service alone. The Medical Corps also has been greatly increased and numerous necessary auxiliary units for immediate duty abroad, not thought of when the call was made, have been organized. Where enlisted men of the guard or the regular army have been taken, their places will have to be filled by national army men.

So far as known, no definite figure as to the probable total deficiency in men has been compiled, nor any estimate prepared in the absence of complete reports from all guard divisions and auxiliary corps. It is not unlikely, however, that when the national army divisions are organized, many vacancies will be found at the cantonments, and it will be necessary to make a second call on the drafted forces or train incomplete divisions. Divisions will go to France only at maximum strength.

In a statement today the War Department says that the industries of the country are expanding rapidly to meet the army supply demands, and only minor shortages are expected at the training camps. Quartermaster officials regard the food situation as satisfactory. The problem of obtaining clothing and

Continued on Page 3.

GREAT FIRE SALE OF PERIOD Furniture. Entire stock must be sold regardless of cost. Majority not damaged. Manges Bros., 115 & 117 West 23d St.—Advt.

"Drink Sun-Ray Water Purest Water in the World."—Advt.

LIBERTY BONDS READY NEXT WEEK

McAdoo Announces That Delivery of the Securities Will Begin on Sept. 26.

8,700,000 PIECES OF PAPER

Purchasers of Large Numbers of Small Bonds Asked to Hold Certificates for the Present.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The Secretary of the Treasury tonight issued a circular announcing that on Sept. 26 all demands for delivery of definitive bonds of the Liberty Loan can be complied with in reasonable measure of promptness.

He urges, however, that so far as practicable employers and banks that bought large holdings in small denominations to accommodate employes and patrons who desired bonds of small denominations which they could pay for in installments should endeavor to consolidate their purchases and take registered bonds rather than coupon bonds, or hold the interim certificates until Congress acts on the bill providing 4 per cent. on the next offering.

Deliveries of definitive bonds will be made through the Federal Reserve Banks on surrender of interim certificates. Until June 15, 1918, no charge will be made for the conversion of the non-taxable 3½ per cent. bonds of the first Liberty Loan into the 4 per cent. bonds of the second issue. No charge will be made for conversion of small bonds of the first issue into the larger denominations or for the issue of coupon bonds in exchange for registered bonds. Nor will any charge be made for the transfer for the registered bonds.

The Secretary's statement follows:

LIBERTY LOAN.
DELIVERY OF DEFINITIVE BONDS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

1917. TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Department Circular No. 89. OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
WASHINGTON, SEPTEMBER 18, 1917.
(Liberty Loan Circular No. 5.)

Loans and currency.

The number of coupon bonds required to make deliveries on subscriptions to the first Liberty Loan is estimated by Federal Reserve Banks as in excess of 8,700,000 pieces, of which more than 7,000,000 are of the $50 and $100 denominations. This great demand for coupon bonds of the two small denominations, far exceeding any preliminary estimates by the Federal Reserve Banks and by others closest in touch with the situation, is very gratifying indeed as an indication of the success of the first Liberty Loan as a popular loan and of the wide distribution of the loans among the people; but it has necessitated delay in the commencement of deliveries of definitive bonds, for it was deemed unwise to begin deliveries until a sufficient stock of bonds should be on hand and the printing should be so far advanced that deliveries could continue without interruption. However, it is apparent that if pending legislation should be enacted, and bonds should be issued bearing interest at a higher rate than 3½ per cent. per annum and exempt from the normal income tax, in view of the resulting privilege of conversion, the demand for definitive 3½ per cent. Liberty Bonds, particularly those of the small denominations, would be greatly reduced.

It is apparent also that much of the demand for bonds of small denominations comes through employers and others who have subscribed for bonds for their employes and customers under arrangements allowing the latter to make payment in installments over an extended period, and therefore the immediate delivery of definitive bonds is not required.

In view of these circumstances, it is believed that the stock of engraved bonds now on hand is such, and the printing of additional bonds is so far advanced, that, if the holders of temporary interim certificates consult the real interest of themselves and of the employes and customers who subscribed through them, all demands for definitive bonds can be complied with with reasonable promptitude beginning Sept. 26.

Employers, banks, trust companies, and others are urged to aid in relieving the Government and the subscribers whom they represent of the trouble and expense incident to the delivery of

Continued on Page 3.

The Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, West Va. Ideal time for the cure. Only one night from New York.—Advt.

AUTOMOBILES JAPANNED, 7 DAYS. Fickling Enameling Corp'n, L. I. City.—Advt.

BERLIN INSPIRES NEW MANOEUVRES ON PEACE TERMS

Unrestricted Flood of Rumors Leads London to Expect a Definite Offer Soon.

FEELERS HERE PREDICTED

But Germany Officially Denies Having Communicated Proposals to Washington.

KUEHLMANN VERY ACTIVE

Resignation of Administrators in Belgium Is Attributed to a New Policy There.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—A sudden revival of peace rumors in German papers, unrestricted by the Government censorship, has led to much speculation in London and a belief in well-informed quarters that Germany is preparing the way for a new and important step. It is also recognized that as there is no prospect of a decisive military operation this year, the Central Powers are straining every nerve to create dissatisfaction among the civil population of the allied countries over the long drawn out struggle.

The Allies are fully aware of the economic difficulties of the situation and have made full preparations to meet them. Shipping, as ever, is the most important question for their consideration. It is known to a certainty that some of the Allies will be short of certain necessities of life, which America and England could supply if only there were a plentiful supply of ships.

Thus, France will need coal and Italy both coal and wheat. In Southern Italy the food conditions are likely to be really distressing, and determined efforts will be necessary to relieve them.

The Allies are quite aware that a shortage in one country is as serious to the common cause as a shortage in their own, and an attempt will be made to apportion the supplies on hand according to the necessities of each country.

Germany hopes to take advantage of the dissatisfaction with economic conditions, and therefore starts all minds to considering peace rumors, trusting to induce some country or other to ask of what use it is to go on. This game is thoroughly understood by the allied Governments, and steps are being taken to defeat it.

Watching Berlin Manoeuvres.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The flood of so-called peace rumors which the German censor is permitting to sprout in leading German newspapers convinces the London press and public that Berlin is preparing home opinion for another adroit peace manoeuvre, which probably will take definite shape before the snow flies.

A dispatch to the Central News from Amsterdam says:

"A careful reading of German papers leads to the belief that reports of a British peace offer were circulated simply with the object of making it easy for the German Government to rally to the attitude of the Reichstag majority."

The whole thing is described in the dispatch as a manoeuvre engineered by Dr. von Kühlmann, the German Foreign Secretary.

The general opinion in official and diplomatic quarters in London for some time has been that Germany would make another peace move before Winter. It would not surprise London if Germany first directed efforts or feelers to the United States. In fact, some quarters expect this move. They are satisfied, however, that the United States, being determined to get on with the war, will not be misled by any German move which will be designed to bring about a German peace or to cloud the atmosphere so as to enable the German Government to say to the German people: "We are willing to make peace, but the Allies will have none of it."

Rumors About Belgium Continued.

The alleged "British peace offer," despite official denial, is still being commented upon excitedly in Germany. Much fuel has been added to the agitation by the report that the German Government has abandoned claims of supremacy and control over the territory and population of Belgium. In addition there are all sorts of rumors regarding the German answer to the Pope.

A strange thing about the whole affair is that the German censor appears to be permitting the newspapers to discuss the matter freely, but so far as is known none of the discussions is founded on more substantial authority than the indefinite "we understand" or "we have received information." The fact remains that the German Government, as represented by the censor, does not object to these statements.

German newspapers point out, says the correspondent at Amsterdam of the Exchange Telegraph Company, that after the resignation of Dr. von Sandt, the Civil Governor of Belgium, his assistant, Herr von Lutz, also resigned. No successors have been appointed. The resignations are said by the German newspapers to be in conjunction with Germany's plans regarding the future of Belgium.

The Westminster Gazette quotes a Berlin telegram to Cologne as saying that "from an official source it is learned there is no truth in the report that Germany intends to declare an

Continued on Page 2.

"WESTCHESTER and Connecticut commuters!—How's good now?—" See top of page 7.—Advt.

Price for First American Is Cut in Kaiser's Offer

PARIS, Sept. 18.—The American Headquarters Staff in France has just been informed by the French authorities that Emperor William has promised a prize of 300 marks, ($71.40 if the mark were at its pre-war value,) to the first German who captures an American soldier.

This information came from a German prisoner recently taken, who said that the offer was contained in an order issued throughout the army.

A dispatch telegraphed from the British Headquarters in France and Belgium on Sept. 15 said that the German General commanding the Eleventh Reserve Division had promised to the man who brought in the first American, dead or alive, to headquarters, the Iron Cross of the First Class, 400 marks, and two weeks' leave.

GERMAN 'REGRETS' INCENSE SWEDEN

Berlin Envoy Presents Excuse for Luxburg, but Fails to Make Explanation.

TARDY AND INADEQUATE ACT

Press of Berlin Now Charging We Forged Obnoxious Messages.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 18.—The German Minister to Sweden today formally expressed to the Swedish Government Germany's regrets in consequence of the Swedish-Argentinian telegram affair.

The German Minister is understood to have reserved explanations regarding the telegrams sent by the German Minister at Buenos Aires through the Swedish Legation until the report from Count von Luxburg has been received.

The action of the German Minister in expressing in a general way Germany's "keen regret for the embarrassments caused Sweden through the Buenos Aires telegram affair," but abstaining from any explanations, seems to be regarded here as rather inadequate and unsatisfying. It is felt that Germany, in view of the predicament in which her indiscreet diplomats have placed Sweden, might have gone much further to help Sweden out of these embarrassments, and might have acted without delaying an entire week after the publication of the disclosures.

The Government organ, the Dagblad, says:

"The German Minister's declaration to the Foreign Office on Monday goes around the case, and must be regarded as extremely thin and unsatisfactory. * * * The German Government's wording does not contain the slightest reference to the fact that embarrassment was caused primarily by Count von Luxburg's abuse of facilities furnished to him on a neutral base.

Keen Indignation Felt.

"Official circles in Germany do not seem to have comprehended or to wish to comprehend how keen and unanimous is the indignation in Sweden against the German abuse, and that the indignation is directed primarily against just this abuse and only secondarily against the embarrassments, starting from this inexcusable abuse, which are now falling upon Sweden from the Entente side."

The Dagbladet expresses indignation that von Luxburg utilized the possibility of forwarding telegrams, which was granted for other and loyal reasons without adequate control, to communicate in a cynical tone advice, which, if followed, would have resulted in serious loss of life and property for the country from which the telegrams came, and declares that an open and keen expression of regret for such a crying abuse would have been decidedly in place.

The Conservative Svenska Dagbladet questions the authenticity of von Eckhardt's Cronholm letter and suspects that the United States had been the victim of mystification. It maintains that von Eckhardt (German Minister to Mexico) was unlikely to refer to a Consul General as Minister or address the Imperial Chancellor directly to confer an order secretly.

The Aftenbladet takes the same view of the inadequacy of the German amende. It says that what the Swedish Government wished, what the people desired, and what Sweden undoubtedly was entitled to expect was that Germany would express regret for the way in which Swedish services were misused and a promise to set things right.

"The longer this is delayed," it adds, "the more will good relations between Sweden and Germany suffer."

The Associated Press is informed that Premier Swartz may retire and that Admiral Lindman, the Foreign Minister, will reorganize the Cabinet, with himself as Premier. In the event that Premier Swartz retires, new men will be named for the posts of Foreign Minister and Minister of Justice, the rest of the present Ministers being retained. A decision will be made Wednesday.

Inquiries made at the Foreign Office today regarding the statement that Swedish assurances in 1915 that the forwarding of German dispatches would be discontinued were of general application and not, as the recent Swedish communication implied, valid only so far as communication between Sweden and Washington were concerned, were met by a reaffirmation of the terms of the original Swedish communication.

It was pointed out that this would not have been drafted and issued without consultation with the Foreign Minister then in office. Therefore, it is contended, it represents the version of Count Wallenberg, the former Foreign Minister.

The recall of Folke Cronholm from Mexico, according to information reaching The Associated Press, was not due to political reasons, but was because of charges brought by Swedes in Mexico in connection with certain business activities of Cronholm and his association with individuals of doubtful character in Mexico.

The Swedish Foreign Office recalled

Continued on Page 2.

Get Seats NOW. Greatest Concert of the Age; Mad. Sq. Garden, Sept. 27, 1917.—Advt.

RUSSIA PREPARING NEW MIGHTY ARMY TO RESUME FIGHT

Minister of War Says It Is Being Reformed on Basis of Foreign Armies.

TO STRIKE GERMANS SOON

High Command Is Reorganized and Orders to Army and Fleet Have New Tone of Firmness.

PREMIER TO SEE KORNILOFF

Goes with War and Marine Ministers to Field Headquarters, Where 24 Generals Are Prisoners.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 16.—General Verkhovsky, the new Minister of War, in his first announcement to the newspaper representatives, made today, served notice on Germany that, far from having removed the menace of Russian onslaughts, a mighty revolutionary army, reformed on the basis of the armies of other nations, would before long again take the field against her.

"The first task of my associates and myself," said General Verkhovsky, "is to create an army on the basis of those of other nations. I can assure you that the measures which will be taken will create a mighty revolutionary army. It is a mistake for Germany to think that the revolution has destroyed the Russian Army. It will soon become strong again and will resist to the end for the dignity and safety of the fatherland."

The War Ministry has been placed in close contact with and under the direct control of the Premier and Commander in Chief for better co-operation. The reorganization of the headquarters has been completed, and the new high commands will enter upon their functions forthwith. A new note of firmness is observed in the latest orders to the army and fleet, in addition to which announcement is made that no further activity by self-constituted organizations will be permitted.

The last announcement was prompted by the appearance of so-called committees for the salvation of the revolution, which assumed Governmental military powers in Petrograd with the aim of opposing alleged counter-revolutionary conspirators. Premier Kerensky, while acknowledging the good intentions of these bodies, declares that the need of their assistance is past, and that they will be suppressed.

David R. Francis, the American Ambassador, authorizes the announcement that a promise has been made to him by the Russian Government that the recommendations of the Stevens Commission concerning transportation improvements will be carried out immediately. John F. Stevens and the others in his party are now on a three weeks' tour of Siberia in company with Russian officials, who have been instructed to make the improvements suggested by the commission. The Ambassador says that the carrying out of the commission's suggestions will improve the carrying capacity of the Trans-Siberian railroad 30 per cent.

Premier Kerensky, accompanied by General Verkhovsky, Minister of War, and Admiral Verdervski, Minister of Marine, left Petrograd last night for the Russian General Army Headquarters in the field at Mohilev. Significance is attached to this visit because of the probable action to be taken by the Minister in the case of General Korniloff, leader of the recent revolt, who, with twenty-three other Generals, is under arrest there. Korniloff is confined in a hotel, where he is writing a statement.

The probable action of the Premier and his associates in the case of General Kaledines also excited interest. The General offered yesterday his resignation as Hetman of the Don Cossacks. A Government statement declares General Kaledines announced that he had no intention of starting a counterrevolution and was ready to come to Mohilev to explain his actions.

The commission of inquiry sitting at Pskov has ascertained that General Klembovsky did not participate actively in the Korniloff revolt. The commission therefore declares that he is not liable to arrest. The evidence in the case has been forwarded to Premier Kerensky.

The submission of General Kaledines has removed the menace of a second march on Petrograd and materially clarified the situation and lightened the burden of Premier Kerensky and his associates in the Committee of Five. A further favorable indication is a seeming tendency on the part of the workmen's and soldiers' delegates to show less objection to a coalition Cabinet, and it is believed that upon his return from field headquarters the latter part of the week the Premier will announce the constitution of the Ministry.

It is expected that this will meet with active opposition on the part of the Bolacheviki, who demand the complete elimination of the bourgeoisie element from the Government. But with assurances of support from the army and the reasonable element of the Socialists, the Government has no fears of the result of any clash with the radicals.

It is authoritatively stated that the Government considers the proclamation of a republic as merely a declaratory act and does not purpose to form a republican administration before the Constituent Assembly is convened.

Premier Kerensky, in a proclamation

issued yesterday, appealed to the population and to the men of the army and navy to be calm, to trust the Government, and to continue to fight the enemy.

Rumors of the proposed removal of the seat of government to Moscow are denied in official circles, where it is pointed out that no political or military reason for such removal exists.

Preparations continue for the democratic congress proposed to be held in Petrograd on Sept. 10, old style, (Sept. 23.)

In the course of disorders at the Finnish fortified seaport of Viborg, seventy-four miles northwest of Petrograd, in which soldiers were involved, twenty officers were killed and sixty others are missing.

RUSSIANS MAKE GAINS IN THE RIGA REGION

Rumanians in Moldavia Capture Section of Teuton Fortified Position.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 18.—Progress by the Russian forces in the Riga region and by the Rumanians in Moldavia is shown in a delayed War Office statement dated yesterday and in today's report. The text of the former follows:

Western (Russian) Front—In the direction of Riga fighting between advanced posts continues, our advance elements offering resistance everywhere and at certain points making progress. We have occupied the farm of Sadzen, south of the town of Sissaral, and also have taken the cemetery southwest of Hapsal, on the northern bank of the River Aa. West of Sabelki, in the direction of Lina, one of our parties successfully raided enemy trenches. On the rest of this front there were rifle firing and scouting operations.

Today's official statement reads:

Western Front—The situation in the Riga sector is unchanged. In the region northeast of Friedrichstadt our detachments, after an engagement, occupied a wood south of the village of Riddag. We captured a machine gun. On the remainder of the front there were fusillades and scouting.

Rumanian Front—In the valley of the River Suchitza the Rumanians, after artillery preparation, yesterday attacked and occupied a sector of the enemy's fortified positions in the region of Varnitza. During evening, after strong artillery fire with chemical shells, the enemy endeavored to attack the Rumanian positions in the Pantzin-Meraschesti region, but were frustrated by rifle and artillery fire.

BERLIN, Sept. 18, (via London.)—Attacks by Rumanian troops on the Teutonic lines near Varnitza and Munceiul were repulsed with heavy losses, the War Office announced today. Elsewhere on the eastern fronts there was little activity. The text of the statement reads:

Eastern War Theatre—In the bend around Lutsk, on the lower course of the Zbrocz and in the mountains east of the Kedzi-Vasarhely basin the enemy was quieter than recently.

Front of Field Marshal von Mackensen—West of the Sereth the Rumanians, after copious artillery preparation, made several local attacks near Varnitza and Munceiul which failed with heavy losses. At the confluence of the Rimnika prisoners were captured as the result of an enterprise by us.

LABOR MEN SEE PRESIDENT.

Question of Sending a Union Delegation to Russia Revived.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The project of sending to Russia a delegation of labor union men to fight the anti-American propaganda, started there by former citizens of Russia who returned to that country after the Russian revolution, was discussed today when a commission headed by Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, called at the White House.

Mr. Gompers refused to disclose what took place. He would only say that the soldiers' insurance legislation was taken up at the talk with President Wilson. It is known, however, that the efforts of the anti-American, pro-German elements in Russia has caused much worry, and that many of the labor leaders and former Socialists believe that drastic steps should be taken without delay to counteract it.

In addition to Mr. Gompers the delegation which called upon the President included Frank Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor; Grant Hamilton, J. G. Phelps Stokes, Dr. N. Syrkin, H. Slobodin, Morris Kass, William Corcoran, and Robert Maleen.

Action was taken at the recent Minneapolis conference of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy in favor of sending a commission to Russia, and a delegation was authorized to confer with President Wilson on that subject. It was declared at that time that its function, if the President agreed with the proposal, would be largely to inform the citizens of Russia about the patriotic stand taken by American labor and to do all in their power to dispel the talk of an early peace which the pro-German interests had started.

Petrograd No Place for Americans.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 18.—Instructions have been received at the American Legation here from the State Department at Washington to advise American citizens not to go to Petrograd and only in urgent cases to visé passports for Russia.

GERMAN ATTACK IN CHAMPAGNE FAILS

Invaders Reach the French Trenches, but Are Ejected with Considerable Losses.

BRITISH GAIN NEAR YPRES

Improve Positions East of St. Julien and Raid Trenches in Inverness Copse.

PARIS, Sept. 18.—On the Champagne front German troops, after a violent bombardment, south of the Miette River, last night launched an attack, and reached the French lines toward the Neufchatel road. After a sharp fight the Germans were ejected from the positions, losing heavily and leaving prisoners in the hands of the French. Today the enemy attempted a surprise attack south of Allies, on the Aisne front, but was repulsed.

Artillery fighting on the right bank of the Meuse, south of Verdun, reached a pitch of considerable violence today.

Following is the text of the afternoon statement:

In the course of the night we stopped two enemy attempts against our small posts, one to the southeast of St. Quentin, the other in the region of Bovettes. On our side we carried out successful surprise attacks near Etancourt and La Noyère farm.

South of the Miette River, after a violent bombardment, enemy detachments reached our lines on the road to Neufchatel. A spirited engagement ensued in our advanced elements, from which the enemy was completely ejected after having suffered appreciable losses. We took prisoners.

On the right bank of the Meuse there was marked artillery activity on both sides in the region of the Bois des Fosses. On the rest of the front the night was calm.

The official communication issued by the War Office tonight reads:

On the Aisne front we repulsed an enemy surprise attack against our trenches south of Allies. There were quite spirited artillery actions in Champagne in the region of the Mon s and in the sector of Auberive. On the right bank of the Meuse the artillery fighting was quite violent north of Hill 344.

On Sept. 17 five German airplanes were brought down in aerial engagements or by the fire of our machine guns.

Slight British Gain Near Ypres.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The official report from British Headquarters in France tonight says:

North country troops raided German positions in Inverness Copse this morning and secured thirteen prisoners in spite of vigorous resistance. We have improved our positions slightly east of St. Julien. Early this morning a hostile raiding party attempted to approach our lines south of Méricourt, but was driven off with loss by machine gunfire.

The hostile artillery has shown activity during the day in the neighborhood of Lagnicourt, Vimy, and Nieuport. There was again great artillery activity on both sides in the Ypres sector.

In spite of low clouds and very strong west wind, a considerable amount of artillery work was carried out by us yesterday with airplane observation. Three hostile machines were driven down out of control in the air fighting, but combats were few, owing to the small number of German machines in the air. Three of our machines are missing.

The afternoon report says of last night's operations:

Beyond patrol encounters in the Ypres sector, in which we secured a few prisoners, there was nothing of special interest to report.

An official communication from Portuguese Headquarters says:

During the past week the situation has been quiet on the whole. There were daily patrol encounters, and artillery activity the latter part of the week.

On Saturday morning the enemy raided our trenches at Neuve Chapelle. He was driven out, leaving five prisoners and three dead, including an officer, besides other casualties inflicted on him.

Berlin Reports Intense Gun Duels.

BERLIN, Sept. 18, (via London, British Admiralty per Wireless Press.)—General von Ludendorff, in his official report today regarding military operations on the French battle front, says:

Army Group of the German Crown Prince—On both sides of the Laon-Soissons road and on the right bank of the River Meuse the fighting activity of both our artillery and that of the enemy at times reached a considerable intensity. Forefield engagements developed at several points, and they resulted favorably for us.

Army Group of Duke Albrecht—Our storming troops made a surprise attack against the French positions west of Apremont and brought back prisoners.

The supplementary statement issued this evening says:

In Flanders there were violent artillery duels east and southeast of Ypres.

Before Verdun there was increased fighting activity during the afternoon, east of the Meuse.

PAINLEVE PLEDGES STRONG WAR POLICY

Reaffirms Demand for Alsace-Lorraine and Reparation for German Damage.

RIGOR TOWARD SPY PLOTS

New Premier Promises Closer Union with Parliament to Back Army's Efforts.

PARIS, Sept. 18.—The French ministerial declaration was read by Professor Paul Painleve, the new Premier, in the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon. It reaffirms determination to continue the war until the disannexation of Alsace and Lorraine from Germany is assured, along with reparation for the damage caused by the Germans.

Referring to the efforts made by the Germans to weaken the moral forces of the country, the declaration says that in cases already under investigation, and those that may hereafter require inquiry, justice will follow its course without hesitation or weakness and without taking any account whatever of the personalities involved.

New Vigilance Against Spies.

The declaration of the new Ministry, as read by the Premier, says:

"The war, in proportion as it is prolonged, requires a more complete abnegation and a greater spirit of sacrifice. Nearer as we approach the end the moral resistance of the nation more and more becomes an essential element of victory. It is against that moral resistance that our enemies, having been unable to vanquish us on the battlefield, announce that they will redouble their efforts.

"It is for the Government to redouble its vigilance against these insidious enterprises and to redouble its energy against those that lend themselves to them. In inquiries under way, as well as in any others that may be necessary, justice will follow its course without hesitation, without weakness, taking no account of the persons involved.

"Whoever makes himself an accomplice of the enemy must suffer the rigor of the law. The Government counts upon the patriotism of every one and upon the discipline of opinion that is necessary, in order that justice may accomplish its work in calm dignity, and that it may be freed from generalizations and the mendacious rumors of violent political polemics. Whatever may be the issue of these regrettable affairs, they cannot effect any party."

Says War Is Not for Conquest.

Regarding the war aims of France, the Premier said:

"If France pursues this war, it is neither for conquest nor out of vengeance. It is to defend her liberty, her independence and, at the same time, the liberty and independence of the civilized world.

"Her claims are those of right itself. They are independent of the fate of battles. She proclaimed them in 1870 and she proclaims them today, after she has made her aggressors feel the weight of her arms.

"The disannexation of Alsace-Lorraine, reparation for the ruin caused by the enemy, and the conclusion of a peace that will not be a peace of constrained violence, comprising within itself germs of wars to come, but a peace that is a just peace, in which there are efficacious guarantees to protect the society of nations against all aggressions from one among them—such are the noble war aims of France, if one may speak of war aims in a country which for forty-four years, in spite of its gaping wounds, did everything to spare humanity the horrors of war.

"As long as these aims are not accomplished, France will continue to fight. Certainly, to prolong the war a day too much would be to commit the greatest crime in history, but to interrupt it a day too soon would be to deliver France into the most degrading servitude.

Supreme Efforts to Aid Army.

"Every soldier in the trenches, every worker in the workshops and every peasant in the fields knows that. It is the secret of that discipline and liberty which victoriously opposes the brutal philosophy of German militarism. Such discipline, founded on reason and mutual confidence, previous Governments have maintained for three years, and the present Government can conceive of no other.

"Not only every will, but every material force of the country must make for the one object—the war. National defense must not be allowed to disintegrate and every force of the country is imperiously necessary.

"Equally among the Allies, they must put in common their men, arms and money. At this cost only their superiority in resources, still too scattered, will become crushing."

Premier Painleve dwelt on the importance of preparing for conditions after the war, which he said, ought to be done "as minutely as the mobilization itself was prepared." Among such preparations he mentioned the transformation of war factories to the work of peace and the loyal application of the recent reforms introduced between workers and their employers.

The Premier concluded with a brief review of the military situation, saying:

Americans "Training Fraternally."

"If the Russian front has caused a painful disillusion we must hope that the new republic will draw from the very excess of peril force to remake the reunion and bring back discipline. On all the other battlefields, on the Carso, on the Sereth, on the Cerna, and in Artois great things have been accomplished for months past, the results of which will be more profound than they yet appear.

"In our eastern plain the first American contingent is training fraternally with our choicest troops.

"In our own army, under the impulse of a chieftain whose impeccable mastery is affirmed each day, has added fresh lustre to the symbolic name of Verdun. Never has its morale been higher, never has it felt more sure of itself.

"That it may be preserved from any attempt against its marvelous heroism, it must feel that the vigilance of the public power watches over it. Parliamentary control and Governmental control, without encroaching on the high command, will fulfill their tasks. In this, as in other things, the Government counts on the close collaboration of Parliament, which already has rendered efficient services to the national defense. We intend to govern in closer union with Parliament."

Deputy Jean Longuet-Servinière, Radical Socialist, was applauded by the Extreme Left and part of the Left when he demanded that the Government, in accordance with the promise made by Premier Ribot on Aug. 2, should definitely make known the peace terms of France, so that no misunderstanding should remain. He added that no negotiations were possible before the Germans evacuated the invaded districts of France.

GERMAN 'REGRETS' INCENSE SWEDEN

Continued from Page 1.

him to make an explanation, after receiving a letter containing these charges from prominent Swedes in Mexico. Cronholm explained his activities and then was retired from the service.

BERLIN PRESS TALK OF AMERICAN 'FORGERY'

Accept Luxburg and Eckhardt Denials of Messages Given Out by Lansing.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Sept. 18, (via London.)—German newspapers give much prominence to Reuter telegrams, according to which Count von Luxburg, dismissed Minister to Argentina, and Heinrich von Eckhardt, Minister to Mexico, deny having sent messages imputed to them by the American Government. Most of the newspapers are glad these denials were made public, and do not spare the United States for alleged forgery.

The Vossische Zeitung, however, assumes quite a different attitude. This paper, too, hopes that it will be proved somehow that the German diplomatists have not written the messages imputed to them, or, at least, not in the wording made public by the American Government and Reuter, for if such a letter as the alleged von Eckhardt message was really written "we should be compelled to apply the most severe criticism."

But the Vossische Zeitung will not accept offhand the present denials reported by Reuter, because it argues that it is quite possible the denials were fabricated by "those Entente intriguers who are masters of all journalistic devilties for the mere purpose of meeting these faked statements with evidence that would stamp German diplomatists as liars, though they never denied anything."

After dealing with this side of the American - German - Swedish-Argentine incident at some length the paper takes up another view. It doubts that the original messages sent by von Luxburg and Von Eckhardt were genuine. At least they have been tampered with, this paper thinks, and it points to alleged falsification of President Wilson's message by the Havas Agency as corroborative evidence, and also to the fact that a version of the von Luxburg messages published in France does not contain the words "notorious ass," which, the Vossische Zeitung argues, if really used by von Luxburg were bound to make him impossible in Buenos Aires.

"We don't give up hope that those words are not contained in the version published in America, but have been added for European consumption by Reuter, the paper continues. "There's no doubt that the telegrams signed 'Luxburg' arrived in Berlin, but was Count von Luxburg really the author or did he write them in the wording in which they reached here? These quotations and doubts may seem atrocious to some people and better fitted for detective novels than for serious newspaper discussion, but what happened to President Wilson's reply to the Papal note may surely happen to von Luxburg's or von Eckhardt's messages. If one is in possession of a cipher code one may easily forge telegrams without fear of discovery."

The Vossische Zeitung makes no excuse for von Luxburg or von Eckhardt, if they really did write those messages, and deplores only that the Government waited so long before recalling von Luxburg that Argentina was compelled to dismiss him.

Theodor Wolff in the Berliner Tageblatt describes von Luxburg as a very mobile person, who under firm leadership might have served his country well.

"He has a way of rather underestimating the rest of the world and emphasizing lordly principles," the editor writes. "His manner would oscillate between certain patronizing supercilliousness and that harsh self-assertion that has won us so many friends. Men of his kind should not be sent to countries where sympathy is to be conquered, to Argentina a man who is conscious of representing the German Empire is needed, but no man who will have fits of imagining himself a representative of a higher order of human nature.

"We are not astonished that such grandiosely sarcastic telegrams are fired into the world in a sort of semi-Godlike recklessness. That these telegrams should then fall into the hands of the enemy armed with the cipher code seems to us the most natural thing on earth nowadays."

The Tageblatt expresses its conviction that Herr von Kühlmann, who said such fine things in his first speech in the Reichstag as Foreign State Secretary will find a way of avoiding further consequences on account of von Luxburg's diplomacy.

ASKS SPANISH SAFE CONDUCT.

Argentina Takes Unusual Step to Get von Luxburg Home.

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Sept. 18.—It was learned by The Associated Press today that the Argentine Government has asked Spain to take the responsibility of obtaining from the American and British Governments a safe conduct for Count von Luxburg, the German Minister here, who recently received his passports.

The Count is expected to leave Argentina for Spain on a Spanish vessel. Accordingly, it was said, the Spanish Ambassador has asked the Madrid Government to initiate negotiations to this end.

The course taken by the Argentine Foreign Office is not in accordance with diplomatic usage, but this Government, it is understood, wishes to escape the necessity of extending to the expelled German Minister the usual courtesies.

NEW MANŒUVRES ON PEACE TERMS

Continued from Page 1.

abandonment of her claims on Belgium." The Gazette says that the message is not necessarily an official denial that Germany has decided to renounce claims on Belgium.

The Pall Mall Gazette says:

"Another step forward has been taken in the carefully engineered peace campaign in Germany."

The Star says:

"As the German press is silent about the future of Alsace-Lorraine, the Trentino, and Serbia, it would be folly to build any high hopes—there is no sign that the rulers of Germany and Austria are in a more chastened mood than they were in a year ago."

The Chronicle, in a leading editorial under the head "Despotism Doomed," says:

"In Germany just now, evidently by preconcerted arrangement, resolutions are being passed by all sorts of organizations attacking the American President for his scathing strictures on autocratic power in Germany, which planned this war and in its prosecution has stopped at no barrier, either of law or mercy.' This tremendous indictment of the Kaiser and his entourage evidently made a deep impression in Germany.

"Hence the inspired resolutions of protest; hence the Kaiser's message published today and Hindenburg's contemptuous allusion to the American President. These engineered German protests against President Wilson e powerful indictment prove that the Kaiser, his Junkers, and the military caste know the stream of the tendency against them."

REPORTS OUR MARINES BROKE GERMAN LINE

Naval Wireless Operator Writes of "Breaking Through for a Fifteen-Mile Gain."

A puzzling reference to an engagement in France, in which American marines broke through the German line for a gain of fifteen miles is contained in a letter from Lawrence Levy, acting chief wireless operator on an American destroyer on patrol duty along the British and French coasts.

The letter, marked "Passed by the Censor," was written to Levy's aunt, Mrs. S. Birnbaum of the Hotel Walton. It was dated Aug. 29, and the stamp on the envelope showed that it was mailed the following day. In part the letter read:

"We have just returned to our base after three weeks in an English seaport making ourselves seaworthy. Had an opportunity to visit London, which I did not pass up, and spent an extremely pleasant week there.

"By the time you receive this you people in the States should have received news of the wonderful success of our first contingent of sea soldiers,' who have shown these folks how to proceed against the enemy by breaking through the Hun line for a fifteen-mile gain, leaving their brothers in arms to catch up.

"I am still in good health. I think I wrote you that I was made first-class (radio) on July 1.

Arthur S. Birnbaum, son of Mrs. Birnbaum, who received the letter, said yesterday that he was not able to understand the reference to the battle contained in the letter. Levy evidently took it for granted that the news of the victory had reached the United States.

"Lawrence is generally reliable in everything he writes," said Mr. Birnbaum, "which makes his reference to the battle all the more puzzling. He is not in the habit of repeating rumors. I take it for granted, of course, that by 'sea soldiers he means marines."

Mr. Birnbaum said that his cousin, who is 22 years old, enlisted in the navy for the second time in May and was transferred at his own request to the destroyer from which he dated his letter. This destroyer was one of the flotilla sent abroad soon after the United States entered the war.

FOR A CLOSER BLOCKADE.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—Albert Metin, Under-Secretary of State in charge of the blockade, has arrived here from Paris with a number of expert advisers to consult with the British Government on closer co-ordination in the blockade.

DENIES OFFERING PEACE HERE.

Berlin Also Says That Reply to Pope Has Not Been Sent.

BERLIN, Monday, Sept. 17, (via London, Sept. 18.)—The German Foreign Office, in a statement to The Associated Press today, denies stories appearing in Danish and other foreign newspapers to the effect that the German Government has indirectly communicated its peace terms to Washington, or that Wilhelmstrasse even has sent out "trial balloons" for the purpose of sounding sentiment in the United States.

The Foreign Office further informed The Associated Press that the rumors were promptly discredited on the strength of the peace terms ascribed to Germany and by the fact that there was no occasion for Germany to address the Washington Government in this respect.

The assertion made by Mathias Erzberger, the Clerical leader in the Reichstag, that Germany's note in reply to Pope Benedict's peace proposals already was on its way to Rome, was also denied in official quarters. The Centre leader informed his electors to this effect in the course of two meetings which he addressed in Württemberg on Sunday.

ERZBERGER THREATENS CLASH

Wants Peace Demand Pressed Before the Reichstag Votes War Loan.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ZURICH, Sept. 18.—Mathias Erzberger, leader of the German Centrists, made an important speech to his constituents at Biberach Sunday on the question of peace. He said that authoritative and unauthoritative persons had lectured the erman people on unrestricted U-boat warfare in an irresponsible manner, but in spite of the losses inflicted England remained unconquered.

Therefore, before voting a new war loan, Erzberger said, it was the duty of the Reichstag to consider whether a way could not be found to shorten the war. In the fourth year, the country would cost fifty milliard marks, he said, and a daily death roll of 1,250 men. The world's harvest was bad and a general shortage of coal, fat, and leather was threatened, which would cause the belligerents to endure greater hardships this Winter than they endured in the last three Winters together.

After referring significantly to the necessity for Germany to consider the desires of her allies, Erzberger continued:

"We cannot have peace dependent on might and oppression. That would lead to future wars. We must find a solution enabling all nations to live side by side. We want no peace of renunciation. We renounce nothing needful for the greatness of Germany. We desire reconciliation.

"The annexationists would prolong the war at the cost of the peoples' blood. We refuse peace at any price, but seek peace on the terms of the Reichstag majority."

Turning to the Vatican note, Erzberger said it agreed with the views of the Reichstag majority, though the Pope was not influenced by Germany, for the Reichstag had moved in advance of the Papal action. The reply to the Pope was completed on Monday, he said, and would be published on Saturday next, when the world would see how the peace movement had progressed.

"A great obstacle to peace, he said, was Belgium, the "darling of the world," but the Belgian problem would be settled in accordance with the will of the Reichstag majority.

"Germany's position in the East," Erzberger concluded, "is secured by an alliance with the Kingdom of Poland. Our work of freeing the subject nations of the East will remain. An independent Kingdom of Lithuania will be set up, and a similar solution will be found in Courland."

DEPUTIES TAKE STEPS TO PROSECUTE TURMEL

Deschanel Announces Formal Beginning of French Spy Scandal Inquiry.

PARIS, Sept. 18.—As the Chamber of Deputies was rising tonight, M. Deschanel, its President, announced that he had received a demand for the authorization of legal proceedings against a member of the Chamber. In accordance with custom he did not mention the name of the member or the nature of the accusation.

The Chamber voted to meet immediately to elect a committee of eleven to report on the demand, which was drawn up by the Public Prosecutor.

The member accused has the right to address the Chamber before it votes on the adoption of the report of the committee authorizing the proceedings. The suspension of immunity is limited to the matters mentioned in the demand. Any other charge against the member would require a fresh authorization from the Chamber.

It was announced in Paris on Monday that the Minister of Justice had ordered a judicial inquiry into the case of Deputy Turmel, in whose locker in the Chamber of Deputies an envelope containing 25,000 francs in Swiss bills was recently found. M. Turmel has refused to disclose details of the manner in which he came into possession of the money.

Exemption of Securities from Personal Property Tax for 1918

October 1st is Tax Day in New York City.

To secure exemption for the year 1918, securities which are exemptible but are not already tax exempt, must be made so prior to that date.

Under the Investment Tax Law certain securities may be made exempt for a period not to exceed five years, and others, under the Mortgage Tax Law, for the life of the security.

We are prepared to undertake the exemption of your securities, and to explain the procedure to you either in person or by mail.

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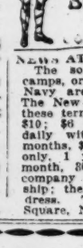

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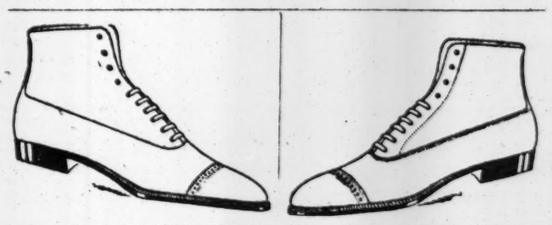

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BIGGEST AIR RAID ON MOONLIT VENICE

Continued from Page 1.

ing faintly back again, then stronger and more confident. We passed the Rialto, then turned into a narrow and dark canal where there was no moon. But I kept on looking up at the narrow lane of stars between the roofs of the palaces. I idly gave heed that on one side of us loomed the great Ducal Palace and then the stars were blotted for a moment as we glided under the Bridge of Sighs. A minute later a white-liveried parsonage of the Royal Danieli was stretching an arm over the gondola to assist me to alight.

Yes, a room was prepared—a room with bath. That sounded good after the Italian front in Austria. Then I had a jar. "Better turn in early if you want to sleep," the man advised, "because you might have to get up before morning." I asked the reason, and he responded in a tone and manner quite nonchalant: "Oh, because we will probably have a raid."

Too Many Raids to Remember.

I asked him how many raids there had been, and he replied that "this one" would make either the thirty-fourth or thirty-fifth—he couldn't exactly remember—and the number of the raid didn't matter, anyway. He insisted that on this night we should probably have a raid "because of the moon"; that they nearly always came—the air raiders—whenever they had the moon.

I asked if it was compulsory that I arise from bed and come below. He replied that it was not; that the only compulsion in the matter was that at the moment of the alarm he should knock at my door and advise me to come down. If I wanted to stay up and perhaps get killed, why, of course, might exercise my privilege. Then he added: "But you ought to get up. Only about a dozen foreigners have ever been lucky enough to see a real air raid on Venice. If it is a good raid it will be worth seeing."

I hesitated to dip into the matter of the difference between a good raid and a bad raid, but I discovered later that his nonchalance was typically Venetian. The populace long ago lost all signs of nerves when Austrian airplanes appeared overhead, and the majority, indeed, have lost track of the number of raids. So, whether the one I witnessed was the thirty-third or thirty-fourth, or some other number, I have never been able properly to check up. As the hotel personage said, it didn't matter, anyway—all were the same, that is, good or bad, as one looked at the matter.

I went to bed and tried to sleep, but I awoke every half hour to turn on the electric lamp at the head of the bed and to read a four days' old edition of a London newspaper. Just at midnight I glanced at my watch. About a fifth of a second after midnight the electricity went off, and, as the window shutters were closed tightly, according to order, I was in pitch darkness.

"Air raid," I said to myself, and then lay back on the pillows to wait for the sound of the signal gun. It came in a very few seconds. Before turning in I had had the forethought to place my clothes where I could get at them in the dark, and even as I fumbled about a knock came at the door, with the announcement that the thirty-fourth or thirty-fifth Austrian air attack on Venice had begun.

I pushed open the shutters to permit a ray of moonlight to aid my dressing. Across the wide canal was the Church of San Giorgio Maggiore, white and glorious, the tower standing out clear against the brilliant sky. I glanced down at the sidewalk below my window. The few denizens of the Venetian night were scurrying along to the municipal shelters provided in such emergencies. Several gondolas coming from the direction of the Piazza of St. Mark were sliding under the arched bridges for shelter, their fares jumping to land and hugging the protection of walls and doorways. The moon was shining high and full from the direction of the Lido, making a wide path of gold across the lagoon that separates Venice from the Adriatic.

Beginning of the Uproar.

As I watched, hell's overture began. There were sharp flashes all along the shore line from the direction of the Lido and a series of rapid explosions that made jagged patches of instantaneous light square in the path of the moon. It seemed as if the guns were aiming at the moon. So I watched that aerial body intently.

Added to the roar of the breaking shrapnel came the sharp bark of machine guns across the canal almost opposite my window. I could see long, horizontal sheets of flames with unshaken reflections in the still waters. The flashes came and went exactly like telegraphic signals and then disappeared, to be taken up again a little distance further along the shore by another collection of machine guns.

I turned back to the moon. A black line suddenly darted straight across it. I looked higher into the heavens, and then, directly overhead, I could make out the invading airplanes. But despite the brilliancy of night they were probably too high up. I remembered that black line darting across the path of the moon, so I fumbled in a suitcase for my glasses. Then I looked again. Another black line darted across, but this time I could see plainly that it was an airplane.

I started back quickly, for something had crashed down on the sidewalk before me. In my interest or excitement, or both, I had forgotten the fact that shrapnel, (even friendly shrapnel,) when it goes up is bound to come down, and in that case becomes dangerous. I partially closed the shutters and peered out at the walk. Something else crashed and struck fire from the stones. I decided to go below. It was quite likely that some of that shrapnel might enter my window.

Up to this point I had not yet heard the familiar sound of an exploding aero bomb, but while descending the stairway I got it even above the roar of the three-inch cannon and machine guns, which had now become an unending roll of thunder, with never a break in their awful monotony.

After I reached the lobby I reflected during a search for "the safest place" on the good fortune and bad fortune of Venice during an air raid. Her good fortune is that at least two-thirds of the city's area is taken up by canals and lagoons. Therefore, it is always safe to assume that two-thirds of the aero bombs will fall in the water and do no harm. On the other hand, Venice is unfortunate in the fact that there is not a cellar in the entire place. On account of the water the ground floor is the lowest floor down that one can go. Another difficulty is that the ancient house construction in Venice very often left the garden space in the centre, surrounded by four walls. Many old palaces, when modernized, acquired glass roofs over these central spaces. My hotel was one of these ancient palaces, made new.

Seeking a Safer Place.

I looked up at the ornate glass roof over our magnificent lobby and I pondered. Truly a most unhealthy place if a bomb should suddenly drop there. With no hesitation and, in fact, in some haste I edged my way to the smoke room, which was directly bounded on two sides by canals and, therefore, to my mind, very much more secure.

I tried to buy a cigar, but the bar boy had gone to bed, which fact made me somewhat ashamed of my calculations on safety. The room was lighted with candles. There were plenty of comfortable leather chairs, so I sat down and listened to the infernal din outside.

An Italian Naval Captain strolled leisurely in and seated himself before a small table. I shall never forget that man, how he looked and the things he said. He was a magnificent specimen, quite tall, as Italian naval men frequently are. In fact, he was one of the finest looking men I had ever seen. He was dressed in immaculate white drill, with the gold stars of his rank braided on the shoulders, giving him added distinction.

He nodded to me as he entered, then later turned and spoke in faultless English, saying that he took me to be an American. After that we had a conversation. He had been to the theatre, he told me, and, even though in a hurry to get back to his ship out near the Lido, he had waited after the first alarm for every one to go home or to shelters, "in order not to give a bad example by undue haste," as he expressed it.

Then he had taken a gondola for his ship. After a short ride he had seen it was impossible to get there through the storm of pelting shrapnel. In fact, he had been warned ashore by a soldier on the quay.

"So I came in here," he added.

"You did not choose this by any chance because it was safe?" I said. "You could not have picked out a more unsafe place." He laughed. "No," he said, "that's a fact; but I came here because it's comfortable, and I want to write some letters."

Letter Writing Amid Turmoil.

I watched him as he drew up a candle and began to write. Twice during the operation I could hear shrapnel beat like hail against the steel shutter of the open window about eighteen inches from his head. But he never moved nor gave any sign that he noticed. He glanced at his watch. It was 1 o'clock.

"They generally keep it going about an hour and a half," he remarked, and went back to his writing.

Another half hour passed—an eternity of internal din, so that whenever any words were spoken we had to shout. Again the shrapnel beat against our windows, and quite often now we could hear falling bombs, several times so close that they shook our building.

Then came a lull in the storm, the sort of lull that comes in an ocean tempest while the elements are girding themselves up to attack with renewed vigor.

During the lull the Captain sealed his letters, pushed back his chair and came and stood before me. He yawned, then ejaculated: "What a beastly nuisance!"

That was all he said, but it was such a strange commonplace for that scene that I began to laugh. He seemed to understand why, for then he laughed, too.

"Come on," he said, "let's go out and have a look." We got as far as the door and a step or so outside when a soldier suddenly loomed before us and ordered us into shelter. This soldier was greatly annoyed.

"Have you no sense?" he asked. "And don't you know that when you come out here I have to risk my life and come out, too. You —— you —— (His voice became shrill;) you ought to think of my family."

The Captain laughed and agreed with him, but we went back to the doorway.

"He is quite right," the Captain said. "There is no necessity of running risks with shrapnel and machine guns, especially when that sort of thing can usually be avoided, but as for bombs—" the Captain shrugged his shoulders and then stated a basic truth that can be applied to safety and fear of air or even to an ordinary artillery bombardment.

"But as for bombs," he repeated, "one must be a fatalist on that subject. Either the bomb hits you or it does not, and it does not matter where you go."

That is quite so. A bomb can go through five floors to the cellar and kill every person in refuge there, or it can strike full on a brick pavement and fail to explode.

Whir of Enemy's Motors.

As we stood in the doorway the anti-aircraft guns seemed to redouble their activities. We peered out from time to time and could see nothing in the sky, but there was never a second of silence. The hotel now shook to its foundations as the aero bombs exploded in the vicinity and the heavens seemed about to break apart, so thick were the great patches of flame from exploding shrapnel.

I forgot the moon. These shrapnel explosions looked like half a dozen moons all smashed into a dozen ragged bits and flung helter-skelter through the sky.

The shores of the lagoon across from us were now a constant line of streaked flame. The flashes from the shore line of the Lido were so bright that the rigging of ships in the harbor was constantly visible, while from way out on the Adriatic and from the land batteries down the coast came the dull, sullen roars of giant guns.

Above all the conflagration and noise there entered a new and sinister note, worse even than the sound of the dropping bombs, that was so easily distinguishable from shells. The Captain seized my arm and whispered in my ear. "Listen," he said.

I listened and heard the whirring sounds of airplane motors which meant that the enemy had become braver despite the demonstration against them, and were circling down closer to the city. A bomb exploded, seemingly a few hundred yards to our right, and I thought of the Ducal palace, of the Tintorettos, of the ceiling that is one of the glories of the world.

A Bomb Falls Near.

Another bomb fell slightly further off, and I thought of the frescoes of St. Mark's, of the wonderful horses on the roof of the Campanile and the famous lion that guards the entrance to the piazza that symbolizes the Venice of the past and the Venice of always.

My same thought of earlier in the night came again, only in a more poignant form and more dramatic setting than on the Grand Canal under merely the stars and moon. Truly Venice has never been seen as it was on that night, and it is not likely that it will ever be seen in that way again, for this was Venice such as even the Doges had never dreamed of. My reflections came to an end when a bomb fell directly in front of us and about fifty yards away, and splashed the waters of the canal. We could hear the whir of motors, and the batteries and machine guns all began concentrating over our heads. The result was a veritable storm of shrapnel and bullets.

We crouched far back in the door. Leaden pellets fell like hail, striking a hundred sparks of fire on the sidewalk not more than a few feet in front of where we stood, while next came the vicious splash of machine-gun bullets flattening themselves against the walls of our hotel on both the right and left of the door.

That settled our sightseeing, although later, when the orchestra of fire diminished a trifle, we reached careful hands out along the ground through the door and scooped up lead and steel souvenirs.

It was 2:30 and the Captain complained bitterly that such occasions as these were causing him to lose his sleep. This raid was lasting far longer than usual, he said, and would probably keep up until after 3 o'clock. He tried to get some food, but the bar boy persisted in keeping to his bed.

The Storm Is Over.

Then came a silence that was uncanny and profound. The raid was finished and had been the longest on record, lasting just three hours. I went out with the Captain to help him to find his gondola, which had taken shelter under a bridge. Then I hurried as quickly as possible to the piazza of St. Mark's. All the monuments were in-tact, just as I had seen them earlier in the night. There was plenty of glass about from the broken windows and a hole in the pavement not far from St. Mark's Church. The extent of the damage I could get next day, an officer assured me. It was useless

JURY FORCES FIGHT IN SEDITION CASES

Hints Magistrates Have Been Narrow in a Situation Demanding Wider Vision.

WANTS CONCRETE EVIDENCE

Presentment Says There Is a Grave Danger and Spurs Authorities to Greater Efforts.

STANDS READY TO INDICT

Asserts Public Opinion Will Back Courts in Punishing Those Who Preach Sedition.

The regular Grand Jury took up again yesterday the investigation of seditious soap-box oratory, which it dropped last week because, Foreman Konta said, it could get no evidence. It is the attitude of the District Attorney's office that little will come of the investigation. The Grand Jury, however, sees a grave danger in the propaganda of sedition and is determined to find a way to stop it if it can, according to its members.

An interesting sidelight on the situation, which has brought strained relations between District Attorney Swann and Foreman Konta of the Grand Jury, is that yesterday the District Attorney relieved Assistant District Attorney Minton of his duties in the soap-box case and assigned Assistant District Attorney Olcott to the job. It was Mr. Minton who was accused by Cleveland Moffett of the American Defense Society of preventing his appearance before the Grand Jury.

Judge McIntyre of the Court of General Sessions yesterday received from the Grand Jury its presentment handed in last week but suppressed after District Atorney Swann said it was "a cable message to Berlin," and followed that up by calling attention to the fact that Mr. Konta was an Austrian by birth. The presentment called attention to the paucity of laws under which the soap-box orators could be punished, repeated that no concrete evidence of the violation of existing law had been placed before it, called on the Magistrates and police to make greater exertions and, drawing a picture of the grave public danger of the preaching of sedition in the streets of American cities, expressed a wish to be supplied with data on which it could act.

Plenty of Witnesses Now.

It was remarked about the Criminal Courts Building yesterday that it was rather striking that, while the Grand Jury could get no witnesses last week, that following the publicity given to the case, there were plenty of witnesses yesterday. Five policemen were heard, John D. Moore, National Secretary of the Friends of Irish Freedom, was ready to be heard, and fifteen witnesses have been summoned to appear today. District Attorney Swann had said that the presentment was "bullets in the backs of our boys in the trenches."

The presentment said that the Magistrates had paid too strict attention to the letter of the law and urged them to take a wider view and to mete out more summary punishment to sedition offenders, giving the assurance that public opinion would back them up.

The presentment used the strongest language in condemnation of the soap-box sedition, and said that it might lead to "riot and bloodshed" if not checked.

"Your Honor has informed us," the document reads, "that at these meetings treason has been openly avowed; that seditious utterances may be heard at many of these gatherings, and, among other things, that the war has been denounced, the President and Congress contemptuously alluded to, and that men have been told not to leave our shores to fight abroad. We are ready to accept this statement as fact, and are equally ready to express our abhorrence of doctrines so loosely and unpatriotically preached by irresponsible talkers. But when that is admitted, the question still remains as to the attitude we should take toward these men. Should we not, as guardians of the public in its relations to the police, ask for an exact restatement of the objectionable utterances? Should we not ask what the particular crime is of which each is alleged to be guilty? Is it treason, perhaps, of which they are said to be guilty? If so, what did they say? Is it sedition that they preach? If so, what were their exact remarks? Are they guilty of conspiracy or unlawful assembly? If so, wherein did their conspiracy and illegal assembly lie?

"We have to put these questions boldly, because in their answer, and in the terms in which any indictment against the alleged offenders may be framed, lies the danger which we, as public servants, may be facing if we act without circumspection and without full understanding of our duty to the community."

"Orators" Speak in Veiled Terms.

Then, coming down to condemnation of sedition, the Grand Jurors said:

"From the reports of these 'soap-box' speeches, as published in the press and from statements made before us by the police authorities, it is clear that the makers of these speeches are attempting to evade their responsibilities as abusers of the right of free speech. They preach sedition, yet they are so skillful in the use of language that it is difficult to select from their speeches precise statements for which they may be indicted with prospect of conviction. They seem to be traitors, yet they hide their treason in clever verbiage. They encourage rebellion to constituted authority, yet constituted authority finds it difficult specifically to say wherein they have offended.

"All this is due to the fact that these 'orators' are masters of the art of innuendo. They speak in veiled terms. They obtain their effects through passionate rhetoric rather than through careful reasoning. To them, and to their auditors, a nod and a wink or an enigmatic smile conveys more than any single sentence which might be picked out against them as a basis of indictment. Nevertheless, in their general tenor, in the excitement which they produce upon the public, these speeches, to any sane listener, are a distinct violation of the right of free speech. The men and women who make these speeches are disturbers of our communal peace. In the results which they produce upon idle minds they are dangerous offenders against the right of peaceable assembly. They are virtually conspirators against the general well-being of the community and the nation. Yet the arm of the law does not seem adequate to mete out to them the proper punishment for their offenses, or public opinion to express itself effectively against them for their subversion of one of our cherished national rights."

Turning then to the rôle of the Magistrates, the presentment said:

"Our Magistrates appear to have had the same difficulty, in the absence of definite evidence, to prosecute these offenders. As interpreters of the law and as protectors of the public against unjust prosecution, they have refused to accept innuendo as evidence, or to send men to jail for alleged nods and winks. Much could be said on this point in defense of the Magistrates' point of view. But could it not also be said that our Magistracy has been narrowly circumspect at a period in our national life when they should have been wider visioned? May it not be asked if, in these times of war, they have not partly failed to perform their duties to the community? We are no longer living in times of peace. We are beset with dangers without and within. We are face to face daily with conspiracies and possible murder, with poisonous hatreds and nefarious plots against our national existence. Is it too much to hope, therefore, that in such local disturbances as are daily being wrought by these 'soap-box orators' that our Magistrates should rise to a higher conception of their duties, and proceed boldly to an interpretation of the spirit of the law which, once and for all, let us hope, will effectually root out the cancerous growth which has menaced our recent life?

Going into the matter of the present peril of sedition, the Grand Jury said:

"It was not within the power of the vision of the honored makers of our National Constitution to foresee the America of the present day, or to provide for punishments for all offenses against the well-being of a State eventually to be made up of myriads of men of various racial passions. It was impossible for them to know that well over a hundred years after their labors had been finished this country would be engaged in a fight for democracy in the greatest war of modern times. They could not realize that the sacredness of free speech would be outraged by men posing as citizens, and that one of the pillars of our great democratic structure of liberty would be seriously shaken by unpatriotic and irresponsible agitators. But, in their wisdom, they left with us certain principles which, through wide-minded interpretation, have grown more solid in their strength and more profound in their permanence.

"One of these principles is that of free speech. We should ever be rightly watchful of any invasion of the liberty given to us as a people by our Constitution, but we should be equally watchful of all attempts to abuse that liberty. It seems to this jury that the pronouncements of our great jurists of the past should be remembered in the present moment of national stress. It may be difficult for our Judges to state specifically wherein these 'orators' of the streets have offended, but it is not difficult for the public to recognize that damage to our morals, our property and possible danger to our lives is in process of preachment. We are strongly of the belief, therefore, that powerful and energetic action, expressed in no uncertain terms, is necessary for the safety of the community and for the general welfare of the nation.

Public Is Aroused.

"That public opinion is rising against these orators of the streets—that their preachments are being subjected to a scrutiny which in less anxious times they tolerantly failed to receive—and that the patience of all peaceable citizens is giving way to a determination upon action is potent to every one in touch with the real spirit of our community.

"This tinder of public resentment may be touched, at any moment, by a spark which will set the whole community aflame. Will that spark be applied when the sad news comes from the fighting field of Europe that our sons have fallen in the cause of national honor? Will the fathers and mothers of these patriot-children, when the casualty lists from France are received, maintain their old-time feeling of toleration? Will the men who are said to insult the flag and to denounce our President, our allies, and our part in the war for democracy, be left unpunished? Merely to ask these questions as citizens, is to suggest the dangers to our community, the riots and bloodshed that may lie ahead.

"We believe the Magistrates should act with vigor. We believe the Police Department should produce full and explicit evidence. We are mindful of your Honor's clear and eloquent instructions; and whenever evidence is produced, we are prepared to act."

The presentment was signed by Alexander Konta, as foreman.

Mr. Swann and Judge McIntyre are at wide variance on this situation. It is understood to be the attitude of the Judge that it is possible for the Grand Jury to indict seditious speakers for unlawful assemblage, whether or not the police broke up their meeting on a charge of obstructing the traffic, amounting to disorderly conduct. He called attention yesterday to the language of his second charge to the Grand Jury, in which he said:

"Any tumultuous assemblage of three or more persons brought together for no legal or constitutional object, deporting themselves in such a manner to endanger the public peace, and to incite terror or alarm in the minds of rational and fair-minded people is unlawful."

The Grand Jury may indict for unlawful assemblage, which is a misdemeanor.

ALLIES SOON TO CONFER ON SEA WAR POLICY

Talk of Co-operation of Naval Forces to Help the Italian Advance.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Dispatches received here today from Europe disclose the fact that a conference is to be held in Paris early in October at which naval questions of an unstated nature are to be taken up by representatives of the allied Governments. According to the Idea Nazionale, an Italian paper usually well informed, the United States is to take part in the discussion.

Officials here would not comment upon the report further than to say that no "political" conference was in prospect. The extent of American participation in the deliberations probably would be limited. Since the United States is not at war with Austria, Vice Admiral Sims, commanding the American naval forces in European waters, probably would not take part in a discussion of measures to support the Italian drive with naval operations in which British and French ships might participate.

There is the possibility that means to curb the operations of Austrian and German submarines and open another route to France by way of the Mediterranean for American troops or supply ships may be in contemplation. In that event the United States might participate in any joint action of the Allies to clear the Mediterranean of hostile submarines, regardless of whether the U-boats were German or Austrian.

All questions of naval policy here are guarded jealously, so no announcement concerning the conference is to be expected. It is generally assumed that Admiral Sims would be kept fully informed of what transpired at the discussions, and would find means to make clear the views of the Washington Government to the conferees, even if he did not actually sit at the council table.

300,000 MORE MEN TO CAMPS TODAY

Continued from Page 1.

other equipment, however, has presented many obstacles, most of which already have been overcome. With 2,000,000 men to provide for and $3,000,000,000 to spend in the first year, the department faced a gigantic task at the outbreak of the war.

"Difficulties arose from the outset," the statement says. "There was a shortage of wool, a shortage of duck for tentage and leggings, a shortage of fast dyes for uniforms, and a shortage of labor. There was no appreciable shortage of cotton, but a shortage of looms.

"These difficulties have been and are being gradually overcome. The item of tentage furnishes an illustration. The department desired to place orders for 50,000,000 yards of tentage. The normal output of the country is 20,000,000 yards per annum. All along the line industrial establishments had to be expanded to meet unprecedented demands.

"The first officers' training camps brought a rush order to the Quartermaster Department for approximately 100,000 uniforms. The equipment of technical troops, authorized by Congress after the declaration of war, brought other unexpected demands. The Quartermaster Department has also supplied six months' equipment for the expeditionary force now in Europe, and has contributed to the equipment of the medical units.

"All this time preparations were continued for the opening of the cantonments. Incipient labor troubles and a shortage of raw materials for a while retarded this major task. A great industrial expansion became necessary."

"Six months' equipment goes with every man when he is sent away. This six months' equipment includes 100 blankets for every 100 men, 450 drawers for every 100 men, 150 pairs of trousers for every 100 men, 500 pairs of woolen socks for every 100 men, and so on.

"If these figures are multiplied by 2,000,000, an estimate is gained of the great demand made upon American industry at the outbreak of the war. Under such circumstances it is possible that some of the men in the training camps may be but partially equipped for a time. It will be necessary to utilize in part civilian clothing while supplies are being delivered. Similar conditions confronted certain other nations now at war and were likewise overcome by these nations, which did not maintain large standing armies.

"The food situation at each cantonment and abroad is reported as gratifying, and the Quartermaster Department has experienced fewer difficulties in the supply of food. Such shortages as may occur in equipment are attributable to the causes outlined."

CITY SENDS 1,036 MEN TO CAMP UPTON TODAY

Soldiers Include Second Contingent of Selective Draft—Socialist Candidate Must Serve.

The second contingent of New York City selective draft men to enter the active service of the country will leave for Camp Upton at 10 o'clock this morning. The contingent will be made up of 20 per cent. of the quotas of twelve districts in Manhattan and thirteen districts in Brooklyn, the total strength of the contingent being 1,036 men. Four other contingents will depart on successive days up to and including next Sunday. The Manhattan units who go today will be drawn from the Eighty-ninth to One Hundredth District, inclusive, the largest number going from the Nineteeth and Ninety-eighth Districts, each of which will send fifty-one men. The units from the other Manhattan districts will average about forty men each.

The District Board, of which Charles E. Hughes is the Chairman, at its session yesterday afternoon was called upon to settle the status of a man who was called for examination by two local exemption boards. One board exempted him from service because of dependent relatives, while the other board, whose summons he ignored, certified him for service as a man who had been called and failed to appear. Board 83 exempted and Board 87 certified the man for service. The man is Max Kalish of 325 Saratoga Avenue, Brooklyn. The District Board affirmed the decision of Board 83, which exempted Kalish, and ordered Board 87 to remove the man's name from its list of eligibles.

Another strange case before the board yesterday was that of Herbert Dix Smith of 229 West Seventy-eighth Street, one of the fighting aviators of the famous Lafayette Escadrille of American fliers now operating with the French armies. Affidavits were submitted which prove that Smith is in France with the Lafayette Escadrille. It was ruled by the board that under the selective draft regulations the board is without authority to release a man even when that man is the member of a fighting unit in France. If the Lafayette Escadrille was recognized by the United States Government the release could have been granted, but as it is not the appeal was denied, and unless the War Department intervenes and makes a new ruling Smith will have to return to the United States and join the draft division at Camp Upton.

The first case under the new regulation which makes all men who have taken out first papers eligible for service under the draft law, even when the papers filed years ago were not followed by the filing of second papers, came up before the District Board yesterday. The case was that of Abraham Emer, a native of Austria, who declared his intention to become a citizen nine years ago, but did not file second papers. He was passed and accepted by Board 102, and appealed on the ground that a declaration of citizenship which is not consummated within seven years is null and void under the American law. It was pointed out by the committee which handled this case that, while Emer was not a citizen, the recent ruling of General Crowder made him liable to service and he was so certified.

Irving Brockman, the candidate of the Socialist Party for Municipal Court Judge, who was passed by Board 155, appealed for exemption on the ground of his candidacy. Ex-Judge Cullen, who reported the case, said that "Blockman may not be elected, and he can serve his country in another way." The appeal was denied, and Mr. Brockman will be certified for service as a member of the quota from his district.

LIBERTY BONDS READY NEXT WEEK

Continued from Page 1.

great numbers of bonds in small denominations at this time, particularly in cases where subscribers have not made payment in full for their bonds, by accepting and procuring the acceptance in the first instance of bonds of the largest denominations possible, and of registered bonds rather than coupon bonds in case of large subscriptions, and by retaining or procuring the retention of the full-paid interim certificates until Congress shall have acted in the matter of pending legislation, and the rate of interest to be borne by any new bonds and their general character with respect to their exemption from taxation and other matters shall have been determined.

Until June 15, 1918, or such later date as may be fixed by prior public announcement by the Secretary of the Treasury, no charge will be made for the issue of bonds of smaller denominations in exchange for bonds of larger denominations, nor for the issue of coupon bonds in exchange for registered bonds, all such charges being waived for the period indicated, as an encouragement to the acceptance of bonds of larger denominations and of registered bonds in the first instance. No charge will be made for the transfer of registered bonds.

Accordingly, deliveries of definitive bonds to subscribers to the first issue of the Liberty Loan will begin on Wednesday, Sept. 26. These deliveries will be made by Federal Reserve Banks as fiscal agents of the United States upon surrender to a Federal Reserve Bank of full-paid interim certificates issued over the name of that particular Federal Reserve Bank. Distribution of definitive bonds will proceed as nearly as may be in the order of the surrender of the interim certificates to the Federal Reserve Banks for exchange.

It will necessarily take some weeks to complete the deliveries of these bonds. But the distribution will proceed from the twelve centres as rapidly as the facilities of the Treasury Department and the Federal Reserve Banks will permit. The denominations and form of bonds desired and instructions for shipment should be specified in the form printed on the back of the certificates, or, in cases where two or more certificates are held by one owner, on the form prepared by the Treasury Department and which will be supplied, on application, by the Federal Reserve Banks.

Each Federal Reserve Bank will announce from time to time the number of bonds which it is prepared to deliver each day, and may limit the hours of the day during which interim certificates will be received over the counter for exchange for bonds, and the hours of the day during which deliveries of definitive bonds will be made, and may exclude Saturdays as well as holidays during the period of pressure. This authority is given to the Federal Reserve Banks in order that they may regulate the matter in an orderly way according to the conditions existing in the several districts.

Wherever subscribers have availed themselves of the assistance of their own banks or trust companies in making subscriptions for Liberty bonds, they may properly again avail themselves of this assistance in procuring the exchange of interim certificates for definitive bonds; and subscribers should look to the banks or trust companies which handled their subscriptions to secure for them the definitive bonds in cases where interim certificates have not been delivered to them by such banks or trust companies. In all such cases the subscriber should inform his bank or trust company as to the denominations and form of the bonds desired.

Although the machinery for the delivery of the definitive 3½ per cent. bonds is thus set in motion, it is repeated that subscribers may advantageously await the determination of pending legislation and of the rate of interest borne by any new bonds and their general character before exchanging full-paid interim certificates for definitive 3½ per cent. bonds. If the privilege of conversion arises, arrangements will be made to deliver to those desiring to exercise the privilege, bonds of the new issue in the first instance, thus avoiding the trouble and expense of an intermediate delivery and exchange of definitive 3½ per cent. bonds.

W. G. McADOO,
Secretary of the Treasury.

GOULD IN FIRST QUOTA.

Requested to be Sent to Training Camp Without Delay.

TOMS RIVER, N. J., Sept. 18.—Among the 169 men, recruits of the new national army who will mobilize here preparatory to entraining for Camp Dix at Wrightstown, will be Kingdon Gould, son of George J. Gould of New York and Lakewood. Mr. Gould requested that he be included in the first batch of 40 per cent. of the Ocean County quota to be sent to the training camp.

Governor Walter E. Edge will motor down from Sea Girt to make the farewell address to the men in Court House Square.

FEAR COMPLETE EMBARGO.

Dutch Hope for Food Shipments in Wilson Idealism.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 18.—The semi-official Nieuwe Courant publishes tonight an article commenting on an American press report that all exports to the Netherlands are to be prohibited after Sept. 20.

The paper says the transfer of the Netherlands Minister from Washington has been commented upon in some Dutch quarters as indicating that the American Government was dissatisfied with Dutch neutrality, and that hereafter all exports to Holland would be prohibited. It says that exports have also been prohibited to Switzerland and Greece, as well as Scandinavia, and proceeds:

"America's differentiation of attitude toward two sets of belligerents while she was still neutral would put the American attempt to judge another neutral's attitude in a rather glaring light. It is also very questionable whether the American Government, which refuses to make the German people responsible for the faults of their masters, would condemn the Dutch people to hunger owing to disapproval of the neutrality policy of the Dutch Government. Even if that were the case, America would still have no reason, for fair judges in both groups of beligenents have not been able to close their eyes to the fact that our Government's policy of neutrality has always been indisputably correct."

The paper continues by saying that Holland, nevertheless, has received various warnings that America might try stopping food supplies in order to force the Dutch Government to lend ships for American troop transports. Juridically, it says, the Netherlands could not protest against such export prohibition, but President Wilson's note to the Pope shows that a certain amount of American idealism still remains, which gives hope that such injustice will not be permitted. The paper hopes that the Netherlands commission now in America will succeed in obtaining satisfactory results, despite the fact that it will have to negotiate, among others, with Herbert C. Hoover, who is reported in Holland to be indignant at the Dutch owing to the lack of magnanimity to be found in Dutch officials with whom he had to deal in connection with the Belgian relief fund.

CONFEREES ADOPT MAIL TAX ON PAPERS

Based on Zone System, but with Rates Slightly Under House Schedule.

DONE TO AVERT DEADLOCK

Members Insisted Upon Special Tax on Publishers—Final Revenue Bill Agreement Probable Friday.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—A compromise agreement was arrived at late today by the conferees on the War Revenue bill on second-class postage rates, the basis of which practically will be the zone system as originally devised by the House. The agreement came after Chairman Kitchin of the House Ways and Means Committee warned the conferees that unless this tax on publishers went back into the bill it would tie up the conference indefinitely.

While the conferees, maintaining the obligation of secrecy, declined to disclose the details of the compromise, it is understood that it is to be a halfway agreement as between the original House scheme and that evolved by Senator McKellar, which was inserted and then struck from the bill before it passed the Senate.

Under the House system a graduated tax was contemplated running from 1 1-6 cents a pound up to 2¾ cents a pound, according to zone, until Nov. 1 of this year; 1½ cents a pound up to 4 1-3 cents a pound until March 1, 1918, and 1½ cents a pound up to 8 cents a pound after March 1 next. This tax would, it is estimated, yield $19,000,000 this year.

Under the McKellar system the zone rates were 1 cent a pound under 300 miles, 4 cents between 300 and 600 miles, 5 cents between 600 and 1,000 miles, 6 cents between 1,000 and 1,400 miles, 7 cents between 1,400 and 1,800 miles, and 8 cents over 1,800 miles. The zone distances run the same in both the McKellar and House schedules.

Under the House Schedule.

In the compromise the conferees have struck a basis slightly under the House schedule, so that the postage tax will yield less than the House contemplated. The tax as agreed upon, it is understood, is to begin at 1 cent, as provided in the McKellar amendment, and end at a rate under the House schedule.

The conferees came to their decision after Secretary McAdoo had urged that a rate such as that proposed by the House was excessive, and that it would deprive many of the smaller publications of the use of the mails. Mr. McAdoo advised leaving the second-class postage rate alone, it is understood, but the House conferees insisted that sentiment was too strong in the House to attempt to pass the bill without some tax being levied upon publications.

As the conferees have worked it out, it is calculated that the publishers' tax through the second-class mail will approximate $12,000,000. Some of the conferees favor putting on an additional tax on publishers' profits, but the majority is understood to be opposed to it.

With the publishers' tax out of the way, the conferees expect to clear up their work on the bill, so that a report to both branches of Congress may be made not later than Friday. While the compromise reached today was tentative, it is expected to stand.

Other Agreements Reached.

The conferees voted to uphold the Senate action in striking out the inheritance tax. Other agreements reported were on the passenger transportation and automobile tax provisions. In lieu of the House tax of 10 per cent. and the Senate rate of 5 per cent. on the former, the conferees are said to have compromised on 8 per cent., estimated to yield about $57,000,000, as compared with $75,000,000 under the original House plan, and $37,500,000 under the Senate revision. For the Senate Federal license tax on automobile owners of about 1 per cent. of original list prices of pleasure cars, the conferees were said to have returned to the House plan for taxing manufacturers' sales at about 3 per cent., and exempting motor trucks.

Definite conclusions regarding administrative and corporate provisions of the income tax section and the war excess profits clauses were not reached, the conferees working on a compromise proposed for taxing excess profits with an exemption of 8 per cent. The difinition of invested capital subject to taxation still is in dispute. Treasury income tax experts were consulted regarding corporation tax features, including exemption of dividends received from other corporations.

The liquor schedules also were considered during the day, with the House conferees reported to favor final acceptance of the general features of the Senate's revisions, excepting possibly the Gore amendment levying prohibitive taxes on further distillation for beverage use.

GREAT BRIDGE SPAN RAISED 42 FEET MORE

Accomplishment of the Quebec Project by Noon Tomorrow Is Now Predicted.

QUEBEC, Sept. 18.—The huge central span of the Quebec cantilever bridge is tonight eighty feet from the position it is to occupy over the St. Lawrence River, the 5,000-ton mass of metal having been raised forty-two feet during the day and twenty-eight feet yesterday. Those in charge of the engineering feat estimate that the span will be trussed into place between the cantilevers not later than noon on Thursday.

The first accident of the operation occurred today when a bracket connected with the gear on a hoisting chain broke and struck a workman in the face, inflicting flesh wounds.

The span is now well above the point from which another span broke from its moorings and killed fourteen persons on its plunge into the river in 1916.

River craft today ventured beneath the dangling span, though no ocean-going vessels were permitted to pass under it. Only a few hundred persons witnessed the operation during the day, in contrast to the thousands who lined the shores yesterday, when the span was brought up the river from Sillery Cove and swung off the scows.

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HAND-TAILORED IN FALL AND WINTER WEIGHTS

Our officers' uniforms are designed strictly on Regulation lines, but Hand-tailoring gives them just that little something extra which you do not get from uniforms made by the army contract method. To be explicit, they derive their Individuality from the fact that they are made Individually. They are the work of Artists, not Contractors. They are made singly, not collectively; separately, not in companies; by the garment, not the gross. And the result is a piece of hand-tailoring which will retain its shape and its fit and its comfort through all the rigors of campaigning.

Also, Ready-for-Service or to order

Uniforms of Olive Drab Serge	$39 to $53
Army Overcoats of Olive Drab Melton	65
American Ambulance Serge or Melton Uniforms, all sizes in stock	42
Uniforms of Olive Drab Khaki	16

Shirts, Hats, Caps, Puttees, Boots, Raincoats, Wrist Watches, Toilet Kits, Blankets and every Military Requisite, including Complete Stock of Insignia.

Munson Army Shoes in tan or black $6.50

Doughboy Army Shoes in tan or black $11.50

Franklin Simon & Co.

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Agents for Aeolian Hall
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Income Taxes and the Average Man

The income tax schedule with the possibilities of maximum war imposts does not affect to any great degree the average man with from $5,000 to $25,000 to invest.

What he will have to pay in income tax is small compared with what he has saved in buying now instead of before this country became involved in the war.

Current liquidation comes from heavily taxed big investors.

Lightly taxed small investors have open to them remarkable income opportunities.

Our Investment Department has drawn up diversified suggestions for investment which may be made the basis either of outright purchase or on the Partial Payment Plan with monthly installments from $5 up.

Send for lists M-15 and T-15.

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Dr. Lyon's
For The Teeth
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Send 2c stamp for generous sample of either Dr. Lyon's Perfect Dental Cream or Tooth Powder.

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MANHATTAN SHIRTS
FOR FALL
$2.00 and $2.50

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All sizes and sleeve lengths.

OFFICERS' UNIFORMS | "SAM BROWNE" BELTS | STETSON SERVICE HATS

42ND STREET AT MADISON AVENUE

a thing is worth what it earns

SYSTEM, the Magazine of Business, has thousands of readers who apply suggestions from it and have actual profits to show. Among these, or any others who know the publication's genuine earning power, its subscription price of $3 a year could be raised to any multiple thereof without affecting sales in the least.

SYSTEM'S publishers recently sold to subscribers, with little effort and in a short time, 1400 copies of a certain $10 Special Report, merely because it was recognized as typical SYSTEM literature. Yet in bulk the volume was not larger than two issues of the magazine selling at 25 cents each.

Advertising in SYSTEM reaches men who regard results not cost

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICANS, DO YOUR DUTY!

One of the duties of a GOOD REPUBLICAN is to

VOTE IN THE PRIMARIES

and thus exercise his own influence on the quality of candidates for public office.

Wednesday, Sept. 19, from 3 to 9 P. M., is Primary Day. North of 110th Street there are four candidates for three Republican nominations for

THE PEOPLE'S COURT,

The Municipal Court, in which Landlord and Tenant, Wages, and Small Commercial Cases are tried—usually without a jury.

Two of the Republican candidates, Justice Davies, running for re-election, and

x | 27. EMANUEL HERTZ

are known throughout the district and CAN WIN.

The other two, picked by Bosses in Back Rooms, have combined their forces to help themselves in the Primaries. Their nomination would give the Court to Tammany Hall. All the "Organization" forces are united. This is your fight.

IF YOU want to KEEP THE PEOPLE'S COURT OUT OF POLITICS VOTE THUS

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WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 19.

Window Shades

Insist that your apartment be equipped with our Shades, and thereby overcome the trouble of poorly made and installed shades.

You will get them if you insist.

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101 Park Avenue
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what would have been just "a meal at the restaurant" becomes a real dinner party. It's like seating another bright and witty guest at table.

Order Cook's Imperial for its purity, delicioushess, fragrance and vivacity.

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ADVERTISE PROMPTLY.

Do not bewail your fate on ascertaining the loss of some valued article. Telephone 1000 Bryant, and next day an advertisement will appear in The New York Times which will facilitate recovery.—Advt.

AMERICAN BUSINESS FOR VIGOROUS WAR

Delegates Favor a Munitions Board and Government Fixing of Labor Prices.

SECRETARY LANE CHEERED

"We Know How to Make Money," He Says, "and We Will Prove We Know How to Fight."

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 18.—A call to business men for sacrifices worthy of those made by the young men on their way to the trenches was made at the opening session on the Garden Pier today of the War Convention of American Business, brought together at the call of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. This warning against profiteering and against "turning a business man into an I. W. W." was given by Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane, and the enthusiasm with which his words were greeted by the thousand or more delegates showed that the sentiment of the meeting was enthusiastically in favor of vigorous support of the war at any cost.

In an earlier session Secretary of War Newton D. Baker had praised the wholehearted support which business men of the nation had given to the Government, but warned against allowing the urgent demands of war to lower the laboriously built-up standards safeguarding labor. The delegates, as shown in discussion following the afternoon session, favored more thorough organization and even more extensive Government control of factors entering into business problems. They were enthusiastic in support of the Government, but there seemed to be a demand for more governmental aid to business.

The suggestion that if the Government fixed the price of products it should also fix the price of labor seemed to be very widely supported among the delegates. The committee of the Chamber of Commerce which has been cooperating with the Council of National Defense believed that a war board should be created similar to the Ministry of Munitions in England, which would control purchases for the Government, determine prices, and control priority and distribution in order to do away with the competition between Government demands and those of private industry, which is at present working considerable hardship on business men over the country.

Secretary Lane's speech was the principal feature of the day's meeting, and the audience cheered him again and again as he recounted the crimes of Germany which had forced this nation into war and voiced our determination to win at any cost. He described America as a nation of mystic materialists, and declared that the United States never fought a war in which it was wrong. The Secretary declared that the United States, having determined to fight Germany's efforts to master the world "with high explosives and low intrigue," was making full steam ahead.

What This Country Has Done.

"We have supplied money for our friends; raised an army of a million and a quarter; inaugurated a new industry—that of making airplanes; revived an old industry, that of building ships; placed powers over exports and prices, over industries and resources, in the hands of the President that will give him the weapons he needs; made laws to punish domestic enemies and courageously placed the burden of taxation upon those who can best bear up under it—this is a record that no nation has excelled. It is a record that shows purpose, an unflinching purpose.

"We of America, it is conceded, know how to make money, and we will prove that we know how to make war, wholehearted, resolute war, war that means organization, machinery, science, war that means men by the million and money by the billion, war that means heartbreakings, ruined hopes, a little glory perhaps, a certain self-respect, a world that men can grow in.

"We shall make war in earnest, for we know that if Germany wins the world will turn aside from the system of law and liberty which we know and exalt that military caste and system which is the historic enemy of personal liberty. We make war in France that we may not be compelled to do battle here. Let Germany have Canada or Mexico, or even Cuba, and we would go to our daily work, like the Pilgrim Fathers, with our guns in our hands.

"This is, in truth, most distinctively our war, for we claim proudly that we gave the impulse to Europe which turned its face toward democracy, and for that reason, in fighting with France, England, Italy, and Russia, we fight for those who follow in the way we led, true children of the American conception of government as a servant, not a master.

"If there is a danger in this country it is not that our men will not be brave, that our guns will not be great, that our troops will have no ammunition and our Generals no strategy, but it will be the danger coming from discontent with domestic conditions. The business man can prove his loyalty most surely in fixing prices, in marking down the shoe lace, the loaf of bread, the hatchet, the coat, the beefsteak, all the commonplace things of life, than in any other way. There is not a business man in this hall who does not carry in his hand the future of this war. Let him see by every power, argument, persuasion, insistence, even terrorization if you please, that no business man turns into an I. W. W.

"If any American—business man, farmer, or official—wishes to know his duty, let him fix his eyes on those boys in khaki. If a question of price comes up, if there is a question as to whether prices should be fixed by the law of supply and demand, if it is a question of taking all the traffic will bear, let him cast his eye toward that boy in khaki, and say: 'What would you do?' and the boy will answer: 'The sacrifices that I make I expect my father to make. Ten or fifteen years from now you do not want your sons to have to say: 'I went to war and took my chance; father stayed at home and made a fortune.'

"We are against Germany of today because we cannot live with her. She does not know what friendship is, for she asks her friends to do services for her that dishonor themselves. We have lived too long under civilized conditions to allow this earth to revert to those days when each nation found its highest function in preying on the other.

"It may be hard that the clerk must be taken from his desk, the lawyer from his case, the fireman from his engine, the farmer from his plow, the mechanic from his lathe, but if they did not go now, they and their sons would live one long dread day of fear."

Our Answer to Europe.

The morning session was opened with prayer by Bishop Thomas F. Gailor of Tennessee, and the meeting was called to order by R. Goodwin Rhett of Charleston, S. C., President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, who said:

"The primary and paramount purpose of this convention is to let our countrymen and our allies know how business men feel about the war. Let our achievement be such as to constitute a compelling influence for a speedy conclusion to the war that shall bring us a real peace."

Secretary Baker called the Chamber "one of the great armies of the United States," and declared that in every workshop and factory something was going on to aid the country.

In warring on Germany, Secretary Baker said, the United States is fighting a nation that has foregone mercy, lost all sense of compassion, and attempted to set a mission higher than that of God's.

"But the ruler of the universe," said Mr. Baker, "does not dwell in Berlin, in the capital of a nation that drops bombs on cities, violates neutral rights, and dreams mad dreams of conquering the world. The free peoples of Europe now hear our answer to their cry, and that is, 'We are sending to you aid, marching millions strong.'"

"The Government used to go abroad with a market basket on its arm, but in this crisis we found new sources of supply. From one end of the country to the other the spirit got abroad among business men that they must produce all the materials for building these great cantonments, for clothing and arming the men. The result have been marvelous. The leadership of American business has smoothed away many of our most serious difficulties.

"Yet we must be on guard against the temptation, in these days when enormous production is demanded, to work that extra half hour, to employ child labor, to weaken those safeguards which have been placed about labor in the long years of peace. Let us remember, not merely because it is humanitarian and moral, but because it is patriotic, that we ought not to allow such sacrifices, and that our determination should be to conserve the national vitality."

The afternoon session closed with a discussion of organization of the Government's buying, control of prices, and improvement of business organization for war needs, which gave the delegates to the convention the first opportunity to express their opinions. The discussion was led by Waddill Catchings of Philadelphia, Chairman of the committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States on co-operation with the Council of National Defense, and the views presented by him expressed the conclusions reached by that body after months of daily sessions in Washington in constant touch with the Government's war problems.

"Chaos exists in business today," he said, "and order must be brought out of this chaos if we are to win the war. As a result of the competitive bidding between Government agencies and private industries since the war began, prices of raw materials have risen rapidly and much discontent has been produced. The Civilian Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense should be actually in the service of the Government, not merely advisers. They should do the purchasing, determine the prices, and control priority as well as distribution."

America Alone Can Aid Russia.

At the night meeting Charles Edward Russell called for vigorous action against "traitors at home," and attacked the pacifists in Congress who are hampering the prosecution of the war.

Professor Boris A. Bakhmeteff, the Russian Ambassador, appealed for economic aid to his country, and urged the prime necessity of providing more ships as the first consideration of that aid.

"It is only America," he said, "who can assist Russia in the present crisis. This war is only the first act of a momentous and far-reaching period of reconstruction, a period which will consolidate the life of the nations on a new basis of justice, an epoch which will tend to eliminate war and to warrant freedom and self-government to all nations.

"Free Russia fully appreciates the brotherly support which this great Western Republic is giving her against all odds and evils. It should be stated with all frankness that the economical situation in Russia is still most complicated. The main feature of present situation is still the general disorganization of economical life. What Russia needs most of all is improvement of railway transportation, reorganized agricultural production, and a diligently executed possible restitution of supply of general commodities, whether manufactured within the country or imported. Railway materials of all kinds, and, primarily, rolling stock and machinery for repair; agricultural implements, machine tools, instruments and raw materials for improving the production within the country, certain commodities of every-day life—that is what Russia needs and needs badly."

Tomorrow the convention will take up problems of transportation and distribution, and group meetings will consider the functions of commercial organizations in war.

FIGHT ON IN COURT FOR DE SAULLES BOY

Hint That Surrogate Will Take Custody of Child from Mother.

SHE ATTACKS JURISDICTION

Attorney Charges a Decision Now Might Prejudice Her Case When Tried for Murder.

The likelihood that the guardianship of John L. De Saulles, Jr., the infant son of Mrs. Blanca Errazuriz De Saulles, will be taken from her before she has been indicted for killing her husband was indicated yesterday in the course of an argument before Surrogate Fowler in the application of Charles A. H. De Saulles, uncle of the boy, to be named as his guardian. Henry A. Uterhart, counsel for Mrs. De Saulles, questioned the jurisdiction of Surrogate Fowler to hear the case on the ground that the decedent was a resident of Nassau County, but the Surrogate ruled that he had jurisdiction. Acting Surrogate Smith of Nassau County, who has been retained to aid in Mrs. de Saulles's defense, was also in court in her behalf.

Ex-Senator James A. O'Gorman appeared for the petitioner and contended that the mother had "incapacitated" herself from acting as her son's guardian. He said that since her relatives are aliens the boy's uncle on his father's side should be appointed since the other paternal relatives have consented to his appointment. Mr. Uterhart replied that Mrs. De Saulles must be deemed innocent until she has been declared guilty of killing her husband, and, when Surrogate Fowler interrupted to ask if the attorney didn't believe the Surrogate had power to use his discretion in the case, Mr. Uterhart said:

"I do not think the case of Mrs. De Saulles should be prejudiced in the eyes of the community and of persons likely to be called on the jury through having newspaper headlines state that the Surrogate has taken this mother's boy away from her. At any rate, I do not believe it fair for the court to exercise discretion by appointing as guardian the bitterest enemy of the mother. If the court insists on appointing a guardian we would not object to Mrs. G. Maurice Heckscher, with whom the boy has been staying since the death of his father."

As to the appointment of Mrs. Heckscher, who is the wife of the decedent's cousin and business partner, Senator O'Gorman made objection and insisted that his client should be named as a matter of right, although counsel for Mrs. De Saulles said that the boy should be under a woman's care. He stated that if Mrs. De Saulles is acquitted she might have trouble getting her boy back.

The argument also revealed differences between Mrs. De Saulles and the relatives of her husband as to her son's visits at the Mineola jail, as the result of which she hasn't seen her son since Aug. 28. George Gordon Battle, counsel for the De Saulles family, wrote Mrs. De Saulles's attorney on Aug. 15 that her son would visit her at reasonable times if twenty-four hours' notice of the mother's desire to see her son were given. Mrs. De Saulles replied on the following day that she wanted to see her son every day from 10 to 12 A. M., but on Aug. 17 Mr. Battle replied that he didn't believe daily visits were "reasonable," and said the family considered that twice a week would be reasonable.

The attorneys met at the Bar Association to discuss the boy's visits and Mr. Battle suggested that the mother send word to Charles A. H. De Saulles direct when she wanted the boy to visit her. Mr. Uterhart wouldn't consider the suggestion, and the boy went to see his mother on Aug. 24, and for the third and last time on Aug. 28. Subsequently Mr. Battle insisted that notice of the desired visit be sent to Charles A. H. De Saulles, and because of Mrs. De Saulles's refusal to do so she has not seen her son for three weeks.

Surrogate Fowler reserved decision.

ASSAILS INSURANCE BILL.

President of Home Life Tells Senate Optional Feature Is Unsound.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Public hearings on the Soldiers and Sailors' Insurance bill were concluded today before the Senate Finance Sub-Committee, with insurance men and others suggesting various changes. The sub-committee hopes to report the measure this week. J. H. Harper of New York urged the committee to amend the bill so that its administration would be placed under the Pension Office, which he proposed be transferred to the Treasury Department, in order to effect a large financial saving in carrying the measure into effect.

The section which makes optional the taking of insurance by enlisted men was vigorously assailed by George E. Ide, President of the Home Life Insurance Company of New York, who asserted that it opened the door for future pension legislation; was too vague, 'utterly unsound in principle," and was class legislation.

Some minor changes were made in the bill at the suggestion of Judge Julian Mack, who drew the measure.

Labor's interest in the passage at the present session of Congress of the bill was submitted to President Wilson today by President Gompers and Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Gompers said later the President was in accord with the view that the measure should be enacted now.

PREPARES FOR BIG CUT IN COAL SHIPMENTS

Export Board Confers on Restriction of South American and European Neutrals.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—In pursuance of its policy of conserving the supply of essential commodities for the United States and its allies in the war against Germany, the Export Administrative Board may soon curtail further the export of coal to South American countries and the northern neutral nations of Europe.

Step by step the board is proceeding to put an end to all shipments which in any form may enter Germany through neutral countries, and to end the power of the German interests in South America. In the latter connection, it is asserted, there could be no more positive method than the restriction of coal, as German capital is largely tied up in the public utilities there, dependent upon the American coal supply.

Experts of the Administrative Board were in conference today for some time considering that subject, and it was said later that action might be expected within a few days.

In justification of a curtailment of the coal supply to South American countries it has been pointed out that the demands of France and other allied countries and the United States will be greater the coming Winter than ever before. Unofficial reports from France received today referred to fears felt by hospital authorities on account of a possible insufficient supply of coal for the Winter. It was regarded as likely that some of the European neutrals soon would be begging the American authorities to make use of their tonnage in return for coal.

Miss Rankin Presses Copper Inquiry

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Chairman Foster of the House Committee on Mines and Mining has been instructed by his committee to ask the Federal Trade Commission and the Council of National Defense for information on the cost of producing copper. This action was taken following a hearing today at which Representative Jeanette Rankin of Montana said that production costs would probably be found to be between 5 and 10 cents a pound. Miss Rankin said that the Council of National Defense and the Trade Commission had refused information to her. She also said she had written to Bernard N. Baruch, asking him to refuse to buy copper for war use from the Amalgamated Copper Company unless that corporation should modify its attitude toward labor.

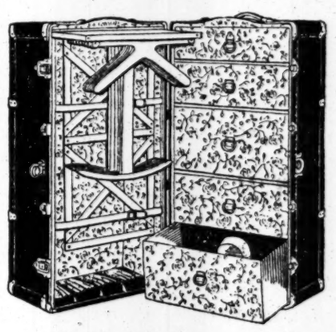
Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Wardrobe Trunks

For School and College Use



Very Special

$25.00

Full Size

45 inches; of basswood, covered and interlined with hard, vulcanized fibre; cretonne lined; fitted with draw bolts and spring locks; top drawer is divided into compartments and can be locked. 12 assorted hangers, shoe pockets and interchangeable hat drawers; tapes in drawers.

Dress Trunks from $12.50 upwards.
Steamer Trunks from $12.00 upwards.

Fourth Floor.

B. Altman & Co.

The Stationery Department

with its greatly extended floor space, is more than ever qualified to render efficient service, aside from the fact that its roominess contributes materially to the shopping comfort of its many patrons.

The Department specializes in stationery that will appeal to men and women of fastidious taste. The imprint of B. Altman & Co. is equivalent to a guarantee of quality and style. All the latest approved forms for wedding stationery, and for social stationery of every description, are now being shown, together with the newest styles in engraving.

The work of the Engraving Department is all executed in the establishment.

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue,
34th and 35th Streets New York

W. & J. SLOANE

ESTABLISHED 74 YEARS AGO

EXTRAORDINARY SAVING IN PRICE

On a Limited Quantity of

SEAMLESS CHENILLE RUGS

Standard Quality

Mottled and Plain Effects.

Attractive Colorings.

93 Rugs, 9 ft. x 12 ft.,

at $40, $50 and $65

Regular Values Up to $82.50.

56 Rugs, 8 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. 6 in.,

at $32.50, $40 and $53.50

Regular Values Up to $70.00.

A Few Larger Sizes at Proportionate Reductions.

FIFTH AVENUE & 47TH STREET, NEW YORK

Shoe Specialists for 60 Years

Andrew Alexander

Sixth Avenue at Nineteenth Street

Women's Shoes at $6.50 a pair

These are attractive, dependable shoes on smart but simple lines in harmony with the spirit of the day. The styles are new—the leathers black kidskin or calfskin of thoroughly good quality. A splendid example is a laced calfskin boot with wing tips and military heels.

Brown and black boots, some with colored tops in the darker shades, and a little finer in quality, are $8.50.

Through sixty years—civil war days, good times and bad—we have always found it possible to offer stylish, serviceable shoes at moderate prices. It holds true here today, as an inspection of our Fall stock will prove.

Women's Pumps At $4, $5 and $6

Graceful, trim-fitting street models in gunmetal calfskin and patent leather—available for wear until snow flies. Spats $2

Clark & Weinberg

634 Fifth Avenue - Opp. Cathedral

are showing

Advance Models in

Fur Coats

Scarfs & Muffs

Cloth Coats

For Motor or Afternoon Wear

Evening Wraps

Fur Trimmed

Weber and Heilbroner

In Announcing Their

Autumn Assortments of Manhattan Shirts

Call particular attention to the fact that these Shirts now, as always, are guaranteed to be fast in color.

The Manhattan Shirt Company had on hand large quantities of Indanthrene dyes, used in the very finest grade of shirtings, making possible their usual standard of colorings and unlimited variety.

From the beautiful all-silk and silk-mixture shirts, at $6 to $13.50, to the madras and percale shirts at $1.75 and $2, they represent a standard approached only by the best grade of custom-made shirts.

Stripes and patterns from the softest pastel shades to the limit of good taste in distinct and unobtrusive colorings.

Correct evening dress shirts in complete variety.

Largest Distributors of Manhattan Shirts

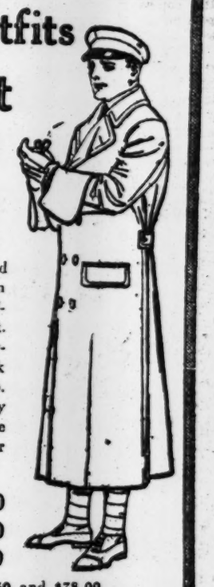
Eleven Stores

241 Broadway, 345 Broadway, 775 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 1363 Broadway, 58 Nassau, 150 Nassau, 20 Cortlandt, 30 Broad, 42nd and Fifth Ave.

Chauffeurs' Outfits

Special at $48.50

Overcoat, Suit and Cap to Match



Smart, perfect fitting, and durable, the best value in Motor Clothes for Chauffeurs that can be bought. A Double-Breasted Overcoat. A smart Norfolk Jacket, Trousers and Cap. All made of fine gray worsted whipcord — the outfit complete $48.50, or as follows:

Suit.....$18.50
Overcoat..$28.00
Cap.....$2.00

Other Outfits of Better Grade at $64.50 and $78.00
Chauffeurs' Raincoats—Guaranteed Waterproof—$22.00
Catalogue and Chauffeurs' Apparel Chart Mailed on Request.

Brill Brothers

BROADWAY AT 49th ST.

Leader by a Million and Three-Quarters

Advertising Record of New York Morning Newspapers

Eight Months of 1917

	Agate Lines.	
THE NEW YORK TIMES	7,817,447	
Less Help and Situation Wanted	415,098	
		7,402,349
WORLD	8,915,486	
Less Help and Situation Wanted	3,243,493	
		5,671,993
AMERICAN	5,871,180	
Less Help and Situation Wanted	798,937	
		5,072,243
HERALD	4,852,482	
Less Help and Situation Wanted	988,049	
		3,864,433
TRIBUNE	3,066,573	
Less Help and Situation Wanted	33,460	
		3,033,113
SUN	2,736,262	
Less Help and Situation Wanted	9,468	
		2,726,794

THE NEW YORK TIMES, in eight months of 1917, printed 1,730,356 agate lines more advertising, help and situation wanted excepted, than any other New York morning newspaper.

VOTES $7,000,000,000 MORE FOR THE WAR

Deficiency Bill, Largest Appropriation Measure in History, Passes House Unanimously.

NOW GOES TO THE SENATE

Fitzgerald Checks Talk of Investigation of Airplane Contract Story Involving Baker's Brother.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Without a dissenting vote, the House today passed the seven-billion-dollar War Appropriation bill, the largest measure of its kind in history. The bill, a deficiency measure, carries provision for the pay and subsistence of a million men under arms until June 30, 1918, and provides enormous sums for heavy and light artillery, as well as many hundred millions for the rapid increase of the destroyer fleet.

The only flurry in the discussion of the bill arose when Representative Campbell of Kansas made an inquiry as to a story published in a Cleveland newspaper that Secretary of War Baker had a brother interested in the building of airplanes.

"If we are to investigate every newspaper story published concerning airplane contracts," answered Representative Fitzgerald of New York, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, "we would not finish the investigation in a hundred years."

The bill allows the expenditure of $4,830,000,00 in cash, and authorizes the Government to make contracts for war work, most of it naval construction and artillery, to the amount of $2,314,000,000. It increases the Shipping Board purchasing fund for the acquisition of shipbuilding plants, material, charters, and ships from $250,000,000 to $515,000,000, and also increases the authorization of the board to construct ships from half a billion dollars to $1,234,000,000.

Appropriations for ammunition for the navy were heavily increased by committee amendments from the floor, urged by Secretary Daniels and other officials. The bill, as it passed, provides for ammunition $40,146,000; for batteries and outfits for vessels, auxiliaries, aircraft, and patrols, $80,059,223 in cash and $25,000,000 in additional contracts.

For the entire military service more than $3,477,000,000 is carried in the bill, either in cash appropriations or authority to contract for material. For the naval establishment, more than $300,000,000 is appropriated. Even with the huge items which make up the total, the Appropriations Committee of the House rejected requests from the departments amounting to more than $42,000,000.

The Senate Appropriations Committee has been at work on the House measure for several days, and will hold brief hearings, beginning tomorrow, when Secretary Baker will appear and probably submit further additional estimates. With new army and other estimates, the Senate committee may be called upon to increase the bill around one billion dollars.

Senate Republicans favoring a Congressional expenditures supervising committee have been planning to propose such a provision as an amendment to the bill, but may postpone their effort in view of the general desire to hasten adjournment.

PRESIDENT SHUTS OFF "PULL" IN DRAFT CASES

Will Only Consider Evidence Presented to District Boards in Appeals Coming Before Him.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—President Wilson gave notice to all Governors today that in hearing claims for exemption coming from the district boards, he would consider only evidence already submitted to the boards and nothing else, unless the boards recommend it.

The effect of the President's action is to absolutely shut out all appeals of a political nature, or those which may be brought by interested friends "with a pull," and confine consideration of the cases to the evidence.

The following telegram was sent to Governors by the Provost Marshal General:

"Claims for exemption or discharge on the ground of engagement in industry and agriculture are within the original jurisdiction of the district boards. Decision of the district boards is final, except that the President may affirm, modify or reverse such decision, in accordance with regulations prescribed by him.

"The regulations prescribed by the President provide for appeal from the decision of the district board on agricultural and industrial claims, but the claim for appeal must be filed with the district board, which will send all evidence and other matter considered in the case to the President for his consideration.

"If, after the decision of the district board, it is decided to submit new matter, the district board may reopen the case, consider such new matter, and, if it adheres to its original decision, forward such new matter to the President. Matter not presented to the district boards cannot be considered on appeal to the President, it would be subversive of the spirit of the law and violative of the judicial function that is being executed to make exceptions in individual cases and receive suggestions, urgings or statements from individuals concerning particular cases pending here on appeal."

FLOUR MILLS NOT CRIPPLED.

Report That Government Buying Plan Has Hurt Industry Is Denied.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 18.—John Washburn, President of one of the largest flour mills, today denied reports which he said had been circulated throughout the country to the effect that the Minneapolis milling industry has been temporarily crippled by the new Government wheat buying plan.

Light wheat movements, he said, have given rise to reports that dissatisfied farmers are withholding their wheat. These reports he characterized as untrue.

"The mills are grinding away today and reports that the industry will be seriously affected as to output are unwarranted," he declared. "The new wheat buying plan will work out successfully."

PRESIDENT SUMMONS CHILDREN TO WAR AID

Proclamation Asks All in School to Join the Junior Red Cross to Help Mercy Work.

CHANCE TO SERVE NATION

Mr. Wilson Recommends to Teachers a Plan for Recruiting of Juvenile Members.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—President Wilson issued a proclamation tonight calling on the school children of the nation to do their part in the war by joining the junior Red Cross to assist in the mercy work of the senior organization.

The President says the children's branch of the Red Cross will give an opportunity for relief work for the benefit of both the community and the country, will teach how to save in order that suffering children elsewhere may have the chance to live, and will make possible the "best work in the great cause of freedom to which we have all pledged ourselves."

The proclamation follows:

To the school children of the United States:

A PROCLAMATION.

The President of the United States is also President of the American Red Cross. It is from these offices joined in one that I write you a word of greeting at this time, when so many of you are beginning the school year.

The American Red Cross has just prepared a junior membership with school activities, in which every pupil in the United States can find a chance to serve our country. The school is the natural centre of your life. Through it you can best work in the great cause of freedom to which we have all pledged ourselves.

Our junior Red Cross will bring to you opportunities of service to your community, and to other communities all over the world and guide your service with high and religious ideals. It will teach you how to save in order that suffering children elsewhere may have the chance to live. It will teach you how to prepare some of the supplies which wounded soldiers and homeless families lack. It will send to you through the Red Cross bulletins the thrilling stories of relief and rescue. And, best of all, more perfectly than through any of your other school lessons, you will learn by doing those kind things under your teacher's direction to be the future good citizens of this great country which we all love.

And I commend to all school teachers in the country the simple plan which the American Red Cross has worked out to provide for your co-operation, knowing as I do that school children will give their best service under the direct guidance and instruction of their teachers. Is not this perhaps the chance for which you have been looking to give your time and efforts in some measure to meet our national needs? WOODROW WILSON.

President.

In a letter to Dr. H. N. MacCracken, President of Vassar College, in charge of the junior organization, the President has expressed his great interest in the movement, saying he thinks the children will all look back on the work they are undertaking as a happy circumstance of their school days."

Plans are now under way in co-operation with the Boards of Education of various States for launching membership campaigns. Schools are to be recruited as units, with membership fees of 25 cents for each pupil. The juniors will aid in the making of the simpler articles and supplies needed in the hospitals abroad.

Joseph Presents

A NEW RUSSIAN TURBAN

Milliners Dressmakers Furriers

692 Fifth Avenue opp. Cathedral

TEUTON PRISONER A SUICIDE

Prusse, Brought Here by Deutschland, Hangs Himself in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 18.—Gotthold Prusse, one of the designers of the German merchant submarine Deutschland, who came to Baltimore on the first voyage of that craft, committed suicide in the city jail today by hanging. Prusse had been imprisoned as an alien enemy. He was arrested by Federal authorities on Aug. 20 for leaving a restricted zone without permission. He was 41 years of age, and born in Germany.

Prusse spent the greater part of his time while the Deutschland was at this port in the depths of the submersible, superintending the handling of the cargo and looking after the engines of the craft. He performed similar service at New London, Conn., where the Deutschland went on her second and last voyage to this country.

Following his arrest, Prusse was committed to jail for thirty days. At the expiration of this time further action on the case was expected to be taken by the Department of Justice. He lived in the northern part of this city, but he was arrested in the neighborhood of Fort Howard, on the bay shore.

STRIKE MAY TIE UP NEW YORK HARBOR

Continued from Page 1.

carried on to the end. The officials of the company say it will maintain its position in the matter, and so will we, and see who can hold out longer."

A Superintendent on the Chelsea Piers said yesterday that the longshoremen had been making so much money since the war began that it had turned their heads. They could earn from $50 to $75 a week, and their only grievance was lack of time to spend it. For working on steamships anchored down the bay the men receive $1 an hour from the time they leave the pier until they return. Frequently a gang of longshoremen would leave on Saturday at midnight and return at the same hour on Sunday, for which they would receive $24.

The Superintendent said that the practice of going for beer had grown till many of the men became befuddled and lost half their efficiency. Larbardo had forbidden the man over whom the strike arose to go out because he considered that he had had enough to drink, and was strictly within his rights as an employe of the steamship company in the course he took in the matter.

John F. Riley, who threatened to call out 50,000 men and tie up the commerce of the largest and most important port in the world at the present time, is about 40 years old, of medium height and build, with clean-shaven, rather thin face and an earnest manner. He is a Commissioner of Deeds and has conducted many strikes in this State.

The offices of the union at 164 Eleventh Avenue were crowded yesterday afternoon with longshoremen, who lounged about in the assembly hall.

Quality—Service—Price

DALE

BUY Direct from FACTORY AND SAVE MONEY

A visit to our display rooms will pay you.

109 West 13th St. New York

1 Door West of 6th Ave.

Dale Lighting Fixture Co.

SPECIAL ! ! !

Saks' Silk-Lined Overcoats For Men, $21

FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY

These coats are so much above par at $21 we are tempted to violate our usual policy and quote a comparative price. In line and fabric they excel anything in their class at their *regular* selling cost, exhibiting from collar to hem that unmistakable quality of tailoring which makes "Saks" on the label of a topcoat as important as *sterling* is to silver. The offering will be

Limited to just a few hundred coats, and will not be extended beyond the original allotment

Made of flexible Oxford Cloth—plain or silk-faced lapels—with more individuality to the square inch than can be seen in any other Fall topcoats for men. Suited either for formal or informal wear, and like our men in Khaki, will hold their own against all comers—North, South, East or West.

Saks Clothes Are Saks-Made

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th Street

James McCutcheon & Co.

"The Linen Store"

Fifth Avenue & 34th Street

Reg. Trade Mark *Reg. Trade Mark*

Are abundantly supplied to meet every household linen need, notwithstanding all the difficulties of manufacture and transportation. Prices, of necessity, are continually advancing. They are undoubtedly lower now than they will be even a few months hence. It is, therefore, the part of wisdom and thrift to fill your linen requirements at this time, whether for your own use or for Holiday gifts.

Table Cloths and Napkins

2 x 2 yds. for tables 42 to 48 in. wide—$4.75, 5.00, 5.50, 6.00, 6.50 to 21.00
2¼ x 2¼ yds. for tables 50 to 54 in. wide—$5.25, 6.50, 7.00, 8.00 to 30.00
2½ x 2½ yds. for tables 60 to 66 in. wide—$6.75, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00 to 40.00
3 x 3 yds. for tables 72 to 84 in. wide—$19.50, 28.50, 32.50, 45.00 to 52.50
Longer cloths in proportion.

Napkins all sizes from 16 to 31 in.—$3.25 per dozen up to 64.50 according to size, pattern and quality.

Fancy Table Linens

The infinite variety of this department prevents any adequate listing.

Madeira Embroidery

6-inch Doilies, $2.25 to 9.00 per doz.
8-inch Doilies, $3.25 to 13.50 per doz.
10-inch Doilies, $4.50 to 21.00 per doz.
24-inch Centerpieces, $1.75 to 10.50 each.
Tea Napkins, $5.50, 6.25, 6.75, 7.50 up.

Hemstitched Damask Cloths and Napkins

Napkins, $5.50, 6.75, 7.50 to 13.50 doz.
Cloths, 36 to 54 inches square, $1.75 to 8.50 each.
Luncheon and Dinner Sets, 2 to 4 yards long, $12.50 to 50.00 set.
A most interesting collection of Italian Needlework in Luncheon and Tea Sets, Tray Cloths, Scarfs, etc.

Bed Linens

Hemstitched Sheets, Pure Linen—Single bed, $14.50, 15.50, 17.50 pair. Double bed, $13.50, 17.50, 18.00 pair.
Hemstitched Pillow Cases, Pure Linen—$2.50 to 6.00 pair.
Hemmed Sheets, Cotton, Single-bed size—$2.25, 2.75, 3.75 pair.
Hemmed Sheets, Cotton, Double-bed size—$2.50, 3.25, 4.75 pair.
Hemstitched Sheets, Cotton—Single bed, $2.75, 3.00 to 7.50 pair. Double bed, $5.25, 5.75 to 9.00 pair.
Hemstitched Pillow Cases, Cotton—$1.25 to 2.00 pair.
Towels for every use in the various weaves and qualities.
Hemmed Huckaback—$4.75 doz. up.
Hemstitched Huckaback—$5.50 to 40.00 doz.
Embroidered—$3.00 to 18.50 each.
Individual Small Towels—$2.50 to 36.00 doz.
All kinds of Bath Towels, Bath Mats, Kitchen and Pantry Towels, etc.

ENGRAVED IN WOOD BY LOUIS F. GRANT

Kirschbaum Clothes

ALL-WOOL—100 PER CENT AND NO COMPROMISE

Sign of the Cherry Tree

SMARTEST OF ALL—A DOUBLE BREASTED

FOR smartness—trim smartness—there is nothing to compare with the double breasted. But, more than any other garment, the double breasted jacket requires a fine hand in the cutting, a patient one in the tailoring to insure shapeliness and ease of line . . . . which is the reason we emphasize the fact that these Fall double breasted suits of ours are Kirschbaum tailored - - $20, $25 and $30

Stern Brothers

WEST 42D STREET (*Between Fifth and Sixth Avenues*) WEST 43D STREET

MEN'S CLOTHING—THIRD FLOOR

Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other House, but for Cash Only.

Clothes That Speak For Themselves

We can tell you volumes about the good quality of our clothes, but if you look around town a bit and make your own comparisons you will see that they tell a story of the most in quality for the lowest prices.

Men's Suits $16.50 to 39.75

such as we have assembled this fall are right in fabric, in tailoring and in style. They make up an assortment that will please—no matter whether your tastes tend toward the conservative or the extreme. Direct elevators on 35th St. Side.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, B'way, Front.

Men's Imported Wool Golf Hose at $2.49

Medium weight, fancy roll tops. Colors: Oxford, heather, dark gray, brown or green mixtures. Sizes 10, 10½ and 11.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Centre.

Macy's Shaving Cream

Pure ingredients only are used in making this cream—a fact which should mean much to men with tender skin. Antiseptic and refreshing. Lathers freely in hot, cold, hard or soft water.

Large Tube, 17c

Macy's—Drug Dept., Main Floor, Rear.

Men's Ribbed Underwear For Early Fall

Medium weight, spring needle ribbed cotton underwear. Shirts with long sleeves and sateen facing. Drawers, ankle length, with sateen waist band and suspender straps. Double gusset. Per garment 98c

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Men's Woven Madras Shirts, $1.69

Hundreds of fine shirts with box pleat in front of each, five pearl-buttons, soft cuffs attached. Neat, striped patterns in desirable colors on white grounds. Sizes 14 to 17.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Domet Flannel Sleeping Garments for Men, $1.44

Just in advance of autumn cool weather. Heavy, strong and warm pajamas, cut full and roomy. Tan, blue or pink stripes on white grounds. Others at $1.09.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Conveniences

At the Public Service Bureau you can purchase tickets for the theatre, tickets for rail or steamship journeys; send a telegram, buy a money order or register your mail or parcels.

Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 34th St.

SPIES SURROUNDED MRS. KING IN CONCORD

Papers Found in Means's Flat Show She Was Kept Mystified by Secret Letters.

NOTES PUT UNDER HER DOOR

Copies of These Indicate Plans for a Rendezvous in Mountains—Dooling Going to Concord.

District Attorney Swann came into possession yesterday of correspondence showing that during the two weeks before Mrs. Maude A. King met with her mysterious death at Concord, N. C., Gaston B. Means and three other persons who were with her at Concord had had great difficulty in keeping her contented to spend her Summer in the small North Carolina town and that elaborate devices had been adopted to hold her there.

Mrs. King went to Concord with Means and others on July 17 from Chicago. Dr. Richard F. Burke, her physician, told Assistant District Attorney Dooling that she had been induced to go there by representations that she was in great danger in Chicago. Dr. Burke said he was present when Means had told her that those in charge of the estate of James C. King were seeking her arrest on the ground that she had committed a crime in trying to probate the second King will, now held to be a forgery, and that she would have to go South to escape.

Means, Mrs. King, her sister, Mrs. Marcy C. Melvin, and others then went in two automobiles from Chicago to North Carolina. Proof that Mrs. King, who had for years spent most of her time in big cities and gay Summer resorts, did not enjoy life in Concord was found in the following telegram sent to Means, then in New York, by one of his associates in Concord:

"Maude nervous and restless. Wire or phone encouragement immediately."

A series of letters, starting in the later part of July, evidently intended to satisfy Mrs. King from day to day and to keep her expectant, were sent to her by Means. These letters were not addressed to Mrs. King. They were sent by Means to be read by three persons who were near Mrs. King and then to be sealed and slipped under her door. Means was in New York when he wrote all of these letters, copies of which were found in his apartment, having been written on his typewriter. He wrote his letters to Mrs. King, however, to make it appear that he was one day at Washington, D. C., another day on the Chesapeake, and another day in an entirely different locality.

Sough to Mystify Mrs. King.

He unfolded his plan for mystifying Mrs. King in the following letter to one of the three persons co-operating with him at Concord:

"Inclosed find a letter addressed to ——. I will let you and —— see same, and then my suggestion would be to seal it up carefully and let —— slip it under Maude's door without her under any circumstances knowing where it comes from, in order that, in her own mind, she can create a mystery about it and she will think that I have some close connections there at the hotel that enable me to have such matters delivered to her without any difficulty, and never let her know just how the letter got under her door. I am not writing this letter by hand because I am in a great rush and, in addition, I want to keep a carbon copy of just what I have written."

The letter to be slipped under Mrs. King's door was apparently supposed to mean nothing to any one except Mrs. King. Mr. Dooling said that from other papers he had found he understood that Mrs. King was infatuated with a United States naval officer, and that one of the subjects discussed was Means's alleged efforts to bring about a visit from him. His first inclosure to Mrs. King was as follows:

Washington, D. C.

Just a line to state arrived here this morning. From information obtained just before leaving North Carolina yesterday, and virtually confirmed here, effort is being made to take our mutual friend to Canada, and from Canada to England. I have not located his exact whereabouts as yet, but expect to do so before the day is over.

Impossible for me to give you an address where you can reach me, but by my own method I will be able to have notes slipped under your door or put where you can see them, without any one else knowing about it first.

Do not say anything to anybody when you find this note. I will try to get a note to you every day until I have located our friend, and later, just as soon as I know, will let you know where you can reach me by letter. Be very careful, very secretive, and let nobody know what you and myself are attempting to do for our friend.

Posed as Secret Service Chief.

Friends of Mrs. King have told Mr. Swann that Means was always mysterious in his dealings with her. One witness said that Mrs. King had told him that Means was the real head of the United States Secret Service and that President Wilson often trusted him with delicate missions. The second letter slipped under Mrs. King's door by the underground mail route intended to lead her to believe that he was watching the workings of a great secret organization, was as follows:

Somewhere on Chesapeake Bay.

Located our friend here in revenue cruiser in Chesapeake Bay last night. Have been in communication with him. Am arranging now to see that no harm comes to him and that he is not sent to England via Canada.

Say nothing to anybody. Both of us are perfectly safe. Have no fear. I have a close personal friend on board the revenue cutter with him. Hope to be successful in bringing him with me to the mountains of Western North Carolina, but do not want ——, —— ——[the three persons who read the notes before they were slipped under her door] or anybody to know that I am going to bring him to the mountains of Western North Carolina and do not want any of them to know later he is there. Only you and myself are to know he is there in the mountains.

It will take several days or possibly longer to get him there, but now is the time for you to show that you are a soldier and have unlimited nerve, so that you can help he (sic) and myself all possible by keeping perfectly quiet and awaiting our arrival.

Another letter slipped under the door of Mrs. King, and marked "Personal and Confidential," though read by the three others, was as follows:

Of course, I have not been able to talk to our friend direct as yet on the cutter, but he knows that I am hovering around him, and, through an intermediary, we are in communication, but both of us have agreed that it is hazardous to attempt to act too quickly, so we are moving carefully but slowly, and will continue to do so to accomplish our purpose.

At the same time, we are not causing any friction, but, while not attempting to go too fast, we will be positively successful in bringing him to the mountains of Western North Carolina. I do not want to make my communication long, but you need have no fear concerning either his safety or my safety or our success in being able to carry out our plans. In case you do not hear from me, every day, do not get alarmed, because my channel of communication may have to go to the eastern part of North Carolina for a short time to attend to some matters and then return to Asheville, and, of course, I do not want to send my matters through the mail.

During this period none of the inclosures sent by Means to Mrs. King allowed her to know that he was in New York City, and his address was always given in such a general way that it was impossible for her to write to him in return or to communicate with him in any other way. At this time Mrs. Melvin, the only living witness to the alleged second King will and the executrix and principal beneficiary of the will of Mrs. King, was in Concord. Letters written by Means showed that, although he was in communication with Mrs. Melvin, he was keeping others from knowing where she was.

Mother Also Deceived.

The mystification practiced on Mrs. King was also used on her mother, Mrs. Anna L. Robinson. She did not learn until the day after the death of Mrs. King that either of her daughters was at Concord. An undelivered letter of Mrs. Robinson showed that Mrs. Melvin had kept her whereabouts a secret and had led her mother to believe that she was at the Hotel Manhattan, in New York. A letter by Means directed that a telegram to Mrs. Robinson should be held until he gave the order releasing it. Another letter by Means directed that Mrs. King be kept from knowing that a sight draft had been drawn against her by a New York bank.

Mr. Dooling said last night that he had a mass of evidence indicating that the $1,800,000 fortune of Mrs. King had been dissipated, that creditors were pressing, and that difficulties were increasing in suppressing the fact that Mrs. King was ruined financially. He said that the only sum that seems to have been saved from the estate was one which was intended to pay retaining fees and other expenses necessary in connection with the fight for the James C. King estate with the aid of the alleged second will.

A physician, questioned by Mr. Dooling, admitted yesterday that in 1916 he had been engaged by Gaston B. Means to make an examination of the mental condition of Mrs. King's mother, which was to lay the foundation for proceedings to have Mrs. Robinson declared incompetent. This would have resulted in the appointment of an administrator for her estate, and Means had acted as her business manager as well as manager for her daughter. This plan, however, the physician said, was given up. But the trust fund of Mrs. Robinson, amounting to $190,000, was revoked a few months later by an instrument to which her signature, according to Mrs. Robinson, was forged. One of the witnesses of this instrument said yesterday that she had signed the document, but that she had never seen Mrs. Robinson sign it.

Dooling Going to Concord.

District Attorney Swann said yesterday that he intended to send Mr. Dooling to Concord on Friday to assist Solicitor Hayden Clement at the inquest. He will be accompanied by Dr. Otto H. Schultze, who is considered the greatest authority on causes of death in this country, and by Police Captain William Jones, a revolver expert.

Letters found in the apartment of Means at 1,155 Park Avenue relating to alleged German activities were turned over to the Department of Justice, where they are being studied. Captain William M. Offley of the Bureau of Investigation said yesterday:

"We have watched Means almost since the war began and have known of his frequent meetings with Captain Boy-Ed, Captain von Papen, and others. We have not yet found that his pro-German activities constituted a crime, and, so far as we know, he got out of the employ of the Germans after Boy-Ed and his crowd left this country. The matter in these papers concerning thirty-eight munitions factories appear to be mainly statistical, dealing with the output of factories. Germany has all sorts of information of this kind, extending down to exact information about our production of flour and other commodities. Most of the letters found at his flat merely checked up information in previous reports about him. We have never let him escape our observation for very long periods. Every few months the Department of Justice has sent some one to watch him and find out what he was doing. I imagine that Ambrose was engaged on some such mission when the suspicious circumstances came out about this case."

It was learned yesterday from an official of the United States Casualty Company that Gaston B. Means suffered a fracture of the skull on Dec. 5, 1911, when he met with the accident, on which he later collected insurance from six companies and damages from the Pullman Company. Means fell from an upper berth on a trip from Chicago to Detroit, and was in a hospital for nine months afterward.

It was learned that at this time Means earned $5,000 a year as Chicago representative of the Cannon Mills in North Carolina and had an independent income of $3,000 a year. No explanation has yet been found for his sudden change into a poorly paid private detective and later into an agent of the German Government. Everything damaging which has come to light against Means occurred subsequent to his accident.

DISCLAIMER BY GALLINGER.

New Hampshire Senator Says He Does Not Know Gaston Means.

Special to The New York Times.

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 18.—Jacob H. Gallinger, whose name was included in a list of Senators found among the papers of Gaston B. Means, issued a statement today in which he declared that the list could have no political or diplomatic significance. The Senator appeared to be surprised, and more or less embarrassed, that his name should have been brought into the investigation of the murder at Concord, N. C., of Mrs. Maude A. King.

The Senator acknowledges that he has met Captain Boy-Ed, the former German Naval Attaché, but insists that their acquaintance was of the most formal character. He says he never heard of Means, and he cannot conceive how the names mentioned, which include those of some of the foremost Republicans and Progressives in the upper branch of Congress, could be of interest to any pro-German agency.

George H. Moses of this city is second in command in the Republican Publicity Association, with headquarters at Washington, which was also referred to in the Means papers as "the organization to see." Mr. Moses is in Washington. Mr. Gallinger's statement follows:

"The whole thing is mystifying to me. Of course, a man might make a list of men's names for any purpose, and without knowing the purpose it would be impossible to attach any meaning to it. The list of names here seems to be the most unlikely any one could make if looking for pro-German influence.

"I do not know this Gaston B. Means, and the only occasions upon which I ever met Boy-Ed were at two social gatherings, and then our conversation was of the briefest, and had no relation to political or diplomatic affairs.

"I cannot conceive of any purpose to which such a list of names might be put which would be of any value to pro-German interests. The combination of names in this list makes it all the more mystifying. It is interesting, but I am unable to shed any light upon its meaning, and I do not see how any significance can be attached to it."

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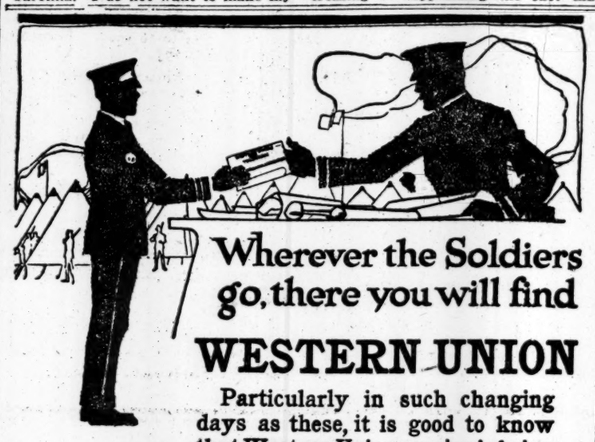

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Particularly in such changing days as these, it is good to know that Western Union service is being continuously lengthened to meet the new conditions.

No matter where the soldier boys may go, you can depend on Western Union to reach them quickly and at small cost—so elastic is the service—so universal.

Telegrams—Day Letters—Night Letters—Cablegrams—Money Transferred by Wire

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.

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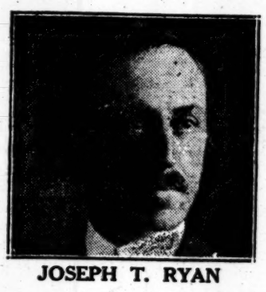
DEMOCRATS! ATTENTION!



JOSEPH T. RYAN

LISTEN TO THE VOICE OF CONSISTENCY!

For twenty years he has voted the Democratic ticket in this city.

Not once in all that time has he turned away from the path of consistent regularity.

Neither fad nor faddist has beguiled him from the duty of loyalty to the Democratic Party.

Twice have the leaders of the party denied him the designation for Justice of the City Court.

He cherishes no ill-feeling for any man because of these incidents.

But he does appeal to you, Democrats, on this NINETEENTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, to show your appreciation of THIS CONSISTENCY and THIS REGULARITY by giving him the party nomination for JUSTICE OF THE CITY COURT.

VOTE FOR A CONSISTENT REGULAR.

X | 12 JOSEPH T. RYAN

POLLS OPEN FROM 3 to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

TODAY IS PRIMARY DAY

Today is the most important Primary day that New York City has ever had.

The fight is now on to keep Murphy out and the Tiger's claws off the City Government.

The enrolled Republican voters will take the first step in deciding whether **Mayor Mitchel and the Fusion Board of Estimate,** or Tammany Hall will administer the City's business, control the City's money and protect life and property in this crisis of the nation's history.

There is one way only to beat Tammany—nominate today, and elect on November 6th, *the men on the Fusion ticket.*

The polls are open from 3 P. M. to 9 P. M. Every enrolled Republican should vote.

Governor Whitman says:

"A large Republican vote on Primary day will be the first step toward the success of the Fusion movement."

Senator Calder says:

"I desire to urge all Republicans, as a matter of party responsibility, to vote for the Fusion ticket in the party Primaries on September 19th."

State Comptroller Travis says:

"The enrolled Republicans of New York should voice their approval of the present city administration in a most decisive manner. A vote for Fusion is a vote for good government."

Charles E. Hughes says:

"The entire strength of the Republican party should be cast in favor of Fusion and of the Fusion ticket."

Fusion Committee of 1917

Today is Primary Day

POLLS ARE OPEN 3 P. M. TO 9 P. M.

Quality?? There's none better—The mere feeling of Hall's Bedding enables the veriest tyro to distinguish it as "different" from ordinary bedding.

HALL'S BEDDING

The Standard of Quality

always satisfies. It has quality and durability. We make Brass and Iron Beds, Mattresses, Springs, Pillows, etc., and make them to last.

At your dealers or call at our salesroom.

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25 West 45th St.

Pepper's Linoleums

Since 1870

Nothing but linoleums—1,000 patterns in Inlaid, Plain, Printed and Cork Linoleum. Ask about our method of cementing Linoleum on stone floors.

Estimates gladly given. Phone Farragut 5289.

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Leave New York 2 P. M. (D., L. & W. R. R.). Ar. Chicago 2 P. M. (M. C. R. R.).

Ar. Chicago 4:55 P. M. (Nickel Plate)

Lackawanna Railroad

TICKET OFFICES: Broadway Cor. Wall St. " " Park Pl. " " 23d St. " " 42d St. Brooklyn, 505 Fulton St.

Help Hoover!

We must *all* help to win this war and when Our President and his men—bearing the burden of another Lincoln, ask us to be sparing of the wheat, all of us should do our best.

If you are in earnest—if you really want to help, do as they ask. Thousands are doing it and more right minded people will.

For tomorrow's breakfast why not try a dish of the best of corn foods—

Post Toasties

An all-the-year-round food!

Eat these delicious flakes either with cream or milk, fruits or fruit juices. The satisfaction is immense and you will find equal satisfaction in knowing you have started the day by helping Uncle Sam save the wheat.

For Your Corn Food—Get the Best of Corn Foods

POST TOASTIES

HARNESSING *the* MOUNTAIN *to* Conquer the Mountain

The mountains for years almost impassable barriers to transportation have been made to yield their limitless store of energy to the service of man.

The tremendous forces of mountain torrents have been fitted to the yoke of achievement and now furnish the power that hauls the great all-steel trains of the *"St. Paul Road"* across the backbone of the continent—440 miles through the Belt, Rocky and Bitter Root Mountains. An additional 211 miles is being electrified through the Cascade Mountains, Washington.

When next you journey to the cities of the Pacific Northwest travel electrically on either of those famous trains *"The Olympian"* or *"The Columbian."*

Mountain travel without cinders—without jar or grinding brakes. Snow-clad vistas unobscured by trailing smoke via the

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry.

Send for electrification and western travel literature—address

G. L. COBB, General Agent, Passenger Department, 1200 Broadway, New York City.

"For Sale Everywhere" is literally true.

Everybody's smoking them, so everybody's selling them.

JEAN VALJEAN CIGARS
"Truly a Cigar"

3 for 25c and Upward — DAVE SAQUI MADE — Various Sizes and Shapes

Where Good Cigars Are Sold

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The Rise of David Levinsky

By

Abraham Cahan

So real that it might be the genuine autobiography is this imaginary life-story of a Russian emigrant. He plans to become a Talmud scholar, but on his arrival in America is caught in the stream of commercial struggle, till the penniless peddler becomes the founder of one of the largest industries of the city. And through the years of his success he is always looking for the woman to share it with him.

$1.60

HARPER & BROTHERS

Established 1817

PROMISES JAPAN AS COMRADE IN WAR

She Will Contribute Loyally Toward Victory, Ishii Tells New Englanders.

PREDICTS UNITY IN FUTURE

And the Treaties That Japan Makes Are Not "Scraps of Paper."

BOSTON, Sept. 18.—Japan is in this war on the side of America and the Allies, "to win with you, to co-operate, to co-ordinate, and to contribute," Viscount Ishii declared tonight at a banquet given at the Copley Plaza in honor of the Japanese Mission, of which he is the leader.

"We do not enter into treaties to tear them up and scatter them to the winds," he continued, earnestly. "Our treaties are not 'scraps of paper.' We have tried to play our part and carry our share of the burden. We have helped to free the Pacific from the ships and the influence of the nation which has thrown off its thin covering of decency and now stands revealed in all the horrid nakedness of the savage. We are in this war with you to win with you. We are here to co-operate, to co-ordinate, and to contribute.

"I feel now that I have traveled from your Western to your Eastern shores that, after all, there are no points of difference between us which cannot be settled as time goes by and gives opportunity for discussion between the statesmen of your country and my own.

"But these questions do not belong to the more vital category of the questions of the present. The newer link now added to the chain calls for our earnest attention. This link is of vital importance to all humanity. It is the link of comradeship in the war which will win liberty and freedom for us and for you as well as for all the world, from the enemy which has crept upon us in the night and menaced civilization. I say has menaced, for I firmly believe that the last danger of our enslavement passed into the land of impossible things when your great country threw its weight into the scale.

"For the future, I see two nations: the one out yonder under the rising sun, the other this great Union under the Stars and Stripes, their flags entwined, their interests and their objects one, moving together to a sure and certain victory over all that is evil and mean or petty, out of the clouds of doubt, out of the valley of fear, into the full enjoyment of the blessings of mutual confidence, mutual respect, and permanent peace."

On the arrival of the Japanese mission from Newport this morning, notwithstanding that it was raining heavily, a great crowd assembled at the South Terminal station and greeted the visitors enthusiastically.

Early in the afternoon the mission, after being cheered for several minutes at the Constitutional Convention, gave a public reception in the Hall of Flags at the State House and then went to the Brookline residence of Larz Anderson, former Ambassador to Japan, for luncheon.

After resting there for a few hours, they motored once to Boston for a visit to the Museum of Fine Arts to see the extensive Japanese collection there. The military members of the mission showed especial interest in the numerous old Japanese swords. In the Interval between the visit to the musuem and the banquet tonight the visitors looked over the new plant of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge.

RAILROAD REVENUE REPORT.

Further Increases from Operations Except on Eastern Systems.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Further increases in net revenue from railway operations throughout the country have been reported to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Returns from 180 of the chief roads covering July operations and made public today, show net revenues of $103,337,406 as compared with $104,170,216 in July, 1916. Operating revenues increased nearly $44,000,000, totaling $333,407,171, while expenses increased approximately $41,000,000, reaching a total of $227,069,765.

Eastern roads ran slightly behind last year's July record in net revenues, with a total of $43,928,112, although operating revenues increased approximately $18,000,000. Diminution of net revenues was due to the increased cost of supplies and labor, another item in operating expenses.

Southern roads recorded an increase of approximately $2,000,000 in net revenues, with a total of $14,242,160. Operating revenues of these roads increased nearly $10,000,000, totalling $49,441,608, or more than 25 per cent. within the year.

Western roads showed increased operating revenues approximately $16,000,000, totaling $136,289,902, and increased net revenues of approximately $2,500,000. Total net revenues of Western roads were $48,061,130.

The figures cover the operation of 223,875 miles out of the 231,000 in the country. Six large roads are yet to report.

Operating revenues and expenses for the seven months ended with July are the highest ever recorded, being $2,144,454,367 and $1,516,154,584, respectively, leaving net revenues for this period of $628,299,783.

GEORGE V. ON U. S. WARSHIP.

Inspects One of Our Patrol Boats in the River Clyde.

LONDON, Sept. 17, (Delayed.)—King George, in the course of a visit today to the River Clyde, in Scotland, went on board an American patrol ship. The crew lined the decks and cheered his Majesty lustily.

The King inspected the quarters of the crew and congratulated the officers on having such fine ships.

and Connecticut commuters!—Here's good news!—We have a special traveling representative in your territory right now. If you will drop us a line or phone at once, we will have him call on you (no obligation), look at your grounds, and submit plans, sketches, estimates for planting evergreens, etc. Thanks to the Sea Cliff Ferry, you can get Hicks quality evergreens at the same prices (delivered). Here is your chance!

I. HICKS & SON (Phone 68) WESTBURY, L.I.
Sixty Years of Knowing How

WANT ALL PROFITS SEIZED.

Conference on High Cost of Living Opens at Minneapolis.

Special to The New York Times.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 18.—Confiscation of profits until the end of the war was advocated at the first day's session of the conference on the high cost of living assembled in the St. Paul Auditorium today under the auspices of the National Nonpartisan League. About 1,500 persons, including representatives of farmers' organizations and labor unions, attended the session. Several State officers from North Dakota were present. Governor Lynn J. Frazier of that State presided.

A. C. Townley, President of the league, in a "keynote" speech, attacked profiteers and demanded that the Government fix prices on other commodities on the same basis as the price of wheat, which he asserted was below cost of production. He demanded that the Government fix prices that would take all profits from the railroads, Coal Trust, Steel Trust, and Shoe Trust until the war was over, and predicted that if this were done, the interests affected would ask the Government to take them over. He insisted that the meeting was not a protest gathering, but assembled to give aid and support to the Government.

Governor Frazier, in responding to an address of welcome by Mayor V. R. Irvin of St. Paul, also dwelt on what he called the patriotic purpose of the gathering.

"We farmers in North Dakota, Minnesota, and some other States," he said, "have been criticised as unpatriotic, but at the big Liberty Loan meeting I told Secretary W. G. McAdoo we were patriotic to the last ditch, and he assured me he would carry that message to the President.

"The farmers do not feel that they are getting a square deal in the Federal grading of grain. It is working a hardship on farmers of North Dakoa and other sections where hard wheat is raised. Under the new plan wheat is not sold on sample. It is raded down to No. 3 or No. 4 and sells for 12 to 14 cents a bushel under the fixed price. However, it is good hard wheat and makes an excellent flour."

Let Your Chauffeur's Uniform Be Saks-Made

¶ That indelible imprint of individuality in tailoring which lifts Saks'-made garments for chauffeurs above any other motor apparel is the result of years of experience in creating motor livery for New York's most discriminating car owners. Nowhere can a winter outfit for your chauffeur be chosen with such absolute surety of satisfaction as at Saks.

Ask the Man Who Bought One

Suits and Overcoats—$25 to $50

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th St.

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Direct attention to their superior facilities for promptly producing, in most expert manner, engraved

Wedding Invitations and Announcements

Mail Orders Receive Prompt Attention

431 Fifth Avenue
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Economical and efficient management is assured when you call upon this Company to administer your estate.

Our commissions are the same as those of the individual and are fixed by law.

Lawyers Title and Trust Co.
160 Broadway, New York.
44 Court Street, Brooklyn.

Advertising Manager

will prove valuable to an executive who can capitalize his experience and initiative and offer future. Four successful years with present concern—large mfg., you know. A man to build on who has youth and enthusiasm + cool judgment and ability to plan and execute. Christian. S 220 Times Downtown.

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Strongly bound volume of ten issues of The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial sent by mail for One Dollar. Source of delight to all who love beautiful pictures of great historical events. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

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DE PINNA

There are very strict rules laid down for the outfitting of young ladies from 14 to 18 who attend our most select schools.

Everything they wear, to be correct, must be severely simple and tailor made.

At De Pinna's, in the stocks for young ladies, there will be found only tailor made garments and tailor made hats.

Misses' Tailored Coats—The word "Tailored" is used here in its true sense and with a full significance of its meaning. The fabrics—Imported Tweeds, Llama Cloth, Knit Cloth, Bolivia and Suede Velours—lend themselves to real tailoring, and the work is done by real tailors. Sizes 14 to 18 years. Prices $30 to $95.

Misses' Tailored Suits—Again we want to emphasize the word "Tailored" in connection with our clothes for young ladies, since the same kind of fabrics and making go into these garments as goes into our fine clothing for young men. Sizes 14 to 18 years. Prices $35 to $85.

Tailored Dresses—Elegant in their simplicity and quite the smartest dress for a young lady from 14 to 18 years. Prices $28 to $75.

Regulation Sailor Dresses—Either of Imported Serge or Linen, ready to wear or made to measure.

Smart Tailored Hats in Velours, Hatter's Plush and Velvet.

5th Avenue at 50th Street

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Owners should not delay attempting to regain lost property. The best method is to telephone 1000 Bryant and insert an announcement in The New York Times.

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Long life—low-cost! For the "one-truck" business endurance and economy count most.

What big business demands when it buys hauling equipment—tested capacity, stamina and low operating expense—is even more vital for "the little fellow."

The smaller his truck capital, the greater his need for a Packard because in the long run he will find it the cheapest motor truck to own and operate.

First cost is important to the scores of nationally known concerns whose hauling has been standardized with Packard trucks. But final cost is the factor that rules decisions. Therefore they buy Packards.

Silent, chainless, four-speed units in seven *economical* sizes—1 ton to 6½ tons. The right truck for owners of thirty or three hundred units is the right truck for the man who needs only one.

Call on Packard Motor Car Company of New York, Broadway at Sixty first Street, New York, for cost figures. *Ask the man who owns one.*

Packard

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FOR 4 DAYS ONLY

$500 Kingston Player-Piano

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Terms as Low as $2.25 Per Week If You Wish.

$600 WURLITZER

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USED PIANOS FROM $60 up
" PLAYER PIANOS FROM $265
" GRANDS FROM $185 up

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THE RUDOLPH WURLITZER CO.
115 West 40th Street Just East of BROADWAY

PRIMARIES PROMISE SHARP FIGHTS TODAY

Party Candidates for Big City, County, and Borough Offices to be Chosen.

MITCHEL MEN CONFIDENT

Fusion Ticket Expected to Get Full Support of Republicans—Boss Rule a Big Issue.

From 3 o'clock this afternoon until 9 o'clock tonight enrolled voters of New York City will have a chance to go to the polls and register their choice for the various party candidates running for city, county, and borough offices. It is the first time that the new primary law will be applied to the major offices in New York City. There are several lively contests which the politicians are watching with interest.

Only enrolled party voters may cast their votes at today's election. Unless a voter registered last October in the party to which he belongs he will not be allowed to express his preference for any candidate today. The only contest for the Mayoralty nomination is in the Republican Party. The ticket, headed by Mayor John Purroy Mitchel, selected by the Fusion Committee of 1917, has been accepted by the regular Republican organizations in all the boroughs, but William M. Bennett put a city ticket in the field and enrolled Republicans will have a chance to choose between his ticket and that of the Fusion-Republicans.

There is no contest in the Democratic Party for the Mayoralty nomination. Enrolled Democrats, however, who are opposed to Charles F. Murphy's domination of Tammany Hall and Judge John F. Hylan as the regular Democratic Mayoralty candidate will have an opportunity to express their preference for Mayor Mitchel as the Democratic candidate by writing his name on the ballot beneath the printed name of Judge Hylan. The Democratic primary ballot contains, first, the name of the designee for the nomination for Attorney General; second, the names of two designees for nominations for the Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals, and, next, that of Judge Hylan. The instructions to voters read, "Vote for one." Below Judge Hylan's name is a blank space intended to permit voters to write in the name of the candidate of their choice.

Independent Democrats are being urged to write Mayor Mitchel's name in the blank space as a rebuke to Murphy. An X mark opposite his name is not needed, no name should be scratched, and only a black lead pencil should be used in writing. It is not expected that enough independent Democrats will follow this course to make Mitchel the nominee, but the anti-Tammany Democrats believe that a large Mitchel vote will go far to rebuke Murphy and his inner circle of advisers.

The only primary fight of importance in the Democratic Party is that being waged by Thomas E. Rush, who is an independent candidate for the nomination for Supreme Court Justice against John V. McAvoy, the Tammany selection. McAvoy is a son of Thomas F. McAvoy, one of Murphy's closest advisers. There is also a Democratic contest of importance in Brooklyn, where Bird S. Coler is trying to obtain the nomination for Borough President from Edward Riegelmann, the candidate put forth by John H. McCooey. Frank J. Prial is also running in the Democratic primaries in Brooklyn for the Borough Presidency nomination.

In Richmond there is a contest for the Borough Presidency nomination in the Democratic primary between Calvin D. Van Name, the regular Democratic organization candidate, and Mathew J. Cahill. The one other contest for a major office in the city is also in the Democratic primaries. It is in Queens, where County Judge Burt Jay Humphreys is trying to get the nomination for Supreme Court Justice from Richard S Newcombe, the regular Democratic organization selection.

The Republican and Fusion leaders have not taken the Bennett fight seriously, but they are urging enrolled Republicans to go to the polls today and make the rebuke to Bennett decisive. A small Bennett vote, they say, will have a psychological effect, as it will show that the opposition to Mayor Mitchel among the Republicans is negative. The Fusion managers assert that Bennett is being backed by William R. Hearst in his desire to discredit the Mitchel administration. Luther B. Little, campaign manager for the Fusion Committee, emphasized this point yesterday.

"Republicans in this city," said Mr. Little, "know that either Mayor Mitchel and his associates on the Board of Estimate or Charles F. Murphy will control the city's government for the next four years. Hearst goes to the length of telling the enrolled Republicans that it is their duty to support Mr. Bennett as against Mayor Mitchel. Mr. Hearst is so thoroughly committed to Mr. Murphy's candidate, Hylan, that Republicans will hardly be governed by his advice."

Mayor Mitchel's campaign managers predicted yesterday that the Mayor would get an overwhelming majority of the Republican votes in Manhattan and the Bronx, but they admitted that Mr. Bennett would show some strength in Kings, Queens, and Richmond.

Mr. Bennett made the prediction last night that his ticket would win in all the boroughs.

"The sentiment in favor of the Bennett-Wall-Wilsey ticket is so strong in all the boroughs that the Mitchel forces have become desperate and have decided to try to carry the primaries by the use of money," he said. "Yesterday afternoon high officials in State Controller Travis's office were at the Republican headquarters in Kings County giving money out to some of the leaders. Jacob A. Livingston and several of the leaders refused to accept any of the money.

"Doubtless this same thing was done in the other boroughs. I do not believe that the Republicans in the various boroughs are for sale. They have made up their minds that the Mitchel administration is unfit and must be swept out of office. The voters have made up their minds, and while a few of the leaders may accept the tainted money of the foundations, the rank and file of the Republican Party cannot be bought. I confidently predict that I and my associates will win the primary in Richmond by a vote of 5 to 1. We will sweep Kings County by a vote of 2 to 1, and we will carry Queens by a large majority. We will carry Manhattan and the Bronx by satisfactory majorities."

There are a number of minor contests in both parties in the various boroughs, principally for Aldermen and Assemblymen. In the Sixth Municipal Court District there is a contest in the Democratic ranks between Jacob Marks, the present Justice, and Patrick McGrath.

In the Seventeenth Assembly District Harold S. Budner is making a spirited fight for Assemblyman in the Republican primaries against B. Bernstein. Mr. Budner is the regular Republican candidate. In the Nineteenth District M. Birnkrant, the regular Republican candidate, is being opposed for the Assembly nomination by Edward Johnson.

There will be no opportunity for hundreds of enrolled New York City voters who are in the draft army or in the National Guard units which were mustered into the Federal service to vote today unless they receive leave of absence to come to the city.

The People's Political League, an organization of negro voters, sent out an appeal yesterday to enrolled Republicans urging them to vote for Bennett, as "Mayor Mitchel is against color."

BENNETT PREDICTS VICTORY

Ex-Senator Says He Will Carry City at Primaries.

Ex-Senator William M. Bennett, candidate for Mayor on the Republican ticket at the primaries, was the principal speaker last night before the J. G. Blaine Club of the Second Assembly District, 230 East Broadway. He arraigned the present administration, and charged that the Mitchel forces were employing money in an attempt to win the primaries. He also criticised Mitchel for the Gary system, closing the night schools, and for taking part in the $146 a plate dinner to ex-Senator Reynolds.

"I confidently predict," said Mr. Bennett, "that I and my associates, Judson G. Wall and Frank D. Wilsey, will win the primaries in Richmond by a vote of 5 to 1 and we will sweep Kings by a vote of 2 to 1. I also believe we will win in the Bronx and Manhattan by satisfactory majorities. Mr. Mitchel cannot carry a single borough either at the primary or at the election, no matter how much money his friends spend."

It was expected that Mayor Mitchel would speak, but he was not present. The administration was represented by Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson. After Mr. Bennett finished speaking some of those present told him frankly that they did not agree with him. "Well," he said, "we will wait until the vote is counted."

WHO'S WHO

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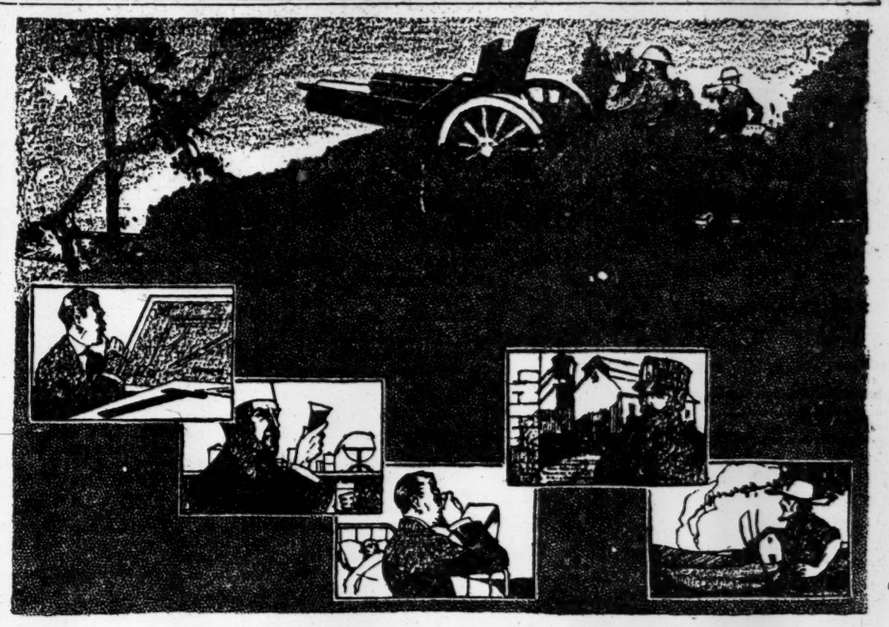

"There is need for a larger number of persons expert in the various fields of applied science than ever before"
—President Wilson.

THESE words from our President; similar words from his advisers and military aides; the sorrowful experience of our allies in closing many of their colleges—must be heeded.

Beside the army at the front, we need an army of technically trained men ready to reconstruct when the time comes, and meet the conditions of a war-torn world.

Young men who are ineligible for military service, for one reason or another, or who can render better patriotic service by completing their technical course should train themselves for patriotic work in the field of applied science.

The strain of war is disabling our industrial equipment. The industrial progress of the world is faltering. America must take a leading part in the reconstruction work to come. The young men of our country should realize the needs of the future. Products of our factories, farms and mines, raw materials and finished products will be needed in enormous quantities. Physicians and sanitarians must be supplied to aid the wounded and restore sanitation. Navigation must be supplied for our new commerce.

If you are not qualified for military service, you should meet this national need in justice to the man who is going to the front.

Do not allow the supply of trained engineers, chemists, biologists, metallurgists, agriculturists and physicians to be depleted. The need is greater, and the supply less than ever before. Enter or continue in a technical school if qualified for such a career. You will perform a worthy, patriotic duty.

Read the messages from the heads of our Government.

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Carnegie Institute of Technology
Case School of Applied Science
Clarkson College of Technology
University of Colorado
Thayer School Civil Engineering, Dartmouth
Drexel Institute
George Washington University
Harvard University
University of Illinois
Johns Hopkins University
Lafayette College
Lehigh University
Leland Stanford, Jr. University
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
University of Michigan
Michigan Agricultural College
Michigan College of Mines
Missouri School of Mines
University of Missouri
New York University
Towne Scientific School, U. of Penn.
Princeton University
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute
Rose Polytechnic Institute
Rutgers College
Sheffield Scientific School, Yale
University of South Dakota
Stevens Institute of Technology
Syracuse University
University of Texas
Tufts College
University of Vermont
University of Virginia
Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.
University of Wisconsin
Worcester Polytechnic Institute

Read These Messages

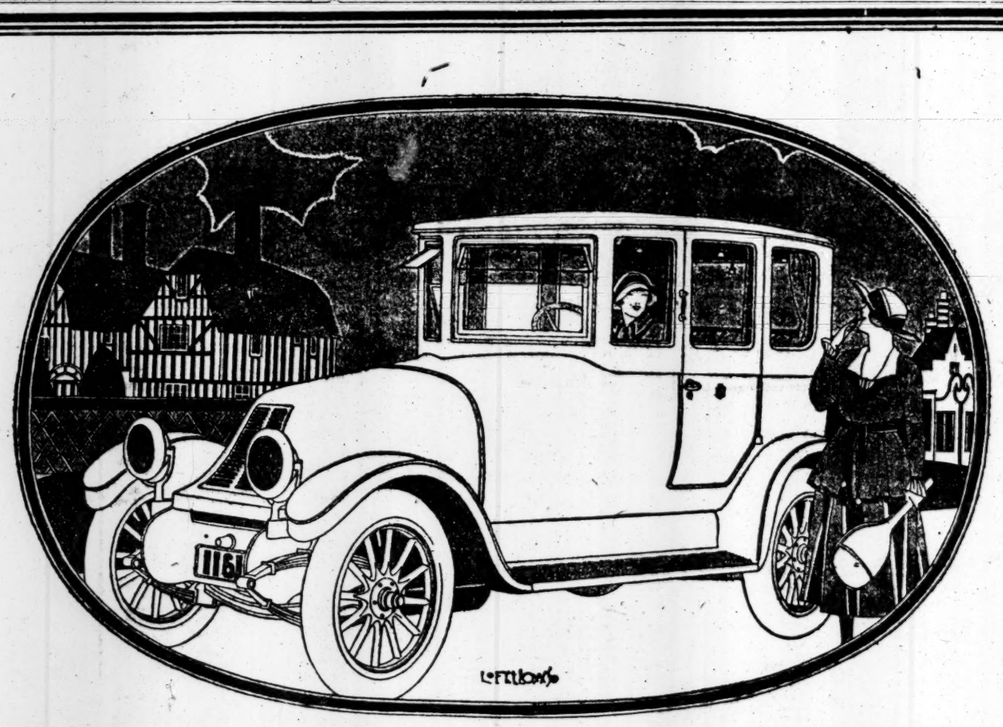
President Wilson
"There will be need for a larger number of persons expert in the various fields of applied science than ever before. Such persons will be needed both during the war and after its close. . . . I would particularly urge upon the young people who are leaving our high schools that as many of them as can do so avail themselves this year of the opportunities offered by the colleges and technical schools, to the end that the country may not lack an adequate supply of trained men and women."

Secretary of War Baker
"Let the young men of America devote themselves to the various branches of engineering education, so that when this war is over the call will not be in vain to young men who have had the training and have learned the lessons necessary to enable them quickly and rapidly to play a part in that great reconstruction enterprise."

General Wm. N. Black, Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army
"This cataclysm of war must not be allowed to disorganize our structure for all time, and one of the things we will need after the war, just as we have needed it before the war, just as we are needing it today, will be trained young men to take the place of the older who go out."

Major-General Leonard Wood
"Boys should remember that they are now serving in the best possible way by preparing themselves to serve more efficiently when the time comes . . . It is a great mistake for partly educated young boys to rush to the colors now. We don't need them. It is very important they should finish their education."

Colonel S. E. Tillman, Supt. West Point Military Academy
"Only the most urgent conditions should withdraw any boy from school. In justice to the Government as well as to themselves they should finish their courses."



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Plane Geometry	88	Algebra I.	74
English I.	89	Algebra II.	74
English II.	89	Cicero	63
French II.	60	Advanced Latin Composition	63
Physiography	76	Physics	81
Chemistry	93		

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The Summer session is still open and will continue until October 1, 1917. The Principal will be at the school from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. daily, and will be glad to talk to parents whose children have failed in other schools.
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279th year begins Sept. 25th. Catalogue.
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B. R. NEWTON GETS MALONE'S OFFICE

President Wilson Nominates Him for Collector of Customs Here.

HE IS NEUTRAL TO TAMMANY

Politicians Consider Appointment as Sign That McAdoo May Run for Governor of New York.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Byron R. Newton of New York was nominated today by President Wilson to be Collector of Customs at New York. Mr. Newton will succeed Dudley Field Malone, who resigned recently because of President Wilson's position on the suffrage question. Mr. Newton has been Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for several years.

The appointment by President Wilson on the eve of the primaries of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Byron R. Newton to succeed Dudley Field Malone as Collector was not designed to fill the Tammany heart with glee. In the first place, there was natural regret that the best local patronage in the gift of the Federal Administration was lost to Tammany, although this, of course, was tempered by a realization that the appointment would under no circumstances have come Tammany's way.

"It might have been worse," said a spokesman for Tammany Hall yesterday, "had President Wilson picked some one closely identified with the factional fight on the organization here in New York City. No one has any right to interpret the appointment of Mr. Newton, although he is not one of 'the boys,' as a slap at Tammany or an indication that President Wilson is to take sides in the Mayoralty fight. Didn't the President offer the Postmastership to Senator Robert F. Wagner, an out-and-out Tammany man?"

The fact that the appointment of Mr. Newton was made with an election pending, and with Congress still in session, was interpreted in some quarters as indicating that the Administration at Washington had received assurances that it would not be looked upon in Tammany circles as a hostile move. President Wilson and the heads of the Federal departments at Washington for some time to come must reckon with the Tammany delegation in Congress, in connection with much Federal legislation that remains to be put through. Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, on whose recommendation the appointment was made, is vitally interested in his official capacity in most of the legislation pending before Congress or yet to be introduced.

In Democratic quarters outside of Tammany, the appointment to a position of political power of a man as close to Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo as is Mr. Newton was looked upon as lending color to the report that Secretary McAdoo may be an important factor in the Gubernatorial fight in this State next Fall. The recent note of rebellion against Tammany domination sounded by such up-State leaders as Patrick B. McCabe of Albany, until recently the chief up-State lieutenant of Charles F. Murphy, is not regarded as foreign to the reported Gubernatorial aspirations of Secretary McAdoo, who, it is generally assumed, would look upon the Governorship, should it come his way, as a stepping stone to the Presidential nomination in 1920.

In connection with this it was recalled in political circles yesterday that in 1912, when Mr. Newton was Mr. McAdoo's private secretary and closely affiliated with him in the conduct of the first Wilson Presidential campaign, the present Secretary of the Treasury made a strong bid for the Gubernatorial nomination, but was turned down by Tammany in favor of William Sulzer.

At the headquarters of the Mitchel Fusion Committee, no one in a position of responsibility was willing to comment on the appointment of Mr. Newton, in its possible bearing on President Wilson's attitude toward the contending forces in the Mayoralty fight.

TRENCH VICTIM IN BELLEVUE

New York Boy Wounded at Verdun Eager to Fight Again.

In one of the wards in Bellevue Hospital is a New York boy who fought for France. His left ankle was shattered by German shrapnel at Verdun while he was trying to save a friend, and now the surgeons are trying to determine exactly what kind of artificial support they will have made for him. The soldiers' name is Paul La Nair and he is the first of the war victims to be treated in Bellevue.

In his invalid chair La Nair is eagerly awaiting the day when he can return to the front. "If it were anything else but an ankle," he remarked yesterday, "one could go out and do something, but with one bad foot a man is like a cart with only one wheel."

La Nair came back to New York only to find that his father, who was a native of Havre, and his mother, a Parisian, were both dead. But with wounds and adversity and privation, his spirit could not be downed and that is why the surgeons at Bellevue told reporters that La Nair is a remarkable patient and that he is sure to become a well man again.

Every block of the Avenue, these September days, is fairly bursting with interesting things for the shopper—so, after all, it's mighty convenient that every corner is a landing-stage for the

Fifth Avenue Bus

HAIR BOOKS
By Richard W. Muller, M. D.
Hair and its Preservation. 2nd edition. Illus.
Loss of Hair and the Quartz lamp treatment. Prof. Illus. (Author's translation.)
Baldness, its causes, prevention and treatment. Ready in October.
At All Book Stores.

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REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
MOTOR GASOLINE

WE SELL SO SOCONY MOTOR GASOLINE STANDARD OIL CO. OF N.Y.

The Sign of a Reliable Dealer and the World's Best Gasoline

The sign of a good supply dealer is service. And the sign of service is the Red, White and Blue SOCONY Sign. It marks a safe place to stop. The dealers listed below display the SOCONY Motor Gasoline Sign. Gasoline bought from them is sure to be the full-powered uniform "quality" gasoline—"So-CO-ny." Ask for it by name.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX

ALLEN ST.
59-63, Allen Garage.
AMSTERDAM AVE.
133, Amsterdam Garage.
AVENUE A.
370, Interboro Delivery Company.
AVENUE B.
300, Arc Garage.
BEACH TERRACE.
605, Emperial Taxi Service.
BAILEY AVE.
3400, Van Cortlandt Garage.
3129, J. Waelan's Garage.
BELMONT AVE.
1837, Lion Garage, Inc.
BOONE AVE.
1443, Zerracco's Garage.
BOSTON ROAD.
1015, The Speier Garage, Inc.
1262, Ross Garage & Taxi Co.
1365, McKinley Sq. Garage Co., Inc.
BROADWAY.
1910, Michael T. Watts.
2322, B'way Garage, Inc.
2444, Kesbec Sales Company.
2906, Cimiotti Garage Company.
4342, Greater New York Garage.
4816, Dyckman Auto & Repair Co.
4850, The Arthur Garage, Inc.
5016, Brickner's Auto Supply Company, Inc.
BROADWAY AND 65TH ST.
Lincoln Sq. Garage.
BROADWAY AND 70TH ST.
Winton Company.
BROADWAY AND 82D ST.
Savoy Gas Station.
BROADWAY AND 135TH ST.
135th Street Garage Corporation.
BROADWAY AND 218TH ST.
Buffo's Gas Station.
BAILEY AVE.
3151, Whelan's Garage.
BERGEN AVE.
607, Bronx County Auto Company.
BROOK AVE.
1094, Wm. & Thos. Witters Garage.
BROOME ST.
28, Broome Street Garage.
BROWN PLACE.
144, Dieterich-Edwards Company.
CASTLE HILL AVE.
1166, Esling's Garage, S.
CATHARINE ST.
38, Catharine Street Garage.
COURTLANDT AVE.
869, Courtlandt Garage.
CROTONA AVE.
1967, Crotona Garage.
CROTONA PARKWAY.
1982, Fairmont Garage Corp.
DALY AVE.
2070, Individual Garage, Inc.
DIVISION ST.
135, H. Wilkins.
DOWNING ST.
45, R. Tassi Sons Garage.
DYCKMAN ST.
244, Inwood Garage.
EAST 2D ST.
79, Agens Garage.
EAST 7TH ST.
Cor. Lewis St., 7th Street Garage.
EAST 9TH ST.
216, New Royal Garage.
294, Stuyvesant Auto Trading Company and 9th St. Garage.
309, S. Collins.
EAST 11TH ST.
739, Dry Dock Garage.
816, Dochtermann Van Company.
EAST 12TH ST.
19, Cleric and Bambi.
EAST 17TH ST.
515, N. Y. Contracting & Trucking Co.
EAST 23D ST.
141, Hoffman Taxicab Company.
EAST 31ST ST.
139, Blue Sprocket Garage.
411, Express Garage.
EAST 37TH ST.
238, 37th Street Garage, McCook & Co.
EAST 39TH ST.
160, Lexington Auto Garage.
EAST 40TH ST.
27, Murray Hill Garage.
32, McDermott Garage.
EAST 41ST ST.
Commonwealth Garage.
142, Boylston Garage.
144, Republic Garage.
EAST 47TH ST.
Biltmore Garage, Inc., 205 to 213.
EAST 54TH ST.
126, Monmouth Garage.
218, Mercedes Garage.
226, Monmouth Garage.
415, Knickerbocker Garage.
EAST 55TH ST.
418, C. W. Cavenagh.
EAST 57TH ST.
156, 57th Street Garage, J. J. O'Hara.
EAST 59TH ST.
416, Oleger's Garage, C. A. Oleger.
EAST 62D ST.
418, Central Garage.
EAST 64TH ST.
209, Ritz Garage.
235, Terrace Garage, Inc.
EAST 66TH ST.
226, Halcyon Garage, Inc.
242, Tuxedo Park Garage.
EAST 66TH ST.
118, 66th St. Garage.
EAST 67TH ST.
219, Berwick Garage.
EAST 72D ST.
E. River Auto Club of America.
EAST 73D ST.
183, Brooks Garage.
EAST 75TH ST.
112, Urban Garage.
115, Spengler Auto Company.
EAST 76TH ST.
423, Lind & Co., Gus.
61, J. McEwen.
EAST 77TH ST.
159, Ardsley Garage.
EAST 81ST ST.
208, Avon Garage.
EAST 84TH ST.
115, Belmont Garage.
157, 84th St. Garage Corp.
227, Yorkville Garage.
EAST 86TH ST.
205, Yorkville Central Garage.
EAST 89TH ST.
58, Watson Club Garage, Inc.
EAST 89TH ST.
Niagara Garage, 57 East 89th St., New York
EAST 90TH ST.
421, Arfman's Garage.
EAST 91ST ST.
422, Fisher's Garage Co., Inc.
EAST 96TH ST.
Cor. 5th Ave., Parkview Garage.
EAST 99TH ST.
71, Healy's Taxi Company.
EAST 101ST ST.
432-437, Spotless Garage.
EAST 102D ST.
406, Wicke's Garage, A. J.
EAST 104TH ST.
435, Eagle Garage.
437, Market Auto Garage.
EAST 105TH ST.
Cor. 5th Ave., Michael T. Watts
EAST 108TH ST.
55, Lyons' Garage, M.
402, Saratoga Garage Co.
EAST 112TH ST.
159, M. Buda & Son's Garage.
EAST 113TH ST.
213, Star Garage.
EAST 120TH ST.
154, Strathmann Auto Company.
165, Corinthian Garage.
EAST 122D ST.
410, The Excelsior Garage.
EAST 125TH ST.
125th St. Garage, Inc., 213-223 E. 125th St.
327, Phenix Garage.
EAST 126TH ST.
153-155, New York & Saratoga Garage.
EAST 127TH ST.
307, Hayes Garage, Inc.
EAST 133D ST.
447, Byrnes Garage.
EAST 137TH ST.
262, 137th St. Garage Corp.
EAST 147TH ST.
430, Hub Garage Co.
EAST 149TH ST.
427, Hub Gasoline Station.
EAST 152D ST.
Cor. Bergen Ave., Bronx Centre Garage.
EAST 158TH ST.
770, Woodstock Garage.
EAST 163D ST.
490, Melrose Garage.
EAST 172D ST.
586, Supreme Garage.
EAST 176TH ST.
412, Hewson's Garage.
941, Corgell Garage.
EAST 177TH ST.
1829 P. Keenen's Gasoline Station.
EAST 200TH ST.
Cor. Park Ave., Bedford Park Garage.
EAST 215TH ST.
Cor. White Plains Ave., Ruff's Garage.
EASTCHESTER ROAD
And Boston Road, Joseph McCrais.
EAST TREMONT AVE.
2045, Bentley's Garage.
ELEVENTH AVE.
440, New York Herald Garage.
FIFTH AVE.
Circle Gasoline Station at 110th St.
FIRST AVE.
1108, Flynn Garage.
1292, Janovic Emil.
1301, First Avenue Auto Garage, Inc.
FORDHAM ROAD.
561, Fordham Garage, Inc.
Bronx Chalmers.
FOX ST.
1107, Simpson Garage.
GERARD AVE.
Reo Motor Car Co., Gerard Ave. & 150th St.
GRAND CONCOURSE.
2194, Maxim Garage.
2404, Holland's Gasoline Station.
2431, Concourse Garage.
2458, Grand Concourse Garage.
Cor. 176th St., Moller's Gas Sta., Wm.
E. J. Reville, cor. Echo Pl.
Bergen Garage, cor. 181st St.
HAMILTON PLACE.
17, Kesbec Sales Company, No. 1.
HUDSON ST.
[illegible] Dempsey.
IRVING PLACE.
59, Gramercy Park Garage.
JENNINGS ST.
850, Metropolitan Garage, Inc.
JEROME AVENUE.
1934, Jerome Ave. Garage.
Cor. 167th St., Jerome Ave. Gas Sta.
LAFAYETTE ST.
363, Michael T. Watts.
Victor Radiero.
LAWRENCE ST.
90, Leike's Garage, P.
LEWIS ST.
Lewis Street Garage.
MORRIS AVE.
396, Murphy's Garage.
1005, Levine Garage Corp.
Cor. 143d St., Munich and Medell.
MORRIS PARK AVE.
Cor. Mullner Ave. Morris Park Garage.
PARK AVE.
481, Sanford Auto Company.
485, Willets & Co.
583, Cryder & Co.
587, Park Ave. Garage.
1691, Gus Rotholz.
4506, Aetna Garage Co., Inc.
PEARL ST.
355, J. T. Kelly.
PLIMPTON AVE.
Cor. 172nd St., Conway's Garage.
PROSPECT AVE.
966, Paramount Garage Co., Inc.
SAINT GEORGE CRESCENT.
Cor. Van Cortlandt Ave., Lord's Gasoline Station.
ST. NICHOLAS AVE.
235, Eureka Automobile Station.
647, St. Nicholas Garage.
641, College Garage Co.
1006, Goff's Garage, F.
SEDGWICK AVE.
1401, Sedgwick Garage.
1828, Bronx West Side Garage.
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD
1161, Aaron Garage.
2073, Boulevard Auto Company.
THIRD AVE.
66, Str. Garage.
4199, Reliance Garage.
Cor. 133d St., California Oil Works.
THOMPSON ST.
242, De Pola Garage.
TIEBOUT AVE.
2244, Overlook Garage.
TOMPKINS ST.
43, Heipentauser Bros.
TRINITY AVE.
917, Trinity Garage.
UNIVERSITY AVE.
2614, Kingsbridge Garage.
University Ave. Garage, University Ave. and 176th St.
UNION AVE.
1046, Model Garage.
1117, Union Garage.
VESTA ST.
[illegible] Vesta Express Co.
WASHINGTON AVE.
992, Yockel Bros. Corp.
WASHINGTON SQ. SOUTH
73, Washington Square Garage.
WATER ST.
662, Ortega, Sol.
WATTS ST.
155, Casino Garage.
WALKER AVE.
1780, Kolbe, A.
WEBSTER AVE.
1139, Fleetwood Garage.
1360, Kindermann & Sons Garage.
1818, Reliable Garage.
1828, Dugnan's Webster Ave. Garage.
2669, Tyrrell & Co., Inc., Geo. H.
3134, McGee Garage, W. O.
WEST END AVE.
70, Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.
83, Kelly Springfield Motor Truck.
91, West End Garage.
102, United Garage.
112, Palette Garage.
WEST 3D ST.
106, Third Street Garage.
[illegible] Sq. St. Garage.
WEST 11TH ST.
358, Donovan Trucking Co.
WEST 12TH ST.
245, Twelfth Street Garage.
WEST 15TH ST.
[illegible]enth St. Garage.
422, Piercy Contracting Company.
WEST 18TH ST.
157, Greenwich Garage.
13, D. Felix.
245, Empire Garage.
339, Fred Trinca Garage.
WEST 19TH ST.
428, Rich, Fitzpatrick.
WEST 30TH ST.
148, S. & T. Garage, Inc.
WEST 37TH ST.
242, J. Strong Garage.
WEST 38TH ST.
249, Martinique Garage.
WEST 315T ST.
154, Penn Garage.
513, National Garage.
WEST 36TH ST.
205, Garland Service Co.
524, N. Y. Automobile Garage.
258, 36th St. Garage.
WEST 37TH ST.
512, Peter White Garage.
WEST 39TH ST.
146, Opera House Garage.
WEST 40TH ST.
252, International Garage.
WEST 41ST ST.
220, Hudson Garage.
236, Packard Transp. & Repair Co.
WEST 42D ST.
621, N. Y. Auto Packard Renting Co.
WEST 44TH ST.
307, Astor Garage.
WEST 45TH ST.
406, Interboro News.
WEST 47TH ST.
228, Carlsend Co.
WEST 48TH ST.
215, Forty-eighth Street Garage.
WEST 49TH ST.
147, Forty-ninth Street Garage.
225, Bowman Auto Company.
301, Equitable Auto Company.
327, Sally Wiesbader, Inc.
WEST 50TH ST.
218, Mason Bros., Inc.
235, People's Garage.
348, Caron Garage.
WEST 51ST ST.
139, O'Toole's Garage.
218, J. A. Ryan.
222-224, Postal Garage.
WEST 52D ST.
112, Joscelyn Garage.
115-117, Franklin J. Phillips.
146, M. W. Smith Co.
551, McNulty Bros.
680, Buick Motor Co., Thos. A. Cowan.
WEST 54TH ST.
114, Proud Taylor Elec. Co.
124, The Corvan Garage.
147, Wade's Garage.
155, S. S. Garage, Inc.
238, Norman Garage.
547, Auto Club of America.
Cor. B'way, Reo Motor Car Company.
WEST 55TH ST.
139, Acro Garage.
411, Hotel Rental Service.
417, Stearns Co., F. B., of N. Y.
419, Mitchell Motor Car Company.
WEST 56TH ST.
107, Park Garage.
114, Great Northern Garage.
122, Lotos Garage.
132, Gem Garage.
152, Newport Transfer Co., M. Buckley.
155, Flint Garage, L. H. Cornish.
160, Day and Night Garage.
Cor. 8th Ave., Columbus Circle Gas & Oil Co.
WEST 57TH ST.
515, Clinton Garage.
518, Eagle Garage.
631, White Company.
Cor. B'way, Colt-Stratton Company.
WEST FORDHAM ROAD.
148, E. A. Myer's Gas Station.
WEST 60TH ST.
20, Lewis, S. H.
25, Locomobile Co. of America.
40, St. Paul Garage.
WEST 62D ST.
8, Detroit Cadillac Motor Company.
42, Marmon, N. Y Company.
WEST 64TH ST.
203, Grand Garage, Inc., L. J. Kelly.
205, Colonial Garage.
Cor. West End Ave., International Motor Company.
302, Acme Garage.
WEST 66TH ST.
39, Kesbec Sales Co.
[illegible] Garage & Repair Co.
WEST 67TH ST.
52, West 67th St. Garage.
WEST 68TH ST.
142, Joseph A. Ryan.
241, Thomey Auto Service.
252, Economical Garage.
WEST 69TH ST.
244, B. & B. Garage.
246, Hetzer Bros.
262, Continental Garage.
WEST 70TH ST.
320, W. B. Thom.
340, Edson Garage, M. Edson.
WEST 75TH ST.
207, 75th St. Garage.
WEST 76TH ST.
Cor. B'way Aeon Garage.
WEST 77TH ST.
208, O. F. Dey Garage.
WEST 80TH ST.
214, Apthorp Garage, Depallna & Wilson.
WEST 83D ST.
150, Brenton Hall Garage.
Savoy Service Station 230 to 236.
WEST 87TH ST.
211, Concord Garage.
[illegible] to Motor Garage.
252, Belnord Garage.
271, Riverview Garage.
WEST 88TH ST.
214, Calling Automobile Repair Co., Inc.
WEST 89TH ST.
119, St. Urban Garage.
137, The Robt. Thedford Garage Co., Inc
171, Champion Garage.
210, West End Auto Palace.
WEST 90TH ST.
2, Kingston Garage.
WEST 95th ST.
55, Turin Garage & Supply Co., Inc.
WEST 95TH ST.
215, Royal Garage.
WEST 96TH ST.
315, Thedford's Garage, Inc.
WEST 100TH ST.
146, Eureka Garage Corp.
WEST 101ST ST.
160, Bonair Garage and Supply Co.
WEST 102ND ST.
204, Miller's Garage, J.
WEST 106TH ST.
112, Consolidated Garage & Taxi Co.
WEST 107TH ST.
102, Royal Garage, Branch 3.
Elite Garage.
WEST 108TH ST.
234, Manchester Garage Co.
WEST 109TH ST.
254, Monarieta Garage Co.
WEST 110TH ST.
145, Cathedral Park Garage, Inc.
WEST 118TH ST.
65, Alhambra Garage Co
WEST 124TH ST.
208, Normal Automobile Station.
WEST 125TH ST.
523, Martin Taxi Service Co.
WEST 127TH ST.
552, Olympic Garage.
WEST 129TH ST.
303, Security Garage.
WEST 132D ST.
163, Kingwood Garage.
WEST 133D ST.
Cor. St. Nicholas Ave. Daly Bros. Gasoline Station.
WEST 135TH ST.
206, Ideal Garage Co.
WEST 141ST ST.
207, Strand Auto Co.
WEST 142D ST.
Cor. 5th Ave., Baker, R. & L. Co.
WEST 144TH ST.
22, West 144th Street Garage, Inc.
30, Dolphin Garage.
WEST 150TH ST.
457, Convent Garage, Inc.
WEST 152D ST.
50-52, J. J. Mahon.
WEST 154TH ST.
434, Fort Washington Garage.
WEST 155TH ST.
414, Speedway Garage.
WEST 161ST ST.
512, The Ansonia Garage.
519, Kay Bee Garage, Inc.
WEST 168TH ST.
554, Washington Heights Garage.
WEST 170TH ST.
Cor. Broadway, Kesbac Sales Co., No. 3.
Cor. Bayes Ave., Haven Ave. Garage.
WEST 174TH ST.
554, 174th St. Garage.
WEST 181ST ST.
512, Beaver & Son, J. P.
WEST 181ST ST., BRONX.
14, Mount Hope Service Station.
WEST 209TH ST.
442, Black's Inwood Garage.
WEST 234TH ST.
Cor. Broadway, McPartland's Gasoline Station P.
WHITE PLAINS AVE.
3445, Geo. W. Benjamin.
WHITE PLAINS ROAD.
2221, Gasoline Station, Inc.
3445, Benjamin, Geo. W.
WILLIAMSBRIDGE ROAD.
1483, Thompson's Garage, J.
NEAR PELHAM PARKWAY.
R. Mauson & Son.

BROOKLYN

ABERDEEN ST.
F. Siegman, cor. Bushwick Ave.
ALBANY AVENUE.
Albany Garage.
ATLANTIC AVE.
Ajax Garage, 1569.
E. H. Dunn, 2703.
Hart & Vendell, Atlantic Ave. & Linwood St.
Van Sicklen Garage, 2814.
C. J. Williams, 2783.
W. S. Bridjette, 359.
Diuguid Bros., 975.
Mohawk Garage, 1348.
Moll's Garage, 430.
United States Garage, 1620-1630.
Warwick Auto Supply Co., Atlantic Ave. & Warwick St.
L. J. Pfeuffer, 2783.
AVE. Q.
Irving Garage, 1007.
BAINBRIDGE ST.
Bainbridge Garage, 681.
BAY RIDGE AVE.
Island Garage, 245.
Mitteright Bros., 246.
BEDFORD AVE.
Bedford Ave. Auto Taxi Co., 633.
Bedford Auto Garage, 942.
I. C. Kirkham, 1305.
Parkside Gaso Station, 2006.
Powell Garage, 2088.
Martin's Garage, 2460.
Slocum Motor Service, Inc., 1343.
Martin's Garage, 2460.
BERGEN ST.
Pitkin Auto Co., 2130.
Elmwood Garage, 603.
Coddington Garage, Berriman St. and Dumont Ave., Brooklyn.
BOERUM PLACE.
Boerum Place Garage, 27.
BUSHWICK AVE.
Alvyn Garage, 262.
BUTLER ST.
Buick Motor Co., 334.
CHAUNCEY ST.
Marquis Garage, cor. Patchen Ave.
CHURCH AVE.
Church & Bedford Ave., J. J. Bollinger.
Premier Garage, 1616.
CLARK ST.
St. George Garage, 53.
CLERMONT AVE.
M. S. Marlborough Sons, 479.
Clermont Ave. Garage, 482.
COLLEGE PLACE.
Zerega Garage, 22.
Brooklyn Heights Motor Cabs, 18.
Little Garage, 12.
COMMERCIAL ST.
E. G. Stache's Sons, 79.
CONEY ISLAND AVE.
Kensington Garage, 713.
Cortelyou Garage, 736.
Nonpareil Garage, 794.
Prospect Park South Garage, 488.
Oakcrest, 1201.
COOK ST.
Cook Garage, Inc., 168.
COOPER ST.
Cooper Garage, 284.
Cypress Garage and Repair Co., 1714.
CORNELIA ST.
Cornelia Garage & Repair Corp., 3618.
CRANBERRY ST.
Pioneer Garage, 32.
CRESCENT ST.
Foot of, C. J. Wellman.
Adelphi Garage, 209.
CROPSEY AVE.
Bath Beach Garage & Machine Co., 1907.
2353 Geo. Ehrlich.
CUMBERLAND ST.
Hill Garage, 370.
DE KALB AVE.
De Kalb Garage, 796.
Star Garage & Machine Shop, 836-300.
DOBBINS ST.
Osmond Garage, W. L. Russel, Prop.
DRIGGS AVE.
Eastern District Garage, Inc., cor South 5th St.
DUFFIELD ST.
Extension Garage, 60.
EASTERN PARKWAY.
L. Goodman, 1700.
The Silverman Garage, cor. Sterling Pl.
H. Tarnow, 1971.
Waltman Garage, Eastern Parkway & Sterling Place.
EAST NEW YORK AVE.
E. E. Stewart, 1730.
EAST 21ST ST. & FOSTER AV.
Chas. Frohery.
EAST 21ST STREET.
O. Frauberg, East 21st and Foster Ave.
EAST 28TH ST.
Glenwood Garage, W. O. Baur, 635.
EAST 29TH ST.
Clarendon Garage, 253.
Goodwin's Garage, Cor. Tilden Ave.
EAST 32D ST.
and Flatlands Ave., Canarsie, Geo. Krier.
ECKFORD ST.
Eckford Garage, 75.
ELM AVENUE.
[illegible] Hirsch, 257.
18TH AVE.
Garage Colony, Inc., 2298.
Kenmore Garage, 4440.
11TH ST
Thomas Pitbladdo, 478.
EMERSON PLACE.
Emerson Place Garage, 94.
52D ST.
Mouadnock Garage, 1061.
54TH ST.
Bee & See Garage, 368.
Sunset Garage, 314.
55TH ST.
Bay Ridge Garage, 350
59TH ST.
Blythebourne Garage, 1339.
FLATBUSH AVE.
Supreme Gas Station, Flatbush Ave. Extension, cor. Lafayette St.
Bklyn Riding & Dri. Club, cor. Flass St.
Supreme Gas Station, Flatbush Ave. & Extension and Prince St.
Extension Garage, 61 Flatbush Ave. Extension.
Victor Selling Co., 108 Flatbush Ave. Extension, cor. Tillary St.
Michael T. Watts, Flatbush Ave. Extension.
B. F. Stephen's Flatbush Ave., and Stephen's Court.
FOREST AVE.
F. J. Reiss, 47.
Platz Bros., 57.
FORT HAMILTON AVE.
R. A. Hill, 6350.
James Quigley, 6530.
FOSTER AVE.
Liptrott & Allen, 902.
FOURTH AVE.
Supreme Gas Station, cor. Douglass St.
Salvatore Lombardi, 653.
Crescent Garage, 6317.
G. Forrigee, 280.
Supreme Gas Station, 296.
FOURTH ST.
Cross Garage, 331.
44TH ST.
West End Garage & Auto Co., 1943.
FROST ST.
108, Reliable Garage.
FULTON ST.
Geo. Pool & Son, 72.
Fulton Park Garage, opposite Lewis Av.
GATES AVENUE
Elbram Garage, 661.
Kaufman's Garage, 614.
GREENE AVENUE.
Royal Garage & Machine Co., 1094.
HAMILTON AVENUE.
Frank Sessa, 136.
McKay Bros., 485.
HANCOCK STREET
Pupki Auto Co., 483.
Sanabora Garage, 940.
HARMON ST.
Irving Garage, 379.
HERKIMER PL.
T. S. & S. Motors Co.
HERKIMER STREET.
A. J. Cullifford, 236.
Herkimer Garage, 240.
American Auto Service, 681.
HIGHLAND BOULEVARD.
F. Siegman, Cor. Bushwick Ave.
HOPE ST.
Nassau Garage, 120.
HOWARD AVENUE.
Howard Garage, Cor. Eastern Pkway.
HUMBOLDT STREET.
Lasky Motor Car Co., Inc., 58.
HURON STREET.
Oakland Garage, 183.
IRVING AVENUE.
Irving Ave. Garage, 23.
JEFFERSON AVENUE.
P. M. Marko, 102.
JAMAICA AVE.
Forest Park Garage, 1077.
JUNIUS ST.
Junius Garage, 238-242.
KINGS HIGHWAY.
Geo. Doyle, 33.
Fred. Hommel Garage, Cor. Snyder Ave.
KNICKERBOCKER AVE.
Campbell's Garage, Cor. Moffat St.
Knickerbocker Garage, 118.
KOSCIUSKO ST.
Mitchell Garage, 29.
LAFAYETTE AVENUE.
Detroit Cadillac Motor Car Co., 1.
S. & M. Garage, 431.
LEXINGTON AVE.
L. A. Dishow, 259.
Lexington Garage, 411.
Quincy Garage, 334.
LENOX ROAD.
Private Owners' Garage, 31.
LIBERTY AVE.
I. Millchman, 1108.
LOTT STREET.
Beverley Garage, 140.
MADISON STREET.
Sylvan Garage, 623.
MANHATTAN AVE.
Manhattan Ave. Garage, 398.
MARCY AVE.
I. Blumenthal, 633.
MAUJER STREET
Maujer Garage, 244.
McDONOUGH STREET.
McDonough Garage, 406.
MEEKER AVE.
Speitz's Gasoline Stat'n. cor. Van Dam St.
METROPOLITAN AVE.
109, Richard Schnibbe.
Neuman's Metropolitan Garage, 1439.
MONROE STREET.
C. B. Crossman Garage, 107.
H. Waite, 493.
MORGAN AVE.
Morgan Ave. Garage, Cor Meserole St.
MYRTLE AVE.
Cor. New Fresh Pond Road, Ridgewood, Auto Garage.
NEW UTRECHT AVE.
B. M. Dickover & Son, 5905.
NOSTRAND AVE.
Hawthorne Garage, 1187.
NORTH 6TH ST.
Xacenda's Garage, 127.
NORTH 9TH ST.
Roebling Auto Supply Co., 233.
OCEAN AVE.
Ocean Ave. Garage, 2043.
OCEAN PARKWAY.
Shelbourne Garage, foot of Ocean Pkwy.
Circle Garage, 4.
Morris Levy, Ocean Parkway & Neptune Ave.
Sheepshead Bay Garage, 3155.
Cor. Prospect Ave., F. R. Welch.
OSBORN ST.
Central Garage, 167-169.
PACIFIC ST.
Portland Garage, 679.
W. C. Quinn, 161.
PARK AVE.
Park Ave. Garage, 204.
Tompkins Garage, 736.
Park ve. Garage, Park & Clinton Aves.
PARK PLACE.
Elliott Garage, 500.
PENNSYLVANIA AVE.
East New York Garage, 65.
POWELL ST.
Cor. Sutter Ave., Sapir's Garage.
PROSPECT PLACE.
Healy, Prospect Garage, 731.
PUTNAM AVE.
United Motor Co., 100.
Kohlmeyer's Garage, 1726.
Brooklyn Auto Delivery Co., 191.
PRESIDENT ST.
Joseph D'Esterre 1239.
RALPH AVE.
Ralph Garage, 199.
RIDGEWOOD AVE.
Ridgewood Ave. Garage, 295.
REID AVE.
Putnam Garage, 200.
ROEBLING ST.
Quick Service Garage, cor Division Ave.
ROGERS AVE.
Flatbush Auto Service Co., 1445.
ST. JOHN'S PLACE.
P. C. O'Neil, 1124.
SCHOLES ST.
Graham Garage, 162.
SENATOR ST
Senator Garage, 416.
ST. MARKS AVE.
Armstrong Garage Co. Inc., 201.
Court Garage, 233.
Pratt Heud'icks Co., 239.
Forster & Strickland, 532.
60TH ST.
Sunset Garage, Inc. 1535.
STAGG ST.
Stagg Garage, 136.
STATE ST.
Daniel F. & Leary, 229
75TH ST
Shore Road Garage, 315.
SHEEPSHEAD BAY ROAD.
Bayside Garage 1787
SIXTH ST.
Dennis Garage, 232.
68TH ST.
Louis Stadleroth, 466.
16TH ST.
Unique Garage, 542.
SNYDER AVE.
Brooklyn Motor Car Co., 14.
J. J. Snyder & Sons 55.
Snyder Ave. Garage 34.
STERLING PLACE
Voll's Garage, 109.
Eagle Garage, Eastern Parkway & Sterling Place.
STONE AVE.
Lux Garage, 34, near B'way.
STUYVESANT AVE.
Stuyvesant Heights Garage, 94.
TILDEN AVE.
Flatbush Auto Co., 2232.
20TH ST.
Hollander Garden Garage, 20th St. and Railroad Ave.
Hosch Bros. Co., 231.
24TH AVE.
T. H. Joyce 8827.
24TH STREET
American Garage & Machine Wks., 237
UNDERHILL AVE.
Standard Garage Service Co., 105.
UNION ST.
Hurwits Garage, Cor. Sutter Ave.
McIntosh Bros., 511.
Park Plaza Garage, 930.
Union Garage, 784.
Academy Garage, 339.
VANDERBILT AVE.
Washington Garage, 19.
Vanderbilt Garage, 257.
VERNON AVE.
M. Reichelsohn's Garage, 220.
Hohweisner & Son, 378.
Keystone Garage, 301.
WASHINGTON AVE.
Consumers Park Gasoline Station.
Montgomery St.
WATKINS ST.
Fiscus Auto Co., 184.
Watkins St. Garage, 333.
WAVERLY AVE.
J. J. Hillis, 22.
Waverly Garage, 334.
WEIRFIELD ST.
Fred Brugel's Garage, 399.
WEST 8TH ST.
F. A. Kelsey, 2362.
WEST 37TH ST.
Seagate Garage, W. 37th St. & Mermaid Ave.

LONG ISLAND

ASTORIA.
Astoria Garage, Willow & Franklin Sts.
Charles Amann, 79 Fulton Ave.
Brust Bros. Garage, 288 8th Ave.
Falconer Garage Co., 183 Jamaica Ave.
Private Auto Rental Service Co., 22 Grand Ave.
Sachse & Marks, 177 Vandeventer Ave.
Uhl & Metz, 383 Lockwood St.
Michael T. Watts, Queensboro Bridge Plaza.
BAYSIDE.
Auto Repair & Machine Works
Otto's Gasoline Station.
COLLEGE POINT.
Geo. Duer.
Horn & McCracken.
Iraemer's Express Co., College Point, L. I.
CONEY ISLAND
West End Garage, Cook's Lane and Railroad Ave.
CORONA.
Palace Garage, 10-12 Jackson Ave.
Chatfield Garage, Jackson Ave., nr. 41st St.
Corona Motor Car Co.
Haines Gaso. Station, J. W. Haines, Prop., Jackson Ave.
ELMHURST.
Elmhurst Bridge Garage, Kingsland Ave.
W. A. Mills Garage, Jackson Ave & 25th St.
FLUSHING.
Flushing Auto Garage, 110 Broadway
John Geddes.
Mold's Garage.
Queensboro Garage, 69 Broadway.
Dunn's Gaso. Station, B'way & 23d St.
Excelsior Motor Cycle Garage, 58 B'way.
Upper Flushing Garage, 49 Murray St.
Pfeiltz Bros., 5 Jasper St.
New Broadway Flushing Garage, Sanford Ave. & Broadway.
FOREST HILLS.
Continental Garage, Continental Ave.
Forest Hills Garage, Queens Blvd.
Fred Frey, Metropolitan & Cooper Aves.
GLENDALE.
A. Geier, 2904 Myrtle Ave.
Wm. Rupp, Cooper Ave.
F. Schoenseigel & Co., Cooper Ave.
Myrtle Garage, Cooper & Myrtle Aves.
HOLLIS.
Hollis Gaso. Station, Fulton St., Russell Yeaple, Prop.
HOWARD BEACH.
Anderson & Sierk.
H. Paulson.
JAMAICA.
Baker Bros. Garage Co., Inc., 19 No. Washington St.
Frank Berman, 134 Rockaway Rd.
Disbrow Bros., Hillside Ave.
Franklin Garage, 5 Franklin St.
International Garage, Smith St.
D. Koster & Son, Hillside Ave.
C. Higgins, Locust Ave. & Merrick Road.
Motts Bros., Hillside Ave.
Palm Garage, Hillside & Flushing Aves.
Wiegel's Garage, Union Hill St.
Strang Auto Garage Co., Inc., Fulton at Smith St.
Mrs. Schmidt, Hillside & Columbus Aves.
Unity Garage, Queens Boulevard.
John Valentine, Hillside Av. & Hoffman Blvd.
LITTLE NECK.
Cornell's Garage.
LONG ISLAND CITY.
C. J. Brown, Bridge Plaza.
Burke's Gaso. Station, Thompson Ave. & Hulst St.
Crescent Garage, 324 Jackson Ave.
Ford Motor Co., Jackson Ave.
L. I. City Service Station, F. Bredemeyer, Prop., Bridge Plaza, L. I. City.
Gotham Inc., 207 1st Ave., L. I. City.
Model Garage, 95 Paynter Ave.
Richensteen Bros., Bridge Plaza.
Taft's City Garage, 110 9th Ave.
Want's Gasoline Station, Bridge Plaza, Webster Ave. Garage, 4th & Webster Aves.

VETERAN YOUNGSTERS OF LINKS BEGIN ANNUAL TOURNAMENT AT APAWAMIS

I. R. PRENTISS LEADS IN SENIOR TOURNEY

Mohawk Country Club Golfer Has Gross Score of 84 at Apawamis.

330 OLD BOYS AT PLAY

Annual Gathering Brings Out Men of National Prominence—Justice Pitney Among Players.

A considerable portion of the judiciary, War Department, and business brains of this country came to a full stop yesterday and threatens to remain dormant for the rest of the week. No strike of our leading citizens caused the temporary check in handling the affairs of the nation, but rather the call of nature proved irresistible to some 175 men, all over 55 years of age, who began their annual four days' tribute to golf in the Seniors' Golf Association tournament at the Apawamis Country Club.

It was only the first half of a field of 330 players who responded to the call of golf and was made up of men worth mentioning in Who's Who of every city east of the Mississippi. Playing in an eighteen-hole medal handicap affair over the picturesque Rye course, America's proverbial tired business men responded with such vigor and enthusiasm, and with such an efficient display of golf, the proverb was disproved and the seniors became youngsters out for a jolly afternoon and determined to get all the fun there was to be had.

That each and every one of the starters yesterday will have to play eighteen more holes today to complete his tournament attempts held no terrors for the bronzed, perfectly conditioned and marvelously preserved bankers, Judges, clergymen, scientists, soldiers, and others.

I. R. Prentiss Has Best Score.

I. R. Prentiss of the Mohawk Country Club proved the most consistent performer of the opening round. He made the creditable gross score of 42, 42—84, which was four strokes better than any of his competitors could do, notwithstanding that C. Gilbert Waldo of Brooklawn, winner of the tourney last year, and James A. Tyng of the National Links, champion in 1915, both started and each did his level best to land in front. Waldo finished with 92, while Tyng got into so many difficulties he tore up his card and refused to be interviewed. Darwin P. Kingsley of Sleepy Hollow, President of the New York Life Insurance Company, played around with Tyng and followed his partner into pits and bunkers often enough to convince him he had better tear up his card, too.

Frank Presbrey of Apawamis, besides seeing to it that each and every guest of the club was properly attended to, found time to register an 88 for the second best gross of the day.

Three players in three different classes had net scores of 72. T. P. Anderson of Siwanoy, who plays with those golfers over 55 years and not above 60, had 94, 22—72, for the best net of Class A. For golfers of Class B., who are above 60 and not yet out of their sixty-fifth year, John Hetzler of Lancaster, Penn., was the net leader with 94, 22—72. Morgan J. O'Brien of Oakland, former State Supreme Court Justice, and W. H. Smith of Wilmington, Del., shared the honor of leading those players 65 years of age and not yet 70, each having a net of 79.

Judge Henry A. Gildersleeve, who shattered marksmanship records before he fell in love with golf, proved an apt pupil of the putt and pitch with a card of 102, 30—72, which led the players of 70 years and more. Frederick Correll of Yountakah was second to Judge Gildersleeve in Class D division with a net of 79.

Justice Pitney's Great Feat.

Justice Mahlon Pitney of the United States Supreme Court found time to again take part in the proceedings and felt his time not wasted when he made the tenth hole in par 4. Justice Pitney entertained a host of friends in the clubhouse with the tale of how the hole was made.

General E. M. Weaver of Chevy Chase, Chief of Ordnance for the United States Army, said the war would have to go on without him for a couple of days at least. He battled with his golf clubs for the eighteen holes with enough vigor to convince the onlookers that the army has a valuable helper, since he toured the course in 95, 7—88.

The oldest young man of the gathering was Judge George G. Perkins of Chevy Chase, who owned up to having survived seventy-eight Winters, only a third of which left a mark. General G. M. Wingate of New York surprised a lot of friends by appearing at the first tee and finishing at the eighteenth in 131 actual strokes. General Wingate denied that he was the honor man of the party, and said he would not be 78 until next May.

Horace L. Hotchkiss of Apawamis, originator and therefore the father of the seniors' tournament, played the round. He said he was still a youngster of only 76 years. Another popular player present was R. D. Garden of Oakland, father of Mary Garden. There were several army heads among the players, and also Robert W. Lesley, donor of the Lesley Cup, toured the links.

Following the eighteen holes today scheduled for the players who took part yesterday, the rest of the field will play eighteen holes tomorrow and Friday to settle the supremacy of the Seniors' Golf Association, which is handling the affair for the first time.

The summaries:

Class A.

T. P. Anderson, Siwanoy, 94, 22—72; Arthur H. Wright, Baltusrol, 99, 24—75; George A. Allsopp, Baltusrol, 97, 20—77; F. W. T. Stilles, Forest Hills, 97, 19—78; Augustus G. Ledoux, Scarsdale, 98, 19—79; Clarence G. Stone, Siwanoy, 97, 18—79; Joseph C. Head, Oakmont, 90, 11—79; George Ryall, Yountakah, 109, 30—79; Walter M. Pratt, Hartford, 89, 9—80; E. C. Felton, Merion, 102, 22—80; W. C. Freeman, unattached, 94, 13—81; John E. McLoughlin, Yahnundasis, 101, 20—81; John H. Wood, Flossmore, 95, 13—82; Fred J. Wessells, Calumet, 107, 25—82; Frank W. Holmes, Siwanoy, 103, 21—82; L. M. Folsom, Intervale, 98, 16—82; F. W. Burns, Forest Park, 101, 18—83; C. B. Zabriskie, Hackensack, 100, 17—83; G. W. Howell, Baltusrol, 98, 14—84; S. C. Thomas, Suburban, 99, 15—84; John H. Killinger, Wykagyl, 104, 20—84; V. M. Delamater, Apawamis, 103, 18—85; Robert Toffe, Dunwoodie, 98, 13—85; D. M. Bates, Wollaston, 105, 20—85; E. L. Arnold, St. Andrews, 103, 18—85; F. F. Holowell, St. David's, 104, 18—86; the Rev. Walter Laidlaw, Knollwood, 110, 24—86; William Lindsay, Brookline, 100, 14—86; M. Park Parker, unattached, 95, 9—86; Lawrence F. Abbott, Storm King, 106, 20—86; W. B. Armstrong, Wykagyl, 106, 20—86; J. V. Christ, Forest Hill, 102, 15—87; W. E. Pulsifer, Ardsley, 105, 18—87; Alexander H. Revell, unattached, 89, 2—87; J. D. Hinckley, Onwentsia, 95, 8—87; Walter Brown, Essex Falls, 93, 6—87; T. P. Lyman, Upper Montclair, 105, 18—87; J. C. Wood, St. Andrews, 104, 17—87; James Q. Barcus, Albany, 102, 14—88; F. H. Vorhis, Yountakah, 96, 8—88; Justice Mahlon Pitney, Chevy Chase, 106, 18—88; F. L. Bailey, Merion, 103, 15—88; J. F. Fahnestock, Merion, 101, 22—89; C. E. McCoy, Glen Ridge, 105, 16—89; George P. Fiske, Morris County, 110, 20—90; Robert Collier, Dunwoodie, 98, 8—90; S. S. Gaylord, Forest Hill, 106, 16—90; George C. Howe, New Canaan, 118, 28—90; John G. Todd, Montclair, 101, 9—92; J. W. Howell, Baltusrol, 103, 10—93; Joseph J. De Long, Englewood, 104, 10—94; Gustave Ober, unattached, 108, 12—96; A. C. Fetterolf, Upper Montclair, 101, 5—96; Henry S. Stearns, Oakland, 109, 9—99; Bertram Cruger, Hudson River, 129, 28—101; George S. Coe, Englewood, 118, 16—103.

Class B.

John Hertzler, Lancaster, Penn., 94, 22—72; Wesley M. Oler, Apawamis, 97, 21—76; A. Bryan Alley, Apawamis, 94, 17—77; Frederick Bode, St. Andrews, 94, 16—78; William Stroud, Siwanoy, 104, 26—78; John C. Winston, Huntingdon Valley, 102, 24—78; I. R. Prentiss, Mohawk, 84, 6—78; Joseph A. Flynn, Greenwich, 95, 16—79; Frank Presbrey, Apawamis, 88, 9—79; H. A. Waterhouse, Siwanoy, 99, 19—80; Judge Howard J. Curtis, Westorgue, 99, 18—81; Robert Pitcairn, Lawrence Park, 91, 10—81; W. E. Trussell, Garden City, 86, 5—81; Frank A. Helmer, Midlothian, 97, 16—81; Colin C. Bell, Braeburn, 93, 12—81; R. F. Foster, Newspaper Club, 106, 25—81; Rollo Ogden, Baltusrol, 91, 9—82; Benjamin B. Lawrence, Apawamis, 98, 15—83; W. W. Townsend, Upper Montclair, 98, 15—83; C. C. Pinley, Oakland, 96, 12—84; R. O. Garden, Oakland, 100, 15—85; Winthrop Sargent, Merion, 95, 10—85; George Wright, Wollaston, 99, 14—85; Major A. White, Baltusrol, 110, 23—85; Edward J. Noble, Forest Park, 99, 14—85; Clark Willcox, Westogue, 103, 18—85; W. W. Lyons, Essex County, 107, 22—85; Herman Wendell, St. David's, 89, 4—85; Richard A. Hale, Merrimac Valley, 107, 22—85; Robert S. Sinclair, Baltusrol, 100, 5—85; J. G. Tarbell, Garden City, 102, 16—86; E. O. Rockwood, unattached, 100, 14—86.

Solon C. Kelly, Weeburn, 108, 22—86; Albert R. Ledoux, Storm King, 114, 28—86; Schuyler Merritt, Weeburn, 105, 18—87; Jonathan Godfrey, Brooklawn, 102, 15—87; Ralph W. Cutler, Hartford, 100, 13—87; E. E. White, Wykagyl, 105, 18—87; John K. Beach, New Haven, 102, 15—87; W. H. Claflin, Tedesco, 105, 18—87; John W. Bristol, New Haven, 111, 24—87; Walter Erben, St. David's, 106, 18—88; C. T. Adams, Forest Park, 108, 20—88; General E. M. Weaver, Chevy Chase, 95, 7—88; J. S. Armstrong, Apawamis, 100, 22—88; J. P. McFadden, Forest Hills, 98, 9—89; John McToey, Wykagyl, 108, 19—89; Hector M. Hitchings, Englewood, 107, 18—89; Simon Carr, Essex County, 104, 15—89; William Gellatly, Cranford, 99, 10—89; J. H. Wickersham, Lancaster, Penn, 106, 16—90; J. M. Otis, Westogue, 114, 24—90; John H. Boyce, Fox Hills, 104, 14—90; Ira B. Stewart, Hackensack, 108, 18—90; C. A. Spofford, Garden City, 98, 7—91; W. A. Tucker, South Orange, 113, 22—91; A. H. Morton, Vesper, 100, 9—91; W. F. Zimmerman, Englewood, 112, 21—91; C. G. Waldo, Brooklawn, 92, 0—92; H. C. Folger, Nassau, 110, 18—92; E. T. McNeely, unattached, 99, 7—92; Judge Thomas J. Lintott, Forest Hills, 107, 15—92; Charles F. Quincy, Greenwich, 107, 15—93; the Rev. A. P. Atterbury, Apawamis, 123, 30—93; John J. Cushing, Cranford, 110, 17—93; T. E. Boyd, St. Louis, 100, 16—96; E. A. Fitter, Lake Mahopac, 127, 30—97; Robert W. Lesley, Merion, 124, 22—102; Samuel Lynde, Greenwich, 122, 18—104.

Class C.

Morgan J. O'Brien, Oakland, 101, 22—79; W. H. Smith, Wilmington, 99, 20—79; N. T. Pulsifer, Tuxedo, 104, 23—81; W. O. Henderson, Columbus, 93, 9—84; Eugene Fayer, Englewood, 96, 12—84; A. F. Southerland, St. Andrew s, 99, 14—85; James E. Broadhead, Raritan Valley, 112, 27—85; F. B. Trout, Lancaster, Penn., 108, 20—88; Colonel J. E. Smith, Wilmington, 93, 5—88; George W. Watts, Pinehurst, 107, 19—88; H. W. Ormsbee, Pinehurst, 103, 14—89; Emerson Chamberlin, Baltusrol, 119, 30—89; William H. Reed, Brookline, 116, 26—90; Judge John Hildreth, Mount Tom, 116, 25—91; C. A. Waldo, Algonquin, 114, 22—92; James Clark, Apawamis, 118, 26—92; Charles M. Harris, Englewood, 114, 20—94; A. Walker Slade, Arundel, 124, 29—95; John L. Gwyer, Siwanoy, 129, 30—99; George M. Gunn, New Haven, 126, 23—103.

Class D.

Judge Henry A. Gildersleeve, Oakland, 102, 30—72; Frederick Correll, Yountakah, 107, 28—79; W. T. Dunmore, Yahnundasis, 104, 22—82; Colonel E. S. Worthington, Chevy Chase, 109, 26—83; Dr. William Jarvie, Bass Rocks, 102, 18—84; Samuel MacDonald, Brae Burn, 104, 19—85; Horace L. Hotchkiss, Apawamis, 112, 26—86; Judge Henry Stoddard, New Haven, 102, 14—88; Judge George G. Perkins, Chevy Chase, 118, 30—88; Albro Akin, Cranford, 111, 23—88; S. B. Egan, Forest Hills, 119, 28—91; Joseph H. Goodspeed, Brae Burn, 122, 30—92; Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald, unattached, 116, 23—93; Linton Smith, Wilmington, 106, 15—94; General G. W. Wingate, unattached, 131, 30—131; William V. Byard, Hydewood, 135, 30—105.

RESTA DRIVES FAST TRIAL.

Sends His New Frontenac Over the Speedway at 119-Mile Clip.

Dario Resta, the Speed King of 1916, arrived at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway yesterday and tried out his new Frontenac racer, making one lap of the two-mile track at the rate of 119 miles an hour. He was very much pleased with his new machine and believes it can be limbered up before the race on Saturday, so as to be able to slip along at a 125-mile rate.

Resta, who has to defend his title in the race for the Harkness trophy, was carefully watched by Ralph de Palma, Ralph Mulford, Ira Vail and a dozen other drivers who will try to wrest his title from him, and all agreed Resta was in as good form as ever. Jefferson Demont Thompson has been selected to act as referee in the Harkness cup and Futurity handicap races, and Fred Wagner will be the starter.

TOP O' TH' MORNING LOSES

But Bringhurst Wins for Paul Powers at Havre de Grace.

HAVRE DE GRACE, Md., Sept. 18.—There was a great improvement in the class of horses racing here today, the fourth and fifth events bringing out particularly good fields. Paul Powers had two of his crack sprinters engaged. He elected to start Top o' th' Morning in the handicap for all ages at six furlongs and Bringhurst in the Princeton Selling Stakes at the same distance.

Top o' th' Morning carried the big weight of 137 pounds, and this was too much for even this speed marvel. The son of Peep o' Day kept well up with his field in the early running, but at the finish the weight told, and he could not withstand the rush of the lightweights. M. Shea's Tea Caddy had the best of the drive to the judges, with G. Marshal's Marie Miller beating out Top o' th' Morning for the place. The time was 1:12 2-5.

RECORDS BY THE REAL LADY

Sets New 3-Year-Old Filly and 2-Heats Marks at Columbus.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 18.—The impressive work of The Real Lady in the three-year-old Horse Review trotting futurity was the feature of the second day's racing at the Grand Circuit track. Making her first start of the season, The Real Lady was on edge, and trotted the fastest two-heat race ever trotted by a three-year-old, and also took a new world's record for a three-year-old trotting filly when she went the second mile in 2:04¼, cutting Volga's record by a quarter of a second.

The summary:

THE KING STAKE, 2:05 PACING.

Purse $3,000, 3 in 5, (3 Heats Paced Monday.)

The Savoy, blk. g., by Charley Hoyt, (Cox)	4	2	1	1	1
Little Frank D., b. g., (Valentine)	1	1	2	3	2
Braden Direct, br. s., (Egan)	3	8	4	2	3
Peter Look, b. s., (McMahon)	2	4	5	4	4
Peter Pointed, blk. s., (Snow)	7	3	6	7	6 ro
Hazel H., ch. m., (Swatn)	6	5	8	5	5 ro
Walter Cochato, blk. s., (Maple)	8	3	6	dis.	
Adioo Guy, ch. s., (Gray)	5	6	7	dr.	

Time—2:02¾; 2:05¾; 2:04¾; 2:04¾; 2:06.

THE HORSE REVIEW FUTURITY.

For 3-year-old Trotters. Purse $8,000, 2 in 3.

The Real Lady, b. f., by Moko, (Murphy)	1	1	1
Miss Bertha Dillon, ch. f., (Serrill)	2	4	2
Mary Coburn, ch. f., (White)	5	2	4
Bertha McGulrey, br. f., (Ackerman)	3	3	3
Harvest Gale, br. f., (Cox)	4	5	5
Worthy Vole, ch. c., (McDonald)	6	6	6
Leonard, b. c., (Williams)	dis.		

Time—2:05¾; 2:04¾.

THE HOSTER-COLUMBUS STAKE, 2:14 TROTTING.

Purse, $10,000, 3 in 5.

Early Dreams, b. g., by Richard Earle, (McDonald)	1	1	1
Royal Mac, b. g., (Murphy)	2	3	3
Peter Vaughn, b. s., (McCarr)	4	5	2
Lu Princeton, b. s., (Cox)	3	2	4
Winnatema, b. m., (Seeley)	5	4	5
Peter Thornhill, b. g., (Valentine)	6	6	6

Time—2:04¼; 2:04¾; 2:05¾.

2:07 CLASS PACING.

Purse, $1,000, 3 in 5.

Peter Gn, b. s., by The Wolverine, (Snow)	1	3	5	1	
Bralight, br. g., (Mann-Fleming)	2	2	1	1	2
Colleen, b. m., (Frost-Jamison)	4	3	2	4	3
Hal Connor, b. s., (Ronin)	6	5	4	2	4
Dan Mack, br. m., (Hallerman)	5	4	5	3	ro
Peter Greenwary, b. s., (Floyd)	7	dr.			
Halplex E., br. s., (Valentine)	8	6	dis.		
Tip Top, ch. g., (Coombs)	3	7	6	dis.	

Time—2:06¾; 2:04¾; 2:04¼; 2:06½; 2:06¾.

'YANKEES UNJUST"—BAKER.

Home Run King Says He Is Not Under Contract for Exhibition Games.

Frank Baker, the third baseman of the Yankees, who has been suspended for the few remaining games of the season for refusing to play in an exhibiton game in Bridgeport last Sunday, stated yesterday that he has been unjustly treated by the New York club.

Baker says that when he signed his contract with the Yankees he exacted a promise from President Ruppert that he would not have to play in exhibition games. Baker says it is immaterial to him whether he ever plays baseball again, but he does not want to quit under present conditions, as he has always prided himself on being an orderly player. He says that this trouble is the first of any kind he has ever had in baseball.

YANKS NOD WHILE INDIANS GET GAME

Donovan's Regulars Show Recruits How Not to Play, Losing Listless Fray, 5 to 4.

The Yankees were on the verge of winning a ball game a couple of times from the Clevelands yesterday at the Polo Grounds, but both times they changed their minds and the Indians took it by a score of 5 to 4. If there was a booby prize in the American League maybe these games at the tail end of the season would be imbued with a little more baseball. Both clubs played yesterday as if they didn't care whether school kept or not.

A large collection of errors embellished the pastime, both infields handling the ball with buttered fingers. Cleveland did all in its power to hand the game to New York, in fact about all the runs the Yanks got came without any effort on their part. Bob Shawkey pitched well enough to be credited with victory, but he got a lot of tissue paper support. Shawkey seemed to be about the only member of the Donovan brigade who was impressed with the idea that the Yanks were out there to win.

All the Yankee recruits have to go to the games every day and watch the team play. They all had their pictures taken yesterday, so the evidence is on record now that they once wore Yankee uniforms, even if they are never convicted. The recruits are supposed to watch the regulars play each day and learn how major league ball is played.

Their heads haven't been crammed with knowledge yet. Yesterday a good many of them thought for a while that they were back home watching a minor league battle. They pointed out from time to time that if they had played like the Clevelands and Yankees yesterday they never would have been given tickets for the trip to New York. As a sightseeing trip the visit of the recruits hasn't begun to be a success yet.

Ed Klepfer, who started the game for the Indians, begged and entreated the Yankees to take a lot of runs in the first inning, but they were stubborn and didn't take any until finally Klepfer had to force one on them. Gilhooley walked and so did Peckinpaugh. Maisel rolled a grounder to the Cleveland pitcher and he threw the ball wide to first, and the bases were filled.

Pipp rolled to Harris, and Gilhooley was forced at the plate. Although every one could see that Klepfer was as wild as a hawk, Miller wasn't patient enough to wait for a gift and slammed the first ball pitched for a pop-up to Wambsgans. High had more sense and waited for a pass, which came without any trouble, and this pushed Peckinpaugh over with a run. Chief Bender, Gedeon's best was a grounder to Klepfer and Maisel was forced at the plate.

In the fourth inning, with one gone, Nunamaker singled to right and went to second on Shawkey's single to centre. Gilhooley raised a foul over near the boxes back of first and Harris made a great catch. Nunamaker sneaking to third after he did it. Peck then singled to left, scoring Nunamaker.

The Yankee fielding began to shake like the Autumn leaves in the fifth and the Indians tied the score. With one gone, Harris walked and Wamby was safe on Maisel's error. Evans went out at first and Shawkey walked Pipp intentionally and crowded the bases, hoping to get a double play. Lee Fohl, the most silent of managers, sent Roth in as a pinch hitter and Roth spanked out a single which sent Harris and Wamby over, and the score was tied.

Guy Morton then took up the flinging burden on the island and the Yanks reached him in the seventh when the Cleveland defense went on a strike. If ever a man had good grounds for a case of non-support it was Morton. Peckinpaugh was safe on Evans's wild throw to first and Maisel was safe when Wambsgans tried to juggle the ball on his elbow. Alex Pipp had skied to Graney, Elmer Miller soaked a single to left which pushed Peckinpaugh and Maisel over the plate. Morton tried to intercept the throw-in to the plate and Miller got to second. High and Gedeon were easy outs and the Yanks failed to get other runs which the Clevelands seemed willing enough to thrust upon them.

Cleveland banged Shawkey hard in the eighth, Graney starting out with a single and Chapman skied to Miller. Speaker walked and Smith singled to right, scoring Graney and sending Speaker to third. Harris doubled to left, sending Speaker and Harris home.

Speaker was as entertaining as ever in the outgarden and was at his old job of covering the whole outfield from lower Harlem to upper Kingsbridge.

The score:

CLEVELAND, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney,lf	5	1	2	4	0
Chapman,ss	3	0	0	2	2
Speaker,cf	3	1	1	3	0
Smith,rf	4	1	2	2	0
Harris,1b	3	1	2	5	1
Wgnns,2b	4	1	0	3	0
Evans,3b	4	0	0	2	0
Billings,c	3	0	0	3	1
O'Neill,c	2	0	0	3	0
Klepfer,p	1	0	0	0	2
Morton,p	1	0	0	0	1
Bagby,p	1	0	0	0	1
aRoth	1	0	1	0	0
Total	33	5	7	27	8

NEW YORK, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Gilhooley,rf	4	0	1	2	0
P'paugh,ss	4	2	1	3	4
Maisel,2b	4	1	0	3	2
Pipp,1b	5	0	0	9	0
Miller,cf	3	0	1	1	0
High,lf	3	0	1	2	1
Gedeon,2b	4	0	0	3	8
N'maker,c	1	0	3	1	4
Shawkev,p	3	0	1	0	2
Shocker,p	0	0	0	0	0
bHendryx	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	4	8	27	13

a Batted for Klepfer in fifth.
b Batted for Shawkey in eighth.

Errors—Wambsgans, Evans, Klepfer, Morton, Peckinpaugh, Maisel, (2.) Shawkey.

Cleveland	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	—5
New York	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	—4

Two-base hits—Nunamaker, Harris. Sacrifice hit—Maisel. Double plays—Peckinpaugh and Pipp; Peckinpaugh, Gedeon and Pipp. Left on bases—Cleveland, 5; New York, 9. First base on errors—Cleveland, 2; New York, 3. Bases on balls—Off Klepfer, 3; Shawkey, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Klepfer, 5 hits and 1 run in 4 innings; Morton, 3 and 0 in 3; Bagby, 0 and 0 in 2; Shawkey, 7 and 3 in 8; Shocker, 0 and 0 in 1. Hit by pitcher—By Morton, 1, (Miller.) Struck out—By Klepfer, 1; Morton, 2; Bagby, 1; Shawkey, 2; Shocker, 1. Wild pitch—Morton. Time—2 hours 4 minutes. Umpires—Connolly and Nallin.

SENATORS BUSY WITH BATS.

Hit Koob and Wright Freely, Beating the Browns by 9 to 3.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Koob and Wright were hit hard today, Washington defeating St. Louis in the first game of their final series, 9 to 3.

The score:

WASHINGTON, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
H.Milan,lf	4	1	3	2	0
Gharrity,1b	5	1	2	8	1
C.Milan,cf	4	0	0	2	0
Rice,rf	5	0	3	3	1
Foster,3b	5	1	1	0	0
Morgan,2b	4	1	2	2	3
Shanks,ss	2	1	0	3	2
Ainsmith,c	3	3	2	7	0
Ayers,p	3	1	1	0	1
Total	35	9	14	27	8

ST. LOUIS, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shotton,lf	5	0	1	4	0
Austin,3b	3	1	1	2	0
Smith,cf	5	0	3	4	0
Demmitt,rf	3	0	0	0	0
Pratt,1b	4	0	1	10	0
Severeid,c	4	0	1	1	0
Gerber,2b	4	0	1	2	3
Lavan,ss	3	1	1	1	2
Koob,p	1	0	0	0	1
aJacobson	1	1	1	0	0
Wright,p	3	0	0	0	2
Total	35	3	10	24	8

a Batted for Koob in third.

Errors—Foster, Austin, Smith, Gerber, Koob.

Washington	0	4	0	3	2	0	0	0	—9
St. Louis	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—Gharrity, Ainsmith. Threebase hit—Smith. Stolen bases—H. Milan, Rice, C. Milan, Austin. Sacrifice hit—Ayers. Sacrifice fly—H. Milan. Double plays—Morgan and Gharrity; Shanks, (unassisted;) Lavan and Gerber. Left on bases—St. Louis, 10; Washington, 8. Bases on balls—Off Koob, 2; Ayers, 3; Wright, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Koob, 4 hits 3 runs in 2 innings; Wright, 10 and 5 in 6; Ayers, 3 runs in 9. Hit by pitcher—By Ayers, (Demmitt;) Wright, (C. Milan.) Struck out—By Ayers, 5; Koob, 1. Wild pitch—Ayers. Time—1 hour 46 minutes. Umpires—Owens and Evans.

American Association.

Indianapolis, 16; Milwaukee, 9.
St. Paul, 9; Columbus, 4.
Louisville, 3; Kansas City, 0.
Toledo, 5; Minneapolis, 4.
(First game.)
Toledo, 4; Minneapolis, 3.
(2d game; 10 innings.)

BASEBALL TO-DAY, 3 P. M.—N. Y. Americans vs. Cleveland. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland, 5; New York, 4.
Chicago, 6; Philadelphia, 1.
Detroit at Boston.
(Postponed.)
Washington, 9; St. Louis, 3.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 4; Chicago, 0.
St. Louis, 2; Brooklyn, 0.
(First game.)
St. Louis, 12; Brooklyn, 4.
(Second game.)
Cincinnati, 1; Philadelphia, 0.
Boston, 5; Pittsburgh, 3.
(First game.)
Boston, 1; Pittsburgh, 0.
(Second game.)

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	95	48	.664
Boston	84	53	.613
Cleveland	79	63	.556
Detroit	70	72	.493
Washington	66	71	.482
New York	66	74	.471
St. Louis	52	91	.364
Philadelphia	49	89	.355

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	91	49	.650
Philadelphia	77	60	.562
St. Louis	78	66	.542
Cincinnati	73	71	.507
Chicago	71	72	.497
Brooklyn	63	75	.462
Boston	62	75	.453
Pittsburgh	46	95	.326

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland at New York.
(Game starts at 3 P. M.)
Chicago at Philadelphia.
Detroit at Boston.
St. Louis at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Chicago.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.
Boston at Pittsburgh.

HERZOG NOT A DESERTER.

Expresses Eagerness to Join Giants When Health Permits.

Charley Herzog, captain of the Giants, who is under suspension for refusing to go on the Western trip with the club, came to this city yesterday from his farm at Ridgely, Md., to consult his physician. Herzog stated that he was anxious to regain his health so that he could get into the world's series, but in his present broken-down condition, he says, he is not able to play.

Herzog stated that there was no necessity for the New York club suspending him without pay, because he would not claim any salary when he was not playing. He denied that he deserted the club, and says that he is anxious to play as soon as he is able.

DOUBLE VICTORY FOR DOAK.

St. Louis Pitcher, in Iron Man Role, Downs Dodgers Twice.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 18.—Doak pitched St. Louis to victory in both games of today's double-header with Brooklyn, winning the first game 2 to 0 and the second 12 to 4. Doak has now won 15 games, for which he receives a bonus of $800.

In the first game Doak shut out Brooklyn, allowing the Robins only two hits. Only four reached first base, and not a Dodger saw second. The Cards of New York, 1. Bases on balls—Off Carter, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Carter, 6 hits, 2 runs in 8 innings; Hendrix, 0 and 0 in 1 inning. Hit by pitcher—By Carter, (Kauff.) Struck out—By Benton, 5; Carter, 1; Hendrix, 1. Time—1 hour 41 minutes. Umpires—Harrison and O'Day.

BRAVES GET A COUPLE.

Forbes Field Sees Its First Triple Play in Pirates' Second Defeat.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 18.—The first triple play ever made on Forbes Field and a clash between Outfielder King of Pittsburgh and Catcher Meyers of Boston, which resulted in both players, as well as Pitcher Jacobs of Pittsburgh, being sent from the field, were features of today's double-header, both games of which were won by the visitors by scores of 5 to 3 and 1 to 0.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BOSTON, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Rehg,rf	3	1	2	2	0
Maranv'e,ss	2	0	0	2	5
Powell,cf	4	0	1	4	1
Tyler,1b	4	0	1	7	0
J.C.Sm'h,3b	4	1	1	2	0
Kelly,lf	3	0	1	5	0
Rawlings,2b	3	2	0	0	0
Tragesser,c	3	0	1	5	1
Rudolph,p	3	1	1	0	2
Total	29	5	8	27	9

PITTSBURGH, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Caton,ss	4	1	1	2	2
Mollwitz,1b	4	0	2	9	1
Webb,2b	4	0	2	1	4
Carey,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Boeckel,3b	3	0	0	2	3
King,rf	3	0	1	2	0
Jackson,lf	4	0	0	2	0
Flynn,lf	0	0	0	0	0
Schmidt,c	3	0	0	8	1
Ponder,p	2	0	0	0	1
Grimes,p	0	0	0	0	1
Total	33	3	7	27	17

Errors—Caton, Cooper.

Boston	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	—5
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	—3

Two-base hit—J. E. Smith, Caton, W. Smith. Stolen bases—Rawlings, Rudolph. Sacrifice hits—Maranville, Kelly, Tragesser. Sacrifice flies—Rehg, Rawlings. Double play—King, W. Smith, Cooper and Webb. Left on bases—Boston, 4; Pittsburgh, 4. First base on errors—Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Rudolph, 1; Cooper, 2. Earned runs—Off Rudolph, 3; Cooper, 4. Struck out—By Rudolph, 5; Cooper, 2. Passed ball—Tragesser. Time—1 hour 33 minutes. Umpires—Klem and Bransfield.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Rehg,rf	4	0	1	1	0
Mar'ville,ss	4	0	2	1	4
Powell,cf	4	0	0	2	1
Tyler,1b	4	0	1	9	0
J.C.Smith,3b	3	0	0	1	1
Kelly,lf	3	0	0	2	0
Rawlings,2b	2	1	1	2	4
Meyers,c	1	0	0	5	0
Tragesser,c	2	0	0	3	1
Nehf,p	4	0	1	1	3
Total	31	1	6	27	14

PITTSBURGH, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Caton,ss	4	0	1	2	3
Mollwitz,1b	3	0	0	11	1
Webb,2b	3	0	0	0	2
Carey,cf	4	0	0	1

NEWSPRINT FIGHT REVIEWED IN SENATE

Fletcher Tells Why a Presidential Order Was Necessary to Enforce an Agreed Price.

HOPES FOR FURTHER RELIEF

Committee Chairman Believes That Newspapers Ultimately Will Get the 2 1-2 Cent Rate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Difficulty experienced by the Government in inducing the International Paper Company to carry out an agreement to supply news print paper for Government uses at a fixed rate of 2½ cents a pound is related in a report offered in the Senate by Senator Fletcher of Florida, Chairman of the Congressional Joint Committee on Printing. The report cites correspondence with Philip T. Dodge of New York, President of the International Paper Company, to show that while Mr. Dodge had agreed upon the stipulated price for the Government, his company afterward attempted to evade the agreement.

The correspondence shows that in order to compel the company to conform to its agreement the committee resorted to an appeal to the Federal Trade Commission, and later to the President, resulting in an arbitrary order being promulgated. The Federal Trade Commission, after an inquiry into news print paper conditions, agreed that the International Company could supply paper at 2½ cents a pound and still make an appreciable profit.

Senator Fletcher points out that, as a result of the committee's activity, the Government will save $500,000 on its contracts for paper for the period from March 1, 1916, to March 1, 1918.

"But this saving to the Government, considerable as it is, will be small when compared with the far greater benefit that, I believe, will come to the publishers of the country through the Joint Committee's efforts to have fair and reasonable prices restored in the paper market," says Senator Fletcher in his report.

Hopes for Aid to Newspapers.

Speaking of the President's order establishing the price of paper at 2½ cents a pound to the Government, the Senator remarks:

"It is extremely gratifying that the Government is at last to enforce the price fixed upon as fair and reasonable through an agency of the Government (the Federal Trade Commission) which apparently has full authority to make its mandate effective. I am hopeful that the enforcement of the Federal Trade Commission's price for news print paper furnished to the Government will speedily bring about the fixing of that price for the newspapers of the country, to a large number of which, the Trade Commission reports, the increased price maintained by the producers means a difference between a living margin or complete ruin of their business and suspension of their publications."

Senator Fletcher goes into an exhaustive recital of the efforts of the Government to get what it considered a fair price for paper. Up to the beginning of the contract year of 1916-17 the Government had paid approximately 2 1-5 to 2¾ cents a pound for standard news print, but when proposals were received for the contract year of 1916-17, the lowest bid received was 3 cents a pound.

"This did not appear excessive, in view of war conditions," says Senator Fletcher. "Accordingly, a contract was awarded for furnishing paper to the Government Printing Office at 3 cents a pound, the contractors being required to furnish such quantity as might be needed during the period of contract, from March 1 to Sept. 1, 1916. The estimated quantity was 300,000 pounds."

But the contractor, the Republic Bag Company of New York, refused to furnish all the paper wanted, and the Public Printer, the Senator's report says, was forced to buy an extra supply at 5.9 cents a pound. The Government is now suing the Republic Bag Company for default of contract to recover $11,792, which was the extra price the Government had to pay.

"In the meantime, manufacturers of newsprint paper kept boosting the price higher and higher," says the report. "When the Joint Committee opened proposals on Feb. 17, this year, for contracts for 1917-1918, only two bids were found, the lowest being 7½ cents a pound for paper which had formerly cost the Government 2¾ cents a pound. The committee promptly rejected this bid as grossly excessive, and this action was subsequently sustained by the findings of the Federal Trade Commission, which reported that 7½ cents a pound, free on board, was a fair and reasonable price for standard news print."

On May 8, 1917, the Public Printer, acting on his authority, arranged with the International Paper Company, the report goes on, for one car of newsprint paper a week for The Official Bulletin, at a price of 3.1 cents a pound. When Senator Fletcher learned of this, he protested to the Public Printer that the price was excessive, and on his suggestion the Public Printer invited proposals on 400,000 pounds of newsprint paper, fixing a maximum price of 2½ cents a pound. Of the thirty-three firms asked to submit bids, only three responded, the lowest bid being 4 cents a pound.

Appealed to Dodge.

"I was reluctant to give up the effort to obtain the paper at a fair and reasonable price," continued Senator Fletcher's report. "I therefore appealed direct to the President of the International Paper Company, (Mr. Dodge,) advising him that the paper was required as a military supply for the publication of the Official War Bulletin, and inviting his attention to Section 120, of the National Defense Act, which authorizes the President to purchase or procure military supplies in time of actual or imminent war at a reasonable price as determined by the Secretary of War.

"I put the question up squarely to the President of the International Company as to whether he would furnish the paper required by the Public Printer for this purpose at a fair and reasonable price, as fixed upon by the Federal Trade Commission, and requested an immediate response. This message was sent to the President of the International Paper Company of New York City, on May 11, 1917, and, so far as I know, appears to be the first time that the National Defense Act was invoked to procure supplies for the Government at a reasonable price.

"The President of the International Paper Company replied by wire on the same day that 'in view of the military situation we will manage to secure and will gladly supply the Public Printer with the emergency newsprint paper in quantity named in your telegram for the time being at 2¼ cents per pound.'

"Believing that this action by the head of the International Paper Company settled the price of newsprint for the Government during the war emergency, I thanked him for his generous and patriotic offer, and accordingly authorized the Public Printer to purchase newsprint as needed at not to exceed 2½ cents per pound, the price fixed upon by the Federal Trade Commission.

"I was much surprised to be advised by the Public Printer on Aug. 11 that the International Paper Company had undertaken to increase the price on an additional order for newsprint from 2½ to 3 cents per pound. I at once requested the Federal Trade Commission to advise the committee as to whether the proposed increase was justified, especially in view of the fact that the report of the International Paper Company for 1916 shows net earnings for that year of $3,838,402 and a net treasury surplus of $16,238,742."

Rise Not Justified.

The Federal Trade Commission, Senator Fletcher relates, gave its decision on Aug. 15, that the increase over 2½ cents a pound was "not justified, nor is the price of 3 cents a pound a fair and reasonable one for newsprint." The commission estimated that a price of 2½ cents a pound would give the International a margin of approximately $5 a ton, or over 10 per cent. profit.

On top of this decision of the Federal Trade Commission, the President, having been appealed to by the Joint Committee, issued an order through the War Department demanding the shipment by the International Paper Company of 400,000 pounds of paper at 2½ cents a pound. This brought a reply to Secretary Baker from Mr. Dodge in which he spoke of the International Paper Company being "willing at all times to assist the Government and to furnish paper, as it offered to do in its recent bid, for less than the market price and less than the price it receives under contracts."

"It protests most vigorously against the arbitrary action fixing 2½ cents per pound, and hereby gives notice that it reserves its right to appeal, if necessary, to the proper legal authority for the Constitutional protection of its property against confiscation," wrote Mr. Dodge.

The next day, Aug. 29, Mr. Dodge wrote a letter to Senator Fletcher, in which he said:

"As you are aware, this company recently furnished paper to the Government Printing Office at 2½ cents per pound, although it was below the price received on contracts and insufficient to give a fair and just return.

"Recently we made a bid for 200 tons additional paper at 3 cents per pound. Investigation shows that this price would not give us a profit. The reply to our bid was the brutal order from the Secretary of War.

"We will, of course, furnish the paper. The price is unfair and unjust, and we reserve our rights, whatever they may be. This corporation stands ready at all times to aid the Government in every reasonable way. It has contributed largely to the expense of sending troops abroad, aiding the Allies, and otherwise, and it is to be subjected to very heavy taxation. It is certainly a monstrous wrong that we should be subjected to the treatment we are receiving."

Senator Fletcher, commenting upon Mr. Dodge's charge that the price fixed, 2½ cents a pound, was unfair, quotes from the investigation of the Federal Trade Commission, which says that "the activities of trade associations connected with the newsprint and book-paper industries have contributed to the rise in price of these commodities, and that the effective regulation and supervision of such activities by some governmental agency would tend to restore healthy competition in these industries and thereby to reduce prices to a normal basis."

Senator Fletcher alludes to a request of the newsprint manufacturers in May, 1916, to the Federal Trade Commission to fix a "reasonable price," and the commission finding 2½ cents to be fair, this was agreed to by the manufacturers. Later, when indictments were brought against several of the manufacturers, including the International Paper Company, alleging violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, the manufacturers, he says, withdrew from the agreement.

CITY'S SHARE OF STATE TAX.

Will Be $8,500,000, 66 Per Cent. of the Total.

ALBANY, Sept. 18.—New York City's share of the direct State tax of $12,800,000 will be approximately 6 per cent., or about $8,500,000. These figures are based on the State equilization table adopted today by the State Board of Equalization.

The balance of $4,300,000 will be apportioned among the fifty-seven counties of the State outside of New York City.

SAYS SHE SLEW CHILD TO SPITE EMPLOYER

Servant in Paterson Home Tells of Drowning Girl in the Passaic River.

LATER ATTEMPTS SUICIDE

Police Fail to Find Body and Are Working on Theory That the Child Wandered Away.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 18.—A servant employed in the home of Charles Rose, manager in a soap factory here, told the police here today that she had drowned the 8-year-old daughter of her employer in the Passaic River yesterday because of a grievance against the family that she hoped to settle by killing the child. After the disappearance of the child had been reported to the police and a search had been begun, the servant, Mary Catalino, attempted today to drown herself in the same spot in the Passaic River where she said she had thrown the child yesterday. She was arrested and will be held in the Passaic County jail on a charge of disorderly conduct until the details of her confession have been verified by the police. She is also under observation of physicians, who believe the girl is demented.

Mrs. Rose asked the servant on Monday afternoon to take Mary, 8 years old, for a walk on the boulevard along the Passaic River. In about two hours the servant returned home without the girl, and in answer to questions said she had left the child playing with other children down the street. When Mary did not return for dinner, Mrs. Rose reported the disappearance to the police, and a search for the child was begun immediately. It was not suspected that the servant had drowned the child until today, when William Wiseman reported to the police that a woman was wading about in the Passaic River and apparently trying to drown herself.

When policemen took the woman from the water she was muttering disconnected sentences about seeing the body of a child in the water, and finally she told Detective Captain John Tracey that she had drowned Mary Rose in the river yesterday afternoon. She said she intended to drown herself at the same time "to get even with the Roses," but had decided to kill only the child. She told how she had held the struggling child under the water until the body floated down the river, and then how she invented a story to tell Mrs. Rose about the disappearance of Mary.

The police held the woman on a charge of disorderly conduct, and physicians were instructed to observe her actions, so that an opinion on her mental condition might be given. Detachments of police were also sent out to drag the river near the spot where the woman said she drowned the child, but a search was also continued on the theory that Mary had wandered away. Mr. and Mrs. Rose say that the girl had always been an excellent servant and they had no reason to believe that she had drowned the child.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"The Fawn" will end its engagement at the Fulton this week and a drama entitled "Branded," the work of Oliver D. Bailey, will begin an engagement there next Monday. The company will be headed by Christine Norman, Geoffrey C. Stein, and A. H. Van Buren.

"Anthony in Wonderland," which will be the opening attraction at the Henry Miller Theatre around the holidays, is now in rehearsal, and there will be a brief tour prior to the New York premiere. The company is headed by Mr. Miller, and includes Joseph Kilgour, Florence Shirley, John L. Shine, and Marguerite St. John.

Lauretta Taylor and her company will give a performance of "Out There" at the Plattsburg Camp on Saturday night. Miss Taylor's season at the Liberty will begin next Monday with a few additional performances of this play.

Madge Kennedy will make her first screen appearance at the Strand on Sunday in "Baby Mine."

Rehearsals for "On With the Dance," which A. H. Woods is producing, will begin tomorrow. In the cast will be Robert Edeson, Julia Dean, William Morris, and Eileen Huban.

Henry Lewis, seen here last season in "Follow Me," has been engaged for the new Winter Garden show.

William Faversham's engagement in "The Old Country" will begin at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre on Oct. 15. The new play is a drama by Dion Calthorp and was acted in London by Gerald Du Maurier.

CALLS HEARST MOVE FISHING EXPEDITION

Associated Press Opposes International Service Request for 1,000 Cubic Feet of Telegrams.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—That William Randolph Hearst's International News Service is engaged merely in a "fishing expedition" was the allegation made today in the United States Circuit Court of appeals by ex-Judge Grosscup when he appeared before Judge Alschuler to argue a motion on behalf of The Associated Press to quash a subpoena duces tecum issued Sept. 10 by Federal Judge Baker on application of Roy D. Keehn, solicitor for the International News Service.

Taking the motion to quash the subpoena under advisement, Judge Alschuler granted leave to Mr. Keehn to produce, if he concludes to do so, an affidavit of Homer V. Hogan, formerly of The Associated Press, in support of contentions regarding the contents of Associated Press messages mentioned in the subpoena.

The subpoena called upon the Chicago headquarters of The Associated Press to produce before a notary public all reports of news transmitted and all service messages received or transmitted by the Central Division office during the two years immediately preceding Aug. 21, 1917. The Hearst news agency is seeking to establish its contentions that The Associated Press went into court "with unclean hands" and therefore has no standing in a court of equity.

Ex-Judge Grosscup pointed out to Judge Alschuler that to comply with the conditions of the subpoena the Central Division office would have to produce 1,000 cubic feet of news bulletin sheets and other correspondence.

"This is not a subpoena for specific papers, such as the law contemplates," said Mr. Grosscup, "but a subpoena to produce the whole private correspondence, as well as public correspondence, of The Associated Press central office in the interest of one of its competitors. It is nothing more or less than a fishing expedition, and the most ambitious fishing expedition I ever have come into contact with."

"We seek the production of these messages," said Mr. Keehn, "because we know we can show the court that The Associated Press has been guilty of the same practices which it charges against the International News Service —that it has 'lifted' news from early editions of papers of clients of the International News Service."

BUYING LESS OF BRITAIN.

Early Summer Slump in Exports Here Continued in August.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—British exports to America in August from the port of London show a curious falling off. British exports to the whole world in August amounted to $240,000,000, an increase of $10,500,000 over August of last year; but British exports to America in that month were only $6,268,000, a decrease of $4,180,000 from those of the same month last year.

This continuation of the extraordinary slump in British exports to America which began in the Summer was partly due to the Government's limitation of exports. Thus, no tea was exported in August, although last year the average export for the first eight months was $400,000. Rubber exports this August were $792,000, instead of $5,000,000, the usual monthly average. This was probably due to the direct importation of rubber to America from the plantations on account of the submarine peril.

LITTLE PLAYS ITS OFFERING.

The Greenwich Village Theatre Is to Open Next Month.

The Greenwich Village Theatre, the most recent of the playhouses of new ideas, is now practically completed, and will be opened next month with a program of three short plays. These will be "Behind the Watteau Picture," a fantasy in two scenes by Robert E. Rogers; "Efficiency," a war playlet by Perley Poore Sheehan and Robert H. Davis, and "The Festival of Bacchus," a comedy by Arthur Schnitzler. The last named has been translated by Charles Henry Meltzer.

The Greenwich Village is situated at Fourth Street and Seventh Avenue. Its director will be Frank Conroy, who was for more than a season a prominent member of the Washington Square Players.

ADAMS EXPRESS PUTS ON A 2 DAYS' EMBARGO

None Except Government Shipments Will Be Received Thursday and Friday.

It was announced yesterday that because of the unusual conditions resulting from the war, which concerns both rail transportation and deliveries in the larger cities embraced in the New England territory, the Adams Express Company has found it necessary to declare a temporary embargo on all express shipments in both directions between New York City and all points on its lines in New England, except Government shipments and foodstuffs. The embargo will be effective Thursday and Friday of this week.

The following notice by E. M. Williams, Vice President, has been sent to all agents in New York City, Jersey City, Hoboken, and all points in New England:

"On account of the present abnormal traffic conditions, which are due to the war, and which have affected all common carriers, there has been an unprecedented volume of matter offered for movement by express. The situation has been rendered more acute by the heavy movement of Government shipments, as well as the restriction of express equipment, due to the handling of large troop movements and their accompanying impediments.

"In order to assist of the clearance of terminals and the expediting of Government shipments, as well as food products, it is ordered that on Thursday, Sept. 20, and Friday, Sept. 21, agents in Greater New York, Jersey City, and Hoboken will not accept matter except that for the Government, and articles of food, for points in the New England Division.

"On the dates named agents at points in the New England Division will not accept matter except for the Government, and articles of food destined to New York City, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and Hoboken.

"It is hoped that this temporary embargo will relieve the congestion, and agents will promptly notify patrons and the public, asking their co-operation to the end that the interruption of service may be minimized."

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, West 42d St. MONDAY, SEPT. 24—Seats Now. Klaw & Erlanger's New Musical Comedy. THE RIVIERA GIRL. NOTABLE CAST OF 100. AFTER THE PERFORMANCE ROOF MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD. ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC

KNICKERBOCKER B'WAY AND 38 St. Evs. 8:25. FIRST MAT. TODAY 2:25. OVERNIGHT TRIUMPH! GEORGE ARLISS In His New Play, HAMILTON. "FAR FINER, NOBLER AND TRUER THAN DISRAELI." —N. Y. Times.

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Today & Sat. 2:20. THE TARKINGTON-STREET COMEDY. THE COUNTRY COUSIN. With ALEXANDRA CARLISLE. "Will make a million dollars."—Globe.

LIBERTY West 42d Street. Evenings 8:15. Matinees Today & Sat. 2:15. "HITCHY-KOO" AN INTIMATE REVUE, with Raymond Hitchcock, Grace La Rue, Wm. Rock and Frances White. Leon Errol, Irene Bordoni. Moves to Raymond Hitchcock's 44th St. Theatre, Next Monday. Seats Thurs.

ALADDIN and his Wonderful Lamp

COHAN & HARRIS W. 42 St. Ev. 8:20. Mts. Today & Sat. Funniest American Comedy of Recent Years. A Tailor-Made Man with GRANT MITCHELL

GEO. COHAN Thea., B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat. at 2:30. THIS WAY OUT. A New Comedy by FRANK CRAVEN. TUESDAY, SEPT. 25—Seats Tomorrow. "HERE COMES THE BRIDE."

EMPIRE BROADWAY & 40TH STREET. Evenings at 8:15. MATINEES TODAY AND SAT. AT 2:30. JULIA Sanderson, JOSEPH Cawthorn in the New Musical Comedy, Rambler Rose. "A distinct hit." —Alan Dale. "Succeeded Gloriously." —Tribune. "Never failed to give fresh delight." —Times. "The music and the fun kept pace with the ever-changing scenes." —Herald.

CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:30. Robert Hilliard. THE SCRAP OF PAPER. A New Melodrama in 3 Acts.

HUDSON THEATRE, WEST 44TH ST. Matinees Today & Sat. 2:20. RALPH HERZ presents THE MUSICAL FARCE 'GOOD NIGHT PAUL' "Laughs Enough To Make Ten Shows."

FULTON Broadway & 46th St. Eves. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee Today. 2:15. WALKER WHITESIDE in THE PAWN

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings at 8:30. Matinees Tom'w & Sat. 2:30. Polly With a Past

LYCEUM W. 45th St., near B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Tom'w & Sat. 2:20. The Lassoo. by Victor Mapes, Co-Author of "The Boomerang"

ALADDIN and his Wonderful Lamp

HARRIS West 42d Street. Evenings 8:30. Matinees Today & Sat. 2:30. Daybreak. by JANE COWL and JANE MURFIN

ELTINGE THEA., W. 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Today & Sat. 2:30. Business Before Pleasure. With Barney Bernard & Alexander Carr

REPUBLIC THEATRE, W. 42d St. Evs. 8:25. Matinees Today & Sat. 2:25. John BARRYMORE, Constance COLLIER, Lionel BARRYMORE in PETER IBBETSON

WILLIAM FOX Presents WILLIAM FARNUM in THE CONQUEROR LAST WEEK. STAGED BY R. A. WALSH.

GLOBE THEA., B'WAY & 46TH ST. 25c to $1.00. TWICE DAILY, 2:30 & 8:30. NEXT MONDAY, SEPT. 24th, at 8:15. ALADDIN and His WONDERFUL LAMP

81st ST. THEATRE. B'way & 81st St. Tel. Schuyler 3950. 2 GREAT ATTRACTIONS. THE RETREAT OF THE GERMANS at the Battle of Arras. and "PARENTAGE." Also GREATER VAUDEVILLE. Mat today, 15, 25c. Evgs. 25, 35, 50c.

STRAND B'way & 47th St. PAULINE FREDERICK in "Double Crossed." Soloists. Comedy. Afternoon Concerts Daily at 2:15. Strand Symphony Orch., Adriano Ariani, Cond.

RIALTO B'way, 42d. JULIAN ELTINGE in "The Countess Charming." Soloists, Comedy. Incomparable Rialto Orchestra.

ICELAND ICE SKATING. B'way at 52nd St. Morn.—Aft.—Eve.

WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th. Evs. at 8. MATINEE TOM'W, 50c to $1.50. PASSING SHOW OF 1917

COMEDY 41ST, NEAR BROADWAY. First Matinee Saturday. Opening To-Night at 8:45. EDWARD L. GEORGE Presents The Family Exit. Produced by the WASH. SQ. PLAYERS

"A CAPITAL COMEDY CAPITALLY ACTED."—Charles Darnton, Eve. World. GEORGE BROADHURST'S NEW COMEDY. OVER THE 'PHONE. 48th St. East of B'way. Bryant 178. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:30.

BOOTH 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Today & Sat. 2:30. "De Luxe Annie." A THRILLING MYSTERY DRAMA with Jane Grey & Vincent Serrano

LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs., 8:15. $1.50 Matinee Today, 2:15. GUY BATES POST in MASQUERADER. "REALLY FASCINATING."—Dale, American.

39TH ST. THEA. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Today $1.50. ALLEN DOONE in "LUCKY O'SHEA."

44th St. Thea., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. LAST 4 DAYS. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:30. SAN CARLO GRAND OPERA CO. Today Mat., Tales of Hoffman; Tonight, Cavalleria-Pagliacci (with Salazar); Thurs., Aida (with Salazar); Fri., Rigoletto; Sat. Mat., Faust (with Miss Crafts); Sat. Eve., Il Trovatore (with Salazar). Prices 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50 & $2. Boxes $2.50.

BIJOU 45th, W. of B'way. Evenings 8:30. Matinee Today & Sat. 2:30. MARY'S ANKLE

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. $1.50 Matinee Today 2:30. MARJORIE RAMBEAU in EYES OF YOUTH

Mat. Today. THE MAN WHO CAME BACK. Playhouse W. 48th. Mats. Today & Sat. Soldiers & Sailors in Uniform Half Price.

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8. Matinees Today & Sat., 2. A MUSICAL SHOW BOTH FOR THE YOUNG AND THE ROUNDER! The MESSRS. SHUBERT PRESENT A PLAY WITH MUSIC. MAY TIME. with CHARLES PURCELL and PEGGY WOOD AND WILLIAM NORRIS.

CASINO B'way & 39th. Evenings at 8:15. Matinee Today & Sat. 2:15. Elisabeth Marbury and Leo Shubert offer LAST 2 WEEKS LOVE O' MIKE. SECOND SEASON IN NEW YORK.

ASTOR Broadway & 45th St. Evs. 8:30. $1.50 Matinee Today, 2:30. The Very Idea!! Ernest TRUEX, Richard BENNETT. "Uproariously laughable throughout."—Tribune.

PRINCESS 39th, nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Today & Sat., 2:15. "OH, BOY" "Smartest of musical comedies."—Ev. Sun.

LONGACRE West 48th St. Evenings, 8:15. Mat. TODAY, 2:15. ANOTHER SMASHING BIG MUSICAL COMEDY SUCCESS BY THE AUTHORS OF THE FAMOUS "OH, BOY!" LEAVE IT TO JANE. Prettiest Chorus in New York.

CORT 48th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. LAST WEEK. Pop. Matinee Today, 2:15. —WILTON— LACKAYE in THE INNER MAN. TUESDAY, SEPT. 25. (Seats To-m'w.) MOTHER CAREY'S CHICKENS with EDITH TALIAFERRO

STANDARD B'way & 90th. Evgs. 25c to $1. Mat. Tom'w 25c & 50c. CLIFTON CRAWFORD in "HER SOLDIER BOY"

GREATEST CONCERT OF THE AGE. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN. SEPT. 27, AT 8 P. M. These artists have been engaged to appear: Schumann-Heink, Mischa Elman, Frances Alda, Percy Grainger, Giovanni Martinelli, Giuseppe de Luca. The Russian Symphony Orchestra. The only way to secure tickets is to subscribe to the HUMANITARIAN MAGAZINE, 1790 Broadway or Tyson's Agencies (No extra charge.) 1 Ticket with 1 year's Subscription—$2.50. 2 Tickets with 2 years' Subscription—$4.50. NO BOX OFFICE. ORDER YOUR SEATS.

PARK THEATRE, COLUMBUS CIRCLE, 59TH STREET. TONIGHT. IRVING CUMMINGS. WILL APPEAR IN PERSON. TOMORROW, JUNE ELVIDGE. RASPUTIN THE BLACK MONK. WORLD-PICTURE BRADY-MADE. 12 TO 11 P. M. PRICES 25 & 50c.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE, West 34th St. BARGAIN MATINEE TO-DAY BEST SEATS $1. 3 FAREWELL WEEKS ONLY. The Most Wonderful Play in America. EXPERIENCE. Evgs. and Sat. Mat. 25c to $1.50. 800 Orch. Seats, all performances, only $1.

Herbert Brenon's THE FALL OF THE ROMANOFFS with ILIODOR, former confidant of RASPUTIN. BROADWAY THEATRE. TWO WEEKS ONLY COMMENCING SUN. MAT., SEPT 23.

Metropolitan Opera House.—Wanted two subscription tickets for opera season. W 11 Times.

"THE MAN WITHOUT A COUNTRY." SENSATION OF THE HOUR. LAST 4 DAYS. A MESSAGE TO PATRIOTS. 3 TIMES DAILY 2:30, 4:30 & 8:30 P.M. POPULAR PRICES. Broadway Theatre at 41st. Dir. Stanley V. Mastbaum

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY & 47 ST. Daily Mats. 25-$1. Joan Sawyer, Bernard Granville, Lucille Cavanagh, Ray, Gordon & Wm. Dooley and Retreat of the Germans at the Battle of Arras.

B. F. KEITH'S RIVERSIDE B'WAY & 96 ST. Blossom Seeley, Van & Schenck, McKay & Ardine, others and "Retreat of Germans at Battle of Arras."

LOEW'S NEW YORK THEA. & ROOF. Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M. 10, 15, 25c. Herbert Rawlinson, "Flirting with Death."

Loew's American Roof 42d St., W. B'way. Every Eve. at 8:15. COLLEGE QUINTETTE, WM. LYTELL & CO., RAY CONLON AND 6 OTHER ACTS. All Seats Reserved 25, 35, 50.

"Cheer Up" AT THE Hippodrome. "Every Day is a Holiday at the Hip."—Life. Mat. Today. Best Seats $1. Evgs. at 8:15.

YORKVILLE THEATRE, East 86th Street, n'r Lex. Av. Tel. Lenox 8888. Every Ev. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15. Adolf Philipp's MIZI GIZI. IN THE MUSICAL FARCE COMEDY "THE LANDLADY"

COLUMBIA Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15. Pop. Prices. B'way & 47th. HASTINGS' BIG SHOW

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STRAND PROOF. Broadway and 47th. No Admission Charge. 'Phone Bryant 143. THE BEST RESTAURANT SHOW EVER SEEN ON BROADWAY! "Unanimous Verdict of Press and Public." Performances at 7:15 and 11:15—Same Show at Dinner as After Theatre. Dinner de Luxe $1.25 5:30 to 9 P. M. DANCING. A LA CARTE SERVICE ALL HOURS AFTER THEATRE SPECIALTIES. On the Town's Largest and Finest Floor. WONDERFUL MUSIC

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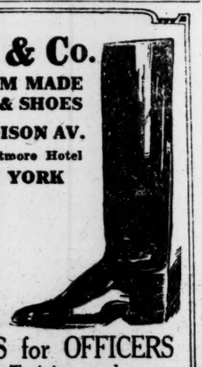

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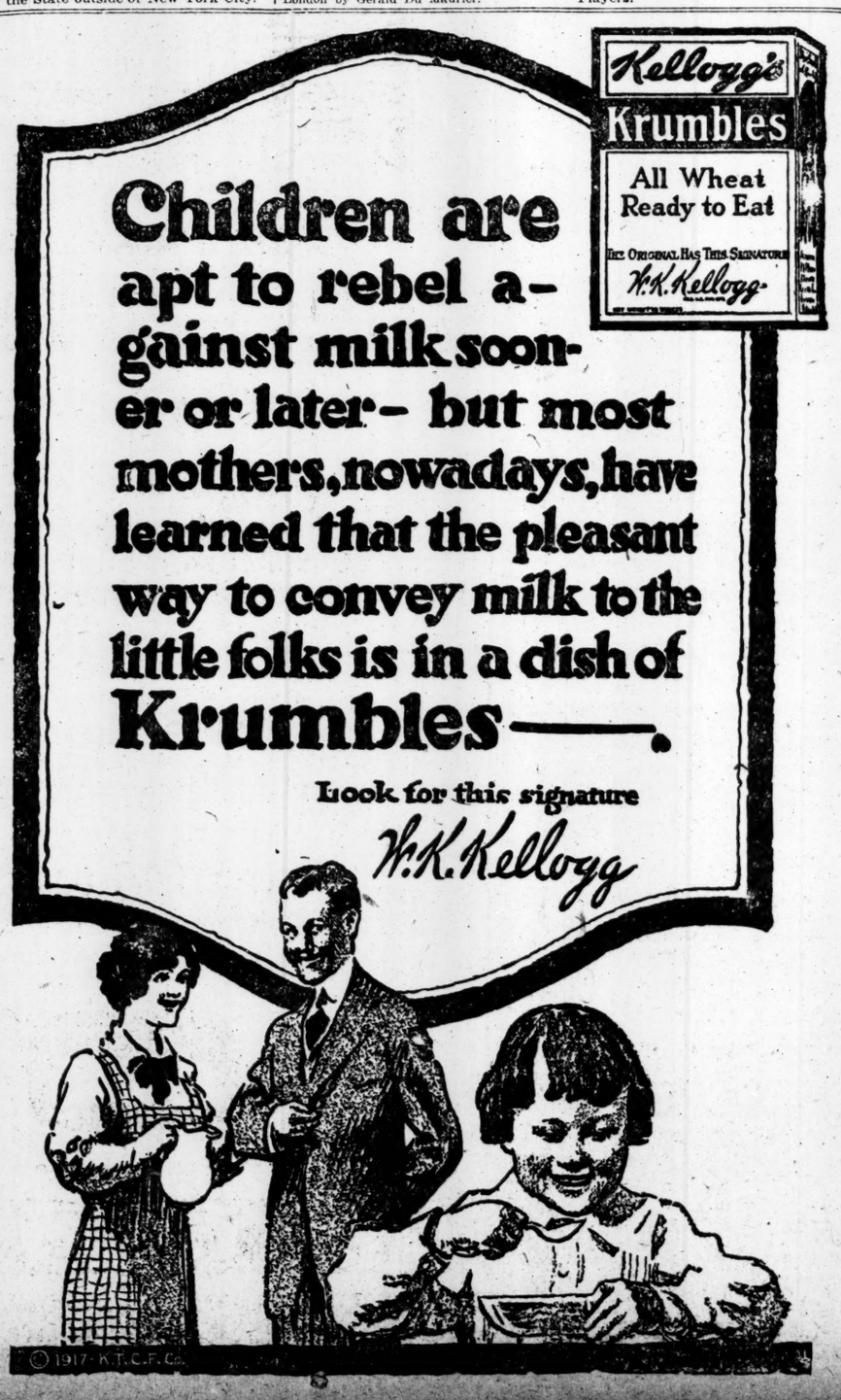
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The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 19, 1917.

PRIMARY DAY.

Today from 3 P. M. to 9 P. M. the polling places in every election district in Greater New York will be open so that enrolled voters may ratify or reject the candidates for the party nominations. A primary election gives the enrolled voter the opportunity, or, rather, it lays upon him the duty, of making his choice among the candidates.

The original Young Scratchers were Republicans. It is the independents and the mutineers in Tammany that need to borrow that laudable example. It is no great trouble to write a name in the blank space dedicated to the purpose on the ticket. The substitution of "JOHN PURROY MITCHEL" for "JOHN F. HYLAN" will be a useful protest against a curious nomination. On the other hand, Judge HYLAN'S nomination so irritates Tammany and so satisfies and rejoices the Fusionists that only the pleasure of "rebuking" Mr. MURPHY, whose exquisite sensibility to reprehension is familiar, may be able to move many right hands to the task. The one effectual "rebuke," another separation of the Murphy Foundation from the Board of Estimate, will be given in November.

It is the enrolled Republicans, then, who should make best use of today's primary election. Mr. WILLIAM M. BENNETT, a roving Republican, who is accompanied with Republican candidates for Controller and President of the Board of Aldermen, positively insists on taking the nomination for Mayor away from Mr. MITCHEL. Doubtless Mr. BENNETT has thoroughly enjoyed his canvass, but the Republicans should convince him of the depth of his delusion. The American sense of humor is at least sufficiently elastic and tolerant, but the Republican Party can't afford to have its reputation for public spirit clouded even in a small degree by the antics of volunteer or refractory politicians.

Especially ought the Republicans of Brooklyn, where a little too much finesse and appetite for the spoils was shown at first by a few Republican experts, crowd to the polling places and show that bygones are bygones and that they are strongly interested in the triumph of the good government candidates.

The position of the Republican Party in the city, the State, and the nation, and its consideration among the independents who are the ultimate deciders of elections, are enhanced by its loyal service to nonpartisan municipal administration in New York City. It helps itself by helping that. The Democratic Party is helped in the same way by the defeat of Tammany.

To Mayor MITCHEL, to Controller PRENDERGAST, to Commissioner ADAMSON, whose fitness for President of the Board of Aldermen is demonstrated by his achievement in the Fire Department, to all the Fusion candidates whose offices carry a vote or votes in the Board of Estimate, the heart of the city administration, the enrolled Republicans should bring a great vote of confidence today. That "there is no doubt of the result" is no apology for staying away. Here is a duty of good citizenship. You have from 3 this afternoon till 9 tonight to do it in. Do it. Don't count upon somebody else, not so lazy or a better citizen, to do it for you.

AIRPLANES AND AVIATORS.

Ever since the Colonel took a flier behind the Liberty motor there has been less doubt that it was a useful addition to our war forces than the press notices suggested. But in proportion as the difficulty about the motors grows less the difficulty about aviators grows greater. Sky pilots cannot be produced by the exotic methods of locking engineers in a room for a tour de force of creation. Even if the motor is perfect, it is necessary to provide four times as many of them as can ever be in service against the enemy at one time. The life of an airplane in active duty is not more than four months, in foreign experience, and it will be necessary to build more than twelve times 5,000 to keep that many active against the enemy throughout a year.

Great as our air service provision is, it is not large enough, but standardization will enable the multiplication of machines to any extent. The problem of pilots, however, is as difficult as the discovery of sailors for our new merchant fleet. It will be more difficult to train 5,000 aviators than to provide them with 60,000 machines. And it will be as necessary to provide for wear and tear of pilots as of machines, if they are to be kept in the air.

Danger is not a deterrent. Rather it is the attraction to the adventurous spirits who have liking and capacity for air work. They know that distinction and promotion are surer and quicker among the few thousands of aviators than among the multitudes who will serve in the trenches. Thousands of brave privates, and even commanders, fall into unknown graves, but never an aviator without a meed of glory and a fair chance both for life and for recognition of distinguished merit. It is fortunate that it is so, for the best opportunity of aiding our allies lies in this service.

MULTIPLYING TAXES.

There is a sinister implication in the persistence with which the House clings to its purpose to levy upon newspapers taxes more burdensome than those imposed upon any other industry. Why should the publishing business be singled out for cumulative taxation, why should it be made to bear not merely the taxes imposed upon other industries but special taxes seemingly contrived with punitive intent?

The House members of the Finance Committee on the Revenue bill are reported to be firm in their desire for an increase in second-class postage rates. Newspapers pay the Government's corporation income tax, they will be subject to the excess profits tax of the bill, they pay State and local taxes like other property. They have been subject to an item of cost far exceeding all proposed tax levies by the very great increase in the cost of print paper, an increase so great that the Government itself ordered that a reduction be made by the manufacturers in the price charge for its supplies. Nevertheless, the House conferees insist that second-class postage rates shall be raised, and it is understood that the Post Office Department is with great zeal and industry seconding their efforts. The increase proposed, while it might yield some grains of revenue, would be effective chiefly in destroying the subject of the levy, because the proposed rates under the zone system would be so exorbitant that the circulation of newspapers and periodicals beyond the first zone would be in very large measure prevented altogether.

The increased rate would raise an almost insuperable barrier against the interchange of thought and opinion between the different parts of the Union. Does Congress, does the Administration, does any branch of the Federal Government believe that that would be a good thing? The proposed postage charge would be absolutely prohibitory between widely separated States, it would limit the circulation of newspapers to the neighborhood of their office of publication.

We do not suppose anybody would have the hardihood to deny that in time of war it would be to the advantage of the Federal Government to have public opinion homogeneous and united in support of its policy. But the second-class postage provision of the bill as urged by the House will make it costly and difficult for the East to know the public opinion of the West, for the North to ascertain the thoughts of the South. In respect to the industry levied upon, the increased rate is unjust, burdensome, and destructive, while as a measure of public policy it is to the last degree unwise.

NEURASTHENIC CRITICISM.

It is much to be hoped that the Lloyd George Government will not permit itself to be stampeded by the kind of criticism of which some examples were published in THE TIMES yesterday into undertaking useless military movements to satisfy a restless craving for action. The French and British Armies are pursuing a policy of attrition, the aim being to wear out the Germans with as little loss as possible to themselves. The Germans would like nothing better than to have them give over this sensible policy in favor of some slashing attacks which would give Germany a chance to restore the equilibrium of loss. But whenever a considerable time elapses in which an army is not engaged in stirring the pulses at home by "going over the top," there are sure to be some fretful voices raised to ask why something is not being done.

The worst example of this sort of criticism was when WINSTON CHURCHILL, peevishly restless over the inaction of the British fleet, demanded that it go in and hunt the Germans out. Colonel CHURCHILL'S military motto seemed to be, "First find out what your enemy wants you to do, and then do it." The prayer of thanksgiving that would go up from every German heart if the British fleet should oblige them by blowing itself up off Heligoland in the fashion proposed by Colonel CHURCHILL would be such a prayer as Heaven has given them no opportunity to offer since the war began. Now the same breed of critics are proposing that HAIG should give up his attrition policy, not that they have anything better to propose, but merely that he should satisfy their craving to hear of a real battle.

On this side of the water there is no disposition to share in that sort of restlessness, and there is entire satisfaction with the steady pursuit of the attrition policy by HAIG. We have still a vivid recollection over here of the time when the same policy was being pursued by the man who brought the war of secession to the end, and of how LINCOLN was being stormed with demands that GRANT be replaced by a General who would do something. The Secretary of the Treasury was writing, "So far he has achieved very little, and that little has cost beyond computation." The North was besieging the President for GRANT'S removal and MCCLELLAN'S reappointment. LINCOLN was as little moved as we hope LLOYD GEORGE will be. The Confederacy had the same experience, with a different result. General JOHNSTON, unable to crush SHERMAN'S army, was carrying on, with a success that worried SHERMAN, an attrition policy. To SHERMAN'S huge delight, JEFFERSON DAVIS, a man of a different type from LINCOLN, came to his rescue by removing JOHNSTON and appointing a General who would "do something." HOOD did something; he wasted his army in useless attacks against that invulnerable Union mass, and before the year was out that army, as an effective fighting force, was a thing of the past. The United States has not forgotten these two great lessons of its own great war. It does not want to see LLOYD GEORGE repeat DAVIS'S blunder, the blunder that destroyed his army. It wants to see him repeat LINCOLN'S steadfastness, the steadfastness that saved his army.

JUSTICE JACOB MARKS.

The Democrats and the Republicans have renominated for Associate Justices of the Court of Appeals CHESTER B. MCLAUGHLIN, Republican, and BENJAMIN N. CARDOZO, Democrat. In so doing, they have followed a principle often asserted by THE TIMES, that Judges who have served honorably on the bench should be renominated and re-elected. No partisan feeling should deprive the people of the benefit of judicial competence attested by experience.

The principle that should prevail in the nomination and election of Judges of the highest court should equally prevail in the nomination and election of Judges of inferior courts. To the majority of the inhabitants of New York, justice as declared in the Court of Appeals, in the Supreme Court, is a distant and unknown thing. It is in the Municipal Courts that the multitude of citizens come first and most in contact with law and justice. Especially in crowded districts is the Municipal Court the touchstone of law and justice. Not in vague conception, but in concrete act and practice, the rights of the citizen, the law of the State, are there immediately manifested. The wise, kind, and just Magistrate, acquainted with the people, composing differences, judging impartially, does a fruitful work for law and justice, for Americanism. He embodies them.

Justice JACOB MARKS of the Municipal Court of the Sixth District is the Tammany Hall candidate for re-election to that post. As a Senator at Albany Mr. MARKS, alone among the Democratic Senators, made a distinguished record for independence, for ability, for opposition to "grab" bills. He was a pioneer in life-insurance reform. Twelve years ago the Citizens Union, no sugary critic of legislators, praised him above all other Senators. He was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention. Nearly ten years ago THE TIMES said:

> Our own columns bear ample witness to the good service which Mr. MARKS has rendered in the Senate, and the qualities there manifested, combined with the legal ability to which his professional associates testify, ought to make him an admirable Judge of the Municipal Court.

He has been an admirable Judge. Last May the Bar Association of New York, by a vote of more than 2,100 members, so certified, and recommended that he be renominated and re-elected. Another candidate seeks the nomination in the primaries. The enrolled Democrats of the district should renominate Justice MARKS at the primary today.

PAN AMERICAN TRADE RELATIONS.

It was announced the other day that North America had sold more goods to the United States than Europe for the last fiscal year. It was the first time on record. Now it is announced that our trade with Latin America has doubled in the brief space of two years. It was no more than natural that we should increase our trade with our neighbors of the same race, speaking the same language and having the same business customs. It is contrary to expectation that we should so greatly increase our commerce with peoples kept aloof by differences of temperament, language, and laws both of life and trade. Added to these obstacles is difficulty of communications by sea far surpassing those experienced by those who trade and travel by land at will.

If we can double our trade in two years we ought to better that when we have become better acquainted by compulsion of war conditions, and when communications are free. No doubt the restoration of normal conditions will renew competition now suspended by war. But the Latin Americans are becoming better acquainted with some of their former friends as well as with those whom they had hitherto less esteemed. The increase of our trade shows that profit can make friends of comparative strangers, and the future is likely to show that political distrust may operate in our favor as it hitherto has operated against us.

Analysis of the increase of our trade with our Southern neighbors on this continent shows that the increase is well balanced, and that such disproportion as there is favors us. That is the reverse of the growth of our trade with the North. Our imports increased more with Canada. Our exports increased more with Latin America, being more than twice as large in 1917 as in 1915, while our imports were only 50 per cent. larger. The growth in both was from $810,000,000 to $1,554,000,000 in the two-year period. It was wholesome trade, of an economic and peaceful sort. Instead of exporting munitions of war we sent goods of a sort formerly supplied by Germany.

We took wool chiefly from Argentina because of the difficulty of supplying ourselves from the British colonies, for England needed all they could produce. England also needed meat more than we, and we took less Argentine beef. England took the meat, but we took the hides, and want more to reduce the high cost of high shoes. Brazil as usual sent us coffee, hides, rubber, and manganese. Chile sent us copper and nitrates to a total showing the largest percentage of increase of normal trade. Bolivia sent us $3,000,000 worth of tin against practically none two years before, showing a percentage of increase rather baffling to calculate. Tin is the most erratic of metals in its price movements, rivaling even silver. Also it is one of the few metals of which this country possesses only traces, and is commercially dependent upon foreign sources, although it consumes half the world output. Our leading steel interest alone took 1,000 tons a month when trade was on a much lower basis.

Perhaps two-thirds of all we used came previously through England, wherever produced. Now we are developing what may be called a "home" supply, at least one less liable to interruption either by conditions of war or of peaceful competition. Once we undertook to manufacture our own tin from raw imports, as we do copper. But suddenly an export duty was placed on the ore and our smelters stood idle. The revival of the import is perhaps a first step toward a new independence.

THE WAY TO REBUKE MURPHY.

Young Democrats, Democrats with a future, Democrats with too much self-respect, too much of the spirit of independence to put up with the arrogances and stupidities of Murphy rule, have in large numbers manifested their purpose to give the Tammany candidate for Mayor no support this Fall. They will vote for MITCHEL. Fortunately, the primary ballot law gives these insurgents against boss rule in Tammany the opportunity to record their disapproval of the organization's candidate and campaign plans.

On the ballot they will receive in the Democratic primary polling places today they will find the name of JOHN F. HYLAN as the sole candidate for Mayor. They do not need to vote for him. Under the name of Mr. HYLAN there is a blank space in which they can write the name of JOHN PURROY MITCHEL. Merely by writing that name they cast their ballot for the Fusion candidate. It is not necessary to put a cross against Mr. MITCHEL'S name, and the name of Mr. HYLAN must not be erased, for that would invalidate the ballot. In the instructions printed at the head of the ballot voters are told that "to vote for any person whose name is not printed on this ballot write the name of such person in the blank space provided for that purpose under the title of the public office or party position to which you wish him nominated or elected." The instructions are clear, the process is easy, and there ought to be a large number of votes cast for MITCHEL in the Tammany primary.

The larger the Mitchel vote in the Democratic primaries, the more impressive the rebuke to MURPHY and his associates. Tammany as a whole is the reverse of enthusiastic over the Hylan nomination. It never heard of the candidate, it knows of no reason why MURPHY picked him. While the majority, faithful to its tradition of obedience, may with a wry face vote for HYLAN in the primaries today, there ought to be a large Mitchel vote of protest against the arrogance and feeble-mindedness of the boss.

While this country knows nothing of the facts about the German conspiracy which led President TINOCO of Costa Rica to arrest leading Germans and intern all the rest, it finds no difficulty in believing that there was such a conspiracy. Its readiness to believe it rests on the simple fact that if there has been no German plotting in Costa Rica, then Costa Rica is the only country on the globe which has escaped, and there is no reason in the nature of things for any such exception.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Almost Too Good to be True.

If the great majority of Americans, and not a few million people elsewhere, were not prepared to believe any announcement of an achievement by Mr. EDISON, especially if it involves the use of electricity, not quite as much and not quite as serious attention would be paid as is now given to the story of an erratic torpedo just brought in by a steamer arriving at an Atlantic port which, of course, must be nameless. For really the doings of a single torpedo that acted as if its propelling machinery were out of order hardly supplied adequate data on which to found the large conclusion that a device has been found through the use of which the most terrible weapon of the German submarines—the weapon without which they would lose the greater part of their terrible efficiency—can be turned aside from its selected victim and made to sink harmlessly to the bottom of the sea at the termination of its brief course.

Naturally, faith in this news is much strengthened by the eager desire we all feel that it be true, and it is not intrinsically impossible so to influence the steering apparatus of a torpedo as to divert it from its target. To be sure, compressed air, from which torpedoes get their motive power after they are launched, is seemingly immune to electric interference, even of the so-called wireless variety. Still, after all, it is more credible that in some way or other the deflection can be effected from an attacked steamer than is the alternative theory that the torpedo observed behaved like a slightly demented porpoise because it had been made to do so by the Germans themselves, in order that it might the better overtake a vessel steaming a zigzag course. That explanation of what was seen has two weaknesses, the one due to the fact that the Germans never invent anything really new, but are content to improve and apply the inventions of others, and the second rests on the more important fact—one less disputable by Germans—that automatic zigzags by a pursuing torpedo wouldn't help a bit toward overtaking a zigzagging steamer.

For the time being it is safest to suspend judgment on this most pleasing tale, hoping, meanwhile, that it is veracious.

Disclosure Effected Already.

District Attorney SWANN'S fear of disclosing to our enemies the infirmities of our sedition laws if the Grand Jury were allowed to explain its failure to bring in any indictments in the so-called soap-box cases was, of course, a real fear, because he says it was. It should not have kept him awake many nights, however, or long on any one night. Whatever of comfort or help there was for our enemies in the revelation of those infirmities had become theirs long before the Grand Jury was ready to turn in its presentment calling attention to them.

For the fact that either the law or its executors needed strengthening was made plainly manifest during the weeks while street orators, with no official interference and little of any other kind, were allowed to address the Broadway crowds, ever eager to hear a new thing—or old things new to them, which is more apt to be the case when Broadway crowds are concerned. That this was so long permitted, and that the only dangers incidental to it were for the occasional person who rashly ventured to defend the policies of his own Government and its allies—those were facts of which no enemy could have been ignorant, and their belated formulation by the Grand Jury could have conveyed no information to anybody anywhere.

But it will have another effect, and a highly desirable one—that of making clear to friends and enemies alike that we have come to a realizing sense of an intolerable situation and are demanding that an end be put to it. From such a realization and such a demand our soldiers abroad and elsewhere will suffer not at all. On the contrary, they will profit by the inevitable stiffening of the law that must follow the definite disclosure, which is always so much more effective than is the mere existence of a long-standing laxity from which no particular harm has resulted in ordinary times.

That the sedition laws are unworkable, or rather that we have none worthy of the name, was of no particular consequence, or at least of no immediate consequence, while sedition was talked by and appealed to only a minute and practically negligible fraction of the population. Now conditions have changed. Real and serious harm can be done by talk formerly dismissed as wild nonsense, and certainly it is not going to continue long, merely because, with the statutes and the decisions as they stand, indictment is difficult and there is doubt as to just who should do the prosecuting.

Accustomed Favors Are Missed.

If farmers had not been so often exempted from the application of laws imposed upon people in general, there would not be so much either of astonishment or of resentment in what they are now saying about the price of wheat as fixed by the Government. Their grievance is not that the price is low, for it is more than twice the "dollar wheat" which in the past, occasionally, but not very often, has filled the growers with delight and been the cause of hilarious celebrations by all the Boards of Trade. They complain because, in the interest of the whole country and of its allies in the great war, measures have been taken to prevent the cost of grain from rising to the dizzy point it would reach under the uncontrolled influence of a desperate demand combined with a short supply.

The farmers are right, probably, in saying that with a free market wheat would go at once to $3 or $4 a bushel, and their regret that it doesn't is comprehensible, but if they give the situation the thoughtful consideration its seriousness deserves, they can hardly fail to reach the conclusion that they, too, would suffer in the end from the sort of division of the available supply which inevitably would follow the establishment of such prices for the most important of the necessaries of life.

They are not less interested than the rest of us in the making of a more equitable allotment than that, and against what they have some excuse for thinking a present hardship for themselves they should balance the common hardships they would share if all the wheat went to the few who could pay enormous prices for it. As patriots, too, they can no more desire than expect to avoid the sacrifices and losses brought by war. We are all in one boat, and the wheat growers are not alone in finding it an uncomfortable craft.

KAISER AS PAN GERMAN.

A Speech in Which He Spoke of the "German World Empire."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In spite of the enormous militaristic preparation started by the Kaiser since his accession to the throne, his opposition to The Hague Conference, his disinclination to come to an understanding with England in regard to navy questions, the collecting of a special war tax of 1,000,000,000 marks in 1913, on the eve of the war, and many other established facts, we are told that the German Government, personified by the Kaiser, has no desire for conquest or world domination; that the upbuilding of a world empire by Germany, exists only in the minds of some newspaper men and a little group of politicians, the Pan Germans, and therefore is not to be taken seriously.

But, unfortunately for people looking to the Kaiser as a real peace lover he said, as far back as twenty years ago, certain things in public speeches which mark him as the very father of Pan Germanism. Let us tell you the following:

Between the years 1898 and 1900, as student at the Moscow University, I was a regular reader of the prominent Russian newspaper, Roosskiyah Wyadohmosty and took a special interest in the correspondence from Berlin. I well remember the deep impression I received while reading the published speech of the Kaiser to the recruits of the army and navy at Hamburg. He said:

> Supported by the strength of my army and navy, I hope the time is coming when every German will be able to say with pride, "Civis Germanicus sum," as the old Romans said "Civis Romanus sum," which clearly means, "I am a citizen of the German World Empire."

These few words alone furnish the Kaiser's program of world conquest responsible for this war, decided upon by him in days preceding the so-called, by Germany, "encircling politics of Edward VII.," which really was nothing more than wise, far-sighted means of defense against the embryo plots of Germany. WALTER J. LEMENTY.

New York, Sept. 18, 1917.

English Admiration for Mr. Wilson.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Both by what he says and by what he has done, President Wilson has made himself the leader of the world's democracy. Personally I do not know any other public man for whom I have the same sincere trust and regard, but as a British workingman I want the chance and opportunity of consciously working in co-operation with so fine an example of America's citizenship, because I have faith in his honesty, sincerity, diplomacy, and manly determination. A real man, he seems like a detached onlooker in a game of chess, who has detected illegitimate moves and knows who made them, and has intervened because a brutal bully ignores all the rules to obtain a victory, nay, even refuses to declare his own rules, and insists on humanity submitting to whatever he may dictate. I would feel deeply grateful to tell President Wilson personally that a Socialist and workman in England is conscious of his worth, and that he may rely on those who share my opinion of him sticking it to the end. Bravo, America! Courage, France! There exists in the world a leader of humanity. J. W. DIXON.

Ashton-under-Lyne, England, Aug. 31, 1917.

German War Views of 1912.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Translated from Albrecht Wirth, "Unsere Aeussere Politik," pages 35-36:

> Morocco is easily worth a big war, or even several. At the best—and even prudent Germany is getting to be convinced of this—war is only postponed and not abandoned. Is such postponement to our advantage? * * * They say we must wait for a better moment! Wait for the deepening of the Kiel Canal, for our marine laws to have taken full effect! It is not very diplomatic to publicly announce to one's adversaries: "To go to war now does not tempt us, but three years hence, [this was written in 1912,] we shall unchain the world war!" * * * No, if a war is really planned, not a word of it must be spoken; one's designs must be enveloped in profound mystery; then, brusquely, all of a sudden, one jumps upon the enemy like a robber in the darkness!

A. ROOS.

New York, Sept. 16, 1917.

Draft of Married Men.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It was a pleasure to read your editorial article of Sept. 15 on "Some Inequalities of the Draft." The drafting of married men and denial of exemption by some boards has worked unnecessary hardship, as well as unfairness, when there are so many not called who have no one to support. The board in Pittston, Penn., has exempted all married men regardless of wealth or time of marriage. Its ruling published in The Pittston Daily Gazette was: "This is the true intent of the President's recent edict on army of single men if possible." The effect of this on the public has been pleasing. It is the correct view of the draft. It is not too late for your just opinion to do much good if the authorities see fit to correct the unfortunate and unintended blunder. New York boards, to my knowledge, have not fairly interpreted the President's last edict. He saw the unfairness you have mentioned; he tried to remedy it. T. G. DICKINSON.

Pastor of First Methodist Episcopal Church.
West Pittston, Penn., Sept. 15, 1917.

Corporal William Henry Meeker.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The first fruits in casualties of the eager rush of young Americans to France are just beginning to be reaped. The poignant sorrow of families which have lost their sons and chilled hearts of those with sons about to go are overborne by shining pride in the courage and self-forgetfulness of these bravest of our young men who "have a rendezvous with death."

The latest to die, Corporal William Henry Meeker, pilote aviateur of the Lafayette Escadrille, will long be mourned by his Harvard friends and by all who knew him. A clean, straight college boy, choosing the most dangerous, but seemingly the most effective way to help his country, his brief career will not be in vain. Where he fell in France and where other brave American boys are to fall will forever be a part of America sanctified with the blood of martyrs to liberty and hallowed by the death of heroes. X.

New York, Sept. 18, 1917.

ITALY.

Land loved by gods and men as none before—
Of Art and Song long since the sceptered Queen,
Gracious of gift and exquisite of mien.
Besprent with memories from her golden store,
And steeped in sunshine to her deep heart's core,
She lies resplendent in the twofold sheen—
An opal set two sapphire seas between—
A miracle of beauty and of lore.

But lo! concealed beneath her haunting grace,
Such power of purpose bides—such royal will—
Such splendor of endurance, and of skill
To outwit Fate and spurn Death face to face—
That praise lags palsied on the astonished tongue,
And harps that yearn to laud her, lie unstrung.

GRACE DENIO LITCHFIELD.

DUTCH OPPOSITION TO FEEDING GERMANY.

Amsterdam Telegraaf Shows How Large that Help Has Been, and Condemns It as Bad Business Policy and Wrong in Principle.

By JOHN C. VAN DER VEER,
London Editor of the Amsterdam Telegraaf.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You printed on July 31 a special cable from The Hague, quoting some wild talk from the Nieuwe Courant, one of the five or six Dutch newspapers allowed by favor of the German authorities to circulate in Belgium, where the Amsterdam Telegraaf is banned, as generally boycotted, by the Germans, on account of the stand our paper has taken since the beginning of the war in strong sympathy with the allied cause, which, in our opinion, embraces also the highest interests of Holland.

According to your correspondent at The Hague, the Nieuwe Courant said, with reference to the embargo decided upon by your Administration at Washington, that "the campaign of the British jingoes appears to have succeeded in America, and the so-called Dutchmen who assisted the allied press with false statistics to be employed against their own country have won their game."

Allow me, for the sake of truth and justice, to refute all that nonsense.

In the first place, we, of the Amsterdam Telegraaf, are quite accustomed and indifferent to being called "so-called Dutchmen" by those of our countrymen who uphold, while enraged by our fearless exposure of, the abnormal exports of Dutch foodstuffs during the last three years to Germany, which have materially helped her to continue her unjust war so long. Our paper has in Holland, and I have occasionally in the British press, opposed the extensive feeding of the enemy with Dutch produce, for three principal reasons.

First, in the interest of our own people, who were made to suffer for the large export of our foodstuffs to Germany, whereby a comparatively small number of Dutchmen enriched themselves.

Secondly, we considered it a bad policy to harm and endanger our future commercial relations with Great Britain, which has always been a good customer of our agricultural produce, by supplying her during the war with much less and Germany much more of that produce. The unfairness of that change was also kept in our mind. The Prussian agrarians did their level best before the war to prevent the import of Dutch agricultural produce into Germany, in order to keep the prices of their own produce high. On the other hand, Great Britain never hampered the imports of Dutch agricultural produce. And could we, in fairness, ask her to maintain that policy after the war, when in time of her greatest need we withheld from her the fair share of our national produce, in order to supply Germany with so much more of it? It is a sound Dutch saying, "A friend in need is a friend indeed."

The third motive of our opposition to favoring Germany in particular with the supply of our foodstuffs is based on moral and national grounds. German militarism has long been a standing menace to the independence of our country. Germany's brutal invasion of Belgium threatened Holland implicitly. The German atrocities in Belgium, the slaughter of innocents there, the deliberate burning of Belgian towns and villages and the atrocious deportations of Belgians shocked no people more than ours. Moreover, the Germans have at sea destroyed numerous Dutch ships and killed many of our sailors and fishermen. Is it not natural, then, that we resent supplying that country chiefly with our national produce and enabling her thereby to carry on her barbarous struggle? We pride ourselves on the fact that Hugo Grotius was a Dutchman, and that he, three centuries ago, by writing his famous work on the "Rights of War and Peace," laid the foundations of international law. Being in the happy possession of an old copy, I have, during the war, often consulted his book and found it a running commentary on Germany's illegal and ruthless practices. But nothing impressed me more than the high moral maxims laid down by Hugo Grotius for the conduct of neutrals in a war between right and wrong. In that respect he wrote:

> Neutral peoples are bound not to render assistance to those whose cause is bad, nor to impede the movements of those whose cause is just. If the issue of the war is doubtful, they must follow an even conduct toward both belligerents.

In our opinion, the issue of this war is in no way doubtful. Germany's cause is as bad as ever any country went to war for. Yet, in regard to the export of Dutch foodstuffs, our conduct was flagrantly uneven in Germany's favor. The facts are plainly stated in the statistical reports published by our Ministry of Finance at The Hague. And I challenge any one to say that the figures I am going to quote from those reports are "false."

This discussion was raised by some statements made in July by the Dutch Minister at Washington. He said, first of all, according to a report from New York in The London Times of July 11, that "the exports of the Netherlands today are dairy products of which we (the Dutch) have a general supply. Most of these go to England, some to Germany." Two days later our Minister at Washington was reported here as having said: "Holland sends millions' worth of certain commodities to Germany each month, but she sends still greater quantities to Great Britain." According to your report from The Hague, his statements were based on official information from Holland, relating to November and December of last year, and January and February of this year. And the figures of those months, expressed in values, looked somewhat favorable to England. But is it fair to pick out a few months?

Let me give you the figures, published in our official statistical reports, for the last two years, of Dutch produce sent to Germany and England, in quantities of metric tons:

	To Germany. 1915.	1916.	To England. 1915.	1916.
Butter	36,679	31,413	2,463	2,194
Cheese	63,237	76,285	8,427	6,849
Eggs	25,184	30,364	7,820	715
Meat	82,153	49,314	15,488	9,957
Fish	160,645	155,524	.....	.....
Beet sugar, raw	1,205	22,874	18,450	2,033
Potatoes	212,550	122,000	472	3,137
Potato meal	77,097	65,451	21,390	9,916
Fresh fruit	161,288	70,851	14,685	17,755
Total	820,038	624,077	89,204	52,580

Totals for 1915 and 1916: Germany, 1,444,115; England, 141,793.

The Dutch statistics do not specify the quantities of fish sent from Holland to England in 1915 and 1916, but they were, according to British reports, less than 1,000 tons. On the other hand, Germany received in these two years some thousands of live cattle from Holland, besides 8,139 tons of hides, skins, leather and leather goods!

Thanks to British action, the export of Dutch produce became much less uneven last Autumn, but it still favored Germany considerably in December, 1916, and during the first quarter of this year. Last December, Holland sent Germany 16,559 metric tons of butter, cheese, eggs, meat, fish and potato meal, and England 5,276 tons. The latter figure does not include fish, of which the quantity sent to England is not specified in Dutch statistics, which merely states that 4,879 tons were sent to "other countries." That quantity was not sent to England, nor could it have made the total figures for December favorable to this country.

The export of Dutch foodstuffs was during January-March of this year, in metric tons:

	To Germany.	To England.
Butter	1,847	531
Cheese	9,216	3,493
Eggs	3,443	503
Meat	4,682	5,778
Fish	4,404	3,859
Potato meal	5,616	160
	29,208	14,414

Before the war Germany sent Holland large quantities of grain, beet sugar, potatoes, potato meal, eggs, and even some butter. All that import of Germany's produce into Holland practically ceased during the war. Instead of Germany helping to feed Holland, the latter helped more than ever to feed Germany. Since their invasion of Belgium the Germans deprived Holland also of the large quantities of agricultural produce she used to get from that country. Furthermore, the export of German coal to Holland decreased from 14,211,308 tons in 1914 (including five months' war) to 6,028,524 tons in 1915 and 4,873,040 tons in 1916. And, on top of it all, Germany sank numerous Dutch merchant ships and fishing boats. That was her thanks for the material services which Holland, by the export of her national produce, rendered to Germany during the war.

Is it any wonder that many right-thinking Dutchmen feel very sore about the fact of our country's having fed during the war the wrong party so extensively? While we sent our eggs and potatoes to Germany our own people had to go short of them. The abnormal export of other foodstuffs materially increased the cost of living of our people. To be quite frank, I, for one, grudge Germany, because of her atrocious acts in Belgium and France and at sea, any help received from our country. Our paper has always pleaded that our exports to Germany and England should, in fairness to both, have been kept to the normal pre-war proportions. But already during the first five months of the war the export of Dutch meat, butter, and cheese to Germany increased to 58,547 tons, against 23,490 tons in the first seven months of 1914.

War-profiteering has not been a blessing to our country, nor has been the smuggling habit, which German agents have industriously fostered in Holland. "Righteousness exalteth a nation," not the gain of money. And the flood of German paper money in Holland has naturally made some of our people interested in a German peace.

Let me, however, in conclusion, assure you, and your great nation, that the overwhelming mass of the Dutch people are not to blame for our country's material aid given to "the enemy of mankind." Generally speaking, the Dutch nation has been, since Germany violated Belgian neutrality, and still remains, in hearty sympathy with the Allies. The large and still increasing circulation of our paper, in spite of all attacks on us, is the best proof of it. And I am proud to represent a paper which, of all the large Dutch newspapers, is the only one that hailed with delight your entrance into the war and praised your lofty motive, "to make the world safe for democracy!"

JOHN C. VAN DER VEER.

London, Aug. 29, 1917.

H. G. Wells's New Religion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

H. G. Wells's book, "God the Invisible King," is a distinct disappointment. In these days, when our hearts are aflame with patriotism and our souls are harrowed with the sufferings of humanity, we are looking for something sublime, a balm or a solace for the tortured mind. "God the Invisible King" is a title which seems to offer great mental consolation, but after reading the book the feeling of having been cheated of this comfort is very present.

Mr. Wells does not accept the fundamental teaching of Christianity, to which he refers as "orthodox Christianity." Like all those who have newly "got religion," he flaunts the fact as something quite unusual. This is the case with all converts, whether to Catholicism or to Christian Science.

Mr. Wells has suddenly decided that there is "a personal and an intimate God." Undoubtedly this is a step in the right direction. He has further made what is to him a very satisfactory combination of the Jewish and Unitarian forms of religious belief and iced the two over with Christian Science. His attacks upon the personality and methods of priests as he has chosen to portray them are gratuitous and in bad taste. Mr. Wells would have realized this could he have seen the Capuchins arriving in France from their monasteries in Italy, having offered their services at the moment of the German invasion. Silently they went to the front in their gray robes and there ministered to the dying and alleviated the agonies of the wounded, many of them giving their own lives on the battlefield while performing these services.

In "God the Invisible King" nothing new is given to the reader. An attempt to be broad minded has succeeded in being more or less narrow minded. Perhaps when Mr. Wells has licked the paint off his new toy we shall have a book from him which is equal to some of his earlier writings.

York Harbor, Me., Sept. 13, 1917. A. D.

Pacifists at the Russian

AUSTRALIA PLEDGED TO FREE THE PACIFIC

Premier of New South Wales Says Germany Shall Never Regain a Foothold.

WILL RETAIN NEW GUINEA

Tells Hosts at Luncheon That America's Friendship Is His Country's Most Precious Asset.

William A. Holman, Prime Minister of New South Wales, was the guest at a luncheon given yesterday at the Hotel Gotham by Lord Northcliffe. In his speech Premier Holman declared that Australia would never consent to the return of North New Guinea to Germany nor the re-establishment of a German base in the Pacific to menace his country. He also asserted that Australia valued as one of the most precious of its assets the friendship of the United States. No two countries in the world are so much alike, he added, as are the United States and Australia.

Mr. Holman arrived in this country a few days ago, and it was his first public appearance. He left no doubt as to how Australia stands in the war, and pledged that country to fight until the cause of the Allies was victorious. Peace with Germany, as that country is now governed and constituted, he considers an unthinkable thing. The transformation of the United States within a few months from a pacific to a great war preparing nation Mr. Holman described as one of the greatest miracles in the world's history.

In introducing Mr. Holman, Lord Northcliffe referred to him as one of the great men of the British Empire, a man who only a few years ago was a cabinet maker, a labor leader of the Australian Commonwealth.

"Today," added Lord Northcliffe, "he is a cabinet maker of a very different kind."

The luncheon was attended by about 200 persons, among them many women. Those present included Mayor John Purroy Mitchel, Sir Edward Morris, Premier of Newfoundland; Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U. S. N.; Colonel John J. Carty, U. S. A.; Alton B. Parker, R. Fulton Cutting, A. C. Bedford, Melville E. Stone, Sir Frederick Black, George R. Wilson, T. P. O'Connor, General White of the British Army, and Clive Bayley, the British Consul General.

American Ideals Carried Far.

In opening his address Mr. Holman said that during the few days he has been in the United States he has found on every hand "nothing but indication of the most warm and generous interest in the happiness and prosperity of Australia," an interest which he described as deep-seated, profound, and fraternal. "The foundation of the Government of the United States," he continued, "was probably the greatest experiment that democracy ever made. What you did for the benefit of all mankind we have taken up and carried, in a humbler way and on a very much smaller scale, to even greater lengths, and I think we may claim that in Australia and in New Zealand you will find the present-day experts of those principles of democracy which were laid down for the benefit of mankind in the Declaration of Independence. We have never been unaware of our spiritual succession to the founders of the United States, and although in certain directions we have not followed too closely in the footsteps of the fathers of the Republic, and although at certain points our methods differ from yours, I venture to say, speaking now with the happy confidence, the happy freedom from disillusionment, which is born from a sojourn of five days in your midst, I venture to say that the Australian feels more at home in the political atmosphere of the United States, and that the American will probably find himself more at home in the political atmosphere of Australia than could be said to be true of any other two nations in the whole world.

"The people of Australia are pre-eminently a peaceful race. You have pacifists in America, but I venture to say that your pacifism is really nothing when it is compared to that of my own country.

"After all, you have a magnificent warlike history which must thrill the blood of every patriotic young American. Your forefathers came here into the wilderness surrounded by savage animals and still more savage men. They fought with the foreigner, with tyranny, and ultimately with each other. On all those occasions the great attributes of an almost indescribable heroism were shown in a manner and to a degree which puts behind every American citizen the long tradition not merely of great achievements in the arts of peace but no less glorious achievements in the less creditable arts of war. That is your history. Australia's history is a history of absolutely profound and unbroken peace, from the earliest moment until today.

Never a Shot in Anger.

"In Australia we have never heard a single shot fired in anger. Our own aborigines were a feeble and hopeless race, who never presented the smallest tangible danger to our early settlers, and who have, under the influences of civilization—the combined effects of rum and true religion—gradually disappeared. We have no reminiscences; we have no cowboys; nobody carries a revolver. We have none of the bad men that we used to read of with bated breath in 'Texas Sittings,' twenty years ago, who come into a bar and, after a sufficient number of drinks, fire off their guns by way of illustrating their own freedom and independence. Those things are unknown in our peaceful and law-abiding community. The bad men are simply taken in hand by the local constable and shut up in the local jail until they have got sober again, and through our great Commonwealth the idea of physical conflict, the idea of physical struggle, the idea of the employment of lethal weapons, or the introduction of the conditions of life and death in ordinary relationships of the day—those things, I say, were the mere romantic appendages of a certain class of literature and had no bearing whatever upon our daily life.

"We were devoted wholly to the development of our country. We were developing it under circumstances of the profoundest peace and of the profoundest happiness. Imagine a country with no frontier; a country with no savages; a country with no racial divisions; a country with no color problem, a country homogeneously British, where the fundamental advantages of British institutions, which we share with you, the respect for law, the regard or individual liberty, the determination of the whole community to see justice done to every member of the community—these were all things where they are as warmly and strongly developed as they are in America today. This, I say, was the country that I knew as my home for over twenty-five years.

"We were at peace with the world. We welcomed the members of every European race to our shores and gladly made them our citizens. Ours was an asylum for everybody. We paid no race any hate and owed certainly owed no race any fear. That was our position; and yet, when this war burst forth upon the world, and when the trumpets sounded, 340,000 of the most stalwart sons that Australia has produced, the sturdy democrats of Australia, marched into the trenches at the first call and there have done their duty in the noblest way, alongside the veteran soldiers of England and France.

"It is one of the miracles of the world to witness, even as I am witnessing today, this sudden transformation of your great pacific republic into a mighty war-like power—it is a mighty miracle; but on our smaller scale it was an even greater miracle, believe me, that our people, so deeply immersed in the traditions of peace, should in the same way, and so instantaneously, have changed.

"Well, I feel, speaking as the representative of one democracy to the citizens of another, and in certain ways spiritually parent of all such democracies of the world, that I perhaps shall not be guilty of exceeding if I offer one word, and only one, as to the motives, so far as I am able to identify them, which we have had with our people in bringing about this extraordinary spiritual change. I say with the utmost sense of responsibility, and with the fullest candor, there was no spirit of jingoism, of a particular warlike ardor, that is, of an ardor for war itself, which prompted our young men to make this sacrifice and to offer themselves as volunteers by the thousand in the great task that then lay before them.

12,000 Miles from War.

"I beg you to consider for one moment the circumstances of the case. We are sunk in an almost incredible distance of ocean from the centres of European strife; 12,000 miles separate us from the intrigues, the difficulties, and the struggles of the Old World. We were isolated; we were under no compulsion of any kind, and you must accept my assurances—it is impossible to waste time in demonstrating it—we had no interest of any kind to serve, and no end to gain by entering upon such a war. It is a fact that as a result of the war the territory of Northern New Guinea has fallen into our hands. We have it. We shall keep it. We propose to keep it. We do not propose to let the Germans come back there and establish a base of operations against us, but nothing could be more ridiculous than the suggestion that that was a motive. It was an accident and not a motive.

"We saw after three days of delay, which caused the most agonized heartsearchings in Australia, our own mother country coming to the support of her ancient ally, France, and from that moment every Australian heart beat with but a single sentiment, and a single emotion, that in this great trial this battle of Armageddon, in which the forces of tyranny and the forces of right were ranged on either side, the last power of the Australian democracy should be exerted, the last resource of Australia should be exhausted, before we would permit an enslaved humanity to crouch again under the bidding of the military tyranny of the Central Powers.

"There was a time when it would have been impossible to speak in these lofty terms of the resolutions of democracy. But I say that time was when it was believed that democracies were necessarily sordid; that they were guided by selfish aims, and inspired only by short-sighted and narrow views. For two or three years the action of Australia, the action of Canada, the action of Newfoundland was a puzzle to the observing and critical world. It was difficult to believe that large masses of common people were acting in this lofty spirit. Now, I venture to say that the final illustration afforded by the action of the United States is a final proof of the readiness with which democracies, great democracies, guided by great leaders, such as the leader that Providence has seen fit in His mercy to raise—for the people of the United States during this great crisis can rise above all considerations of self and make every sacrifice that may be necessary to discharge the historic task, and take the rôle of protectors of the future interests of mankind.

The Blight of Progress.

"We want peace; we all want peace, but we want an enduring peace. Peace today, peace upon the terms offered by our enemies, would mean not peace, but the peaceful sloth denounced by Milton, the peaceful sloth on our part which would be the opportunity for the intensive warlike preparations on the part of the enemy. Peace today would mean the immediate preparing for the war of the future; it would mean the blighting of all progressive and democratic civilization with the military curse; it would mean the turning of Europe and of America into war camps; it would mean the introduction of conscription not as an emergency matter to carry us over some great national crisis, but as a portion of our permanent institutions both here, in the United States, in the free nations of Europe, and in Australia itself; it would mean the concentration of all the intellectual powers of the world not upon the solution of the problems raised in the progress of civilization; not in advancing the arts of peace and of conservation, but those of war and of destruction. All science, all knowledge, all education would be prostituted to the cause of a greater and more effective warfare. Those of us who want peace want peace in order that we may be devoted to the tasks of peace; in order that we may forward the interests of humanity, and such peace can only be gained by continuing the war until we have finally destroyed, in Europe, the element which makes such permanent peace impossible. That is what we have to do, and how it is to be done is for the great statesmen of the nations to say, your President, the Councilors of England.

"I would say to you that I myself, a man of peace all my life, a man who has been opposed to war on every occasion, one who has, in his own humble sphere and in his own humble capacity, urged always the claims of arbitration, of reason, of international understandings, that I am prepared to subordinate and sacrifice every other aim to the successful issue of the present war. I am prepared to let those who have flung this great calamity upon Europe realize that there is a judgment to come, that there is a penalty which awaits the evildoer.

"I cannot tell you how much I feel, how much every Australian feels, the recent accession of the mighty power of the United States to the cause of the Allies. There is no sword like the sword of justice. It is that sword which is drawn in the present struggle. It has been used, and used with the utmost valor, by those who have gone thus far under enormous difficulties during the last three years, and it will be used with no less heroism by the gallant sons of America who are now coming to turn the scale in the favor of humanity, who are now bringing their heroism and their devotion to the cause of freedom to bear upon these stricken fields, and I hope—I feel certain—that within a very little time from now, when we meet again, we may all rejoice over a common victory over a common foe, a victory which will leave us, the democracy of the world, free to work out, without fear and without trembling, the destinies of mankind."

Mayor Mitchel and Sir Edward Morris spoke briefly after Premier Holman. Both indorsed the position he had taken as to peace with Germany as that country is today constituted.

VERMONT PATRIOTIC RALLY.

Two Days' Congress to be Held—New York State Campaign.

James M. Beck will be a speaker at a two days' patriotic congress to be held at Rutland, Vt., Sept. 27 and 28, under the auspices of the National Security League and the Greater Vermont Association. The congress will mark the beginning of the Vermont campaign of the league's nationwide campaign for "patriotism through education."

This campaign is being conducted this week in New York State. Reports received at the headquarters of the league, 31 Pine Street, yesterday showed that the speakers, working in nine teams of four each, are addressing large meetings in their up-State campaign.

Tonight Professor William Starr Myers of Princeton, Cleveland Moffett, Gilbert, and Joseph T. Du Bois of Hastead, Penn., will speak at Corning; Job E. Hedges, Captain A. Radclyffe Dugmore of the British Army, Professor Herbert E. Mills of Vassar, and Dr. Harry E. Fosdick of Union Theological Seminary will speak at Batavia; Charles Edward Russell, Miss Kathleen Mackay, Dr. Robert McNutt McElroy, Educational Director of the league, and the Rev. George Adam of Montreal will speak at Geneva; Dr. Henry van Dyke, Henry D. Estabrook, Irvin S. Cobb, and Dr. Talcott Williams will speak at Cortland; Dean Brown of Yale, Professor Solomon H. Clark of Chicago University, Dr. Frank Crane, and the Countess de Turczonwiez will speak at Oneida; President Rhees of the University of Rochester, Professor James R. Moore of Colgate University, ex-Senator Theodore H. Burton, and Dr. John D. Finley will speak at Wells; John Wesley Hill, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, "Big Bill" Edwards, and ex-Senator Charles A. Towne at Penn Yan; Mahlon Bourdman, George Haven Putnam, James Sullivan, and Dr. William F. Slocum will speak at Hudson.

AMERICAN SETS NEW ALTITUDE RECORD HERE

Caleb S. Bragg Reaches Height of 21,500 Feet at Mineola Field in Unofficial Test.

Caleb S. Bragg excelled his own American altitude record yesterday by flying to a height of 21,500 feet in a Wright-Martin airplane in an unofficial test at the Mineola aviation field, and his barograph will be sent to the Contest Board of the Aero Club of America today, with a request that the flight be admitted to the records as the new American altitude. Henry Woodhouse, a member of the Board of Governors of the Aero Club and Chairman of the Contest Board, said last night that the board had already given Bragg the American record a few days ago for attaining the height of about 21,000 feet.

Bragg, who was famous as an automobile racer after his graduation from Yale in 1908, turned to aviation a few months ago, and for several weeks has been experimenting with his new airplane at the Mineola field, although he has had no connection with the army training camp there. In several flights he has reached a height of more than 17,000 feet.

It was an ideal day for an altitude flight and Bragg was able to send his machine up in steady spirals until his barograph marked a height of 21,500 feet, or about 3,500 feet above the height attained by other American aviators in test flights. He was about an hour and a half in going up. When the lad reached an altitude of 21,500 Bragg found he would be unable to go higher because of the atmospheric conditions, and he began his descent, reaching the field again in about thirty-five minutes. There was great applause among the army aviators and students when the barograph record was read.

"The attempts to attain high altitudes in experiments at Mineola will bring great improvements in fighting planes," said Mr. Woodhouse. "The higher a plane can go the safer it is from the attacks of enemy planes and from the fire of land guns. The value of the airplane in observation is increased also by its ability to fly safely at high altitudes."

HAWLEY TO FLY TO CAPITAL.

Invited to Accompany Lieut. Resnati from Langley Field, Va.

Alan R. Hawley, President of the Aero Club of America, was invited yesterday by Lieutenant Silvion Resnati, pilot of the Caproni air cruiser which broke the record for carrying passengers at Langley, Va., a few days ago, to accompany him on a flight from Langley Field to Washington on Saturday. The Italian aviators at Langley contemplate several long trips, one being to this city. Assembled at Langley Field are several Italian airplanes, comprising 1 of the large airplane Caproni cruisers, 2 Pomilio biplanes, 2 speed scouts, 1 Savoya-Verdizio pursuit biplane, and 1 Macchi machine.

The Caproni biplane, which is equipped with three motors of 200 horse power each, has been assembled for some time and has already established several records, in one of which it carried ten passengers and in another it carried six passengers for five hours. This is the machine which will be flown from Langley Field to Washington on Saturday, carrying Mr. Hawley and Henry Woodhouse and four more passengers, besides Lieutenant Silvio Resnati, the pilot. This machine can make a speed of about ninety miles per hour. Mr. Hawley and Mr. Woodhouse returned from Langley yesterday. They were unable to make a flight while there because of the inclement weather.

ADVERTISEMENT.

DASHWOOD

FREDERICA BULL WEDS E. W. CLUCAS

Full Choral Service at Grace Church Nuptials of Daughter of Captain and Mrs. Bull.

HER ATTENDANTS IN PINK

Bride's Father in Khaki Gives Her Away—Reception at Home of Mrs. W. Lanman Bull.

The wedding of Edward Welsh Clucas of New York and Far Hills, N. J., and Miss Frederica Bull, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Bull of New York and Green Acre Farm, Peapack, N. J., was celebrated yesterday afternoon in Grace Church with a full choral service. Two clergymen officiated, the Rev. Charles Lewis Slattery, rector of Grace Church, assisted by the Rev. Dr. John Harper of Peapack. Masses of white flowers and greenery were arranged to bank the chancel and green boughs screened off the sides of the church from the nave pews.

The vested choir came down the nave to meet the bridal party, separating as they met the procession, which was led by the ushers, who were Lowell M. Clucas, Nicholas F. Brady, Elton Park, and Joseph Gilman of New York; Richard G. Wood, Jr., and George S. Munson of Philadelphia; David Boies of Scranton, Penn.; E. T. Buckley of Fairfield, Conn.; Justice Wilson of Toledo, Ohio; Fayette Brown of Cleveland, Ohio; F. Willard Pollard of Boston, Burnside Winslow of New Haven, Conn., and W. L. Mitchell of Cincinnati, Ohio. Lord Glentworth, who was to have been an usher, was unable to be present.

They were followed by three little flower girls—the Misses Elizabeth Leg Haggin, daughter of Mrs. Joseph E. Corrigan, and Jane and Ruth Brady, nieces of the matron of honor. All wore ruffled cream mull Kate Greenaway frocks with blue sashes, topped by frilled white mob caps with knots of blue, and carried old-time nosegays with showers of bebé ribbons matching the posies.

Mrs. James Cox Brady, formerly the Lady Victoria Pery, daughter of the Earl of Limerick, was matron of honor, and Miss Helen Bull, the bride's young sister, was her maid of honor. The other attendants were Mrs. Richard G. Wood, Jr., of Philadelphia and Miss Emily W. Ford of Morristown, N. J. All were gowned alike in one-piece frocks of orchid-pink radium satin cut on straight lines with mauve girdles. The corsage tops were open a little to show vestees in lace and satin, and the sleeves were long and close. All wore large orchid-pink Georgette crêpe hats, the brims of which were narrow in front and the mauve velvet ribbon around the crowns drooped over the side and ended in ball pendants. They carried armfuls of roses matching their frocks.

The bride walked with her father, Captain Bull, who was in his khaki service uniform, he being stationed at Yaphank. Her soft white satin robe was on straight lines, the neck only slightly cut out and finished with old point lace, which also trimmed the robe in narrow ruffles and formed the exquisite Medici collar about that of her full tulle veil in place. The train was long and square and trimmed with orange blossoms. She carried lilies of the valley and white orchids and roses and wore a string of large pearls.

The ceremony was followed by a reception at the town house of the bride's grandmother, Mrs. W. Lanman Bull, 500 Madison Avenue, for the relatives and intimate friends. After their honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. Clucas will make their home at Peapack, N. J., where Mr. Clucas recently purchased an estate. He is a member of the firm of Gilman & Clucas, brokers, of this city.

CLEVELANDERS TOWED HERE

Francis F. Prentiss and Mrs. Dudley P. Allen Will Marry Today.

Mrs. Dudley P. Allen and Francis F. Prentiss, both of Cleveland, Ohio, are to be married in this city today. Mrs. Allen is a widow and has been staying at the Ritz-Carlton. Her mother, Mrs. Solon Severance, is with her.

Mr. Prentiss is Vice President of the Cleveland Twist Drill Company, the largest concern of its kind in the world, and is one of the leading public-spirited men in Cleveland. He was married in 1900 at Marion, Ind., to Miss Delight Sweetser, who died in 1903. He is a member of the Union League Club of New York.

Gardiner-Van den Toorn.

Mrs. Sidney H. Gardiner of 567 Third Street, Brooklyn, announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Marjorie Elizabeth Gardiner, to William H. van den Toorn of Rotterdam, Holland, and son of the late W. H. van den Toorn, formerly a Director and manager of the Holland-America Steamship Company. Mr. van den Toorn is connected with the American office of the company. No date has been named for the marriage.

Williams-Newlin.

Dr. and Mrs. George H. Williams of Beacon and Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Sally Vacher Williams, to James Caverly Newlin, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. James Caverly Newlin of Haverford, Penn. Mr. Newlin is a member of the Aviation Corps of the navy and is stationed at Boston.

THRONG HEARS "TRAVIATA."

Marcella Craft Sings Violetta in San Carlo Company's Farewell Week.

The Lady of the Camellias died dramatically at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre last evening, when Marcella Craft gave her impersonation of Violetta, otherwise Camille, in "La Traviata," before as great a house as heard the previous night's record "Carmen," with Ferrabini. Miss Craft and Messrs. Agostini and Anola, the latter suffering from a cold, managed their vocal effects with skill in the intimate ensemble of a theatre. The heroine in particular repeated those hints of a new art from the German stage, psychologic touches that she had given as an earlier Marguerite in "Faust," and suggesting the methods of Strauss's "Elektra." In Munich, she was a famous Salome.

All the San Carlo company's members are singing farewells before going to Montreal and an all-season tour. Their representations of old operas and some of the newer ones have been remarkable at theatre prices, and evidently enjoyable, as the packed attendance nightly has shown. Today's matinee is "The Tales of Hoffmann," tonight "Cavalleria" and "Pagliacci," with "Aida," "Rigoletta," "Faust," and "Trovatore" to finish the week.

Smaller Clock for City Hall Cupola.

Amended plans filed with the Manhattan Bureau of Buildings yesterday by Architect Grosvenor Atterbury reveal the fact that the dial of the proposed new clock in the new cupola of the City Hall will be much smaller than the dial of the old clock in diameter, and that the face will be approximately seven feet lower in the cupola. The dial will be five feet in diameter instead of approximately seven feet, the diameter of the old clock face. The dial will be fitted in the circular top of the window of the new tower at about the same height as the present window of the old cupola. In the old cupola about eleven feet were added to the original so that the face of the old clock might be high enough for pedestrians to see it. The new design has not included the eleven feet.

Ask Aid for Blind Mother.

The Charity Organization Society yesterday sent out an appeal for $120 in contributions for the support of a blind mother and two children in Cherry Street for the next six months. The bulletin sent out by the society says the mother was able to support the two babies after the death of the father, until about six months ago, when her eyesight failed, and she is unable to work. Contributions sent to the society at 105 East Twenty-second Street will be given to the mother immediately.

STRUCK BY DYNAMITE SITTING IN AUTOMOBILE

Package Apparently Dropped From Equitable Building Window, But Fails to Explode.

A package containing two sticks of dynamite dropped into an automobile standing at the Cedar Street entrance of the Equitable Building yesterday afternoon, striking a chauffeur on the head and causing severe lacerations. The force of the fall of the package was broken by contact with the stiff cap of the chauffeur, and Owen Eagan, Chief of the Bureau of Combustibles, said that a serious explosion might have resulted if the dynamite had fallen directly to the pavement. A police search of all the floors in the Equitable Building failed to disclose any person who knew whether the dynamite had fallen to the street from a ledge at some office window or had been hurled down.

Alexander Smith, who was injured, was employed by Kenneth B. Gordon, a broker who has offices in the Equitable Building. The chauffeur had just driven up to the Cedar Street entrance of the building, and with Mrs. Gordon and two other women was waiting for Mr. Gordon when the package hit him.

CUBAN BONDS SOLD HERE.

United States Treasury Takes Half of $30,000,000 War Loan.

The Republic of Cuba yesterday announcement through its local news bureau yesterday that half of the Cuba Government's $30,000,000 war bond issue, recently authorized, had been subscribed by the United States Treasury. The remaining $15,000,000 will be offered to Cuban investors. The decision of the United States financial authorities to take half the loan followed a conference in Washington between Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo and officials of the State Department of Cuba. The proceeds of the loan are to be used in large part in carrying out President Menocal's plans to make Cuba an active ally of this country in the war.

José Miguel Tarafa, President of the Cuban Agrarian League, and José Ignacio Lezama, who have been appointed by President Menocal to represent Cuban sugar interests in the conferences with the Food Administration officers, are due in Washington tomorrow. With the Cuban Minister, Dr. Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, they are expected to lay before Mr. Hoover and his associates facts regarding the 1917 crop, cost of production, &c., with the purpose of establishing quotations on sugar imported into the United States.

NEW GRAVITATION THEORY.

Professor Tells of Electrical Tests Turning Attraction Into Repulsion.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 18.—A new theory as to gravitation will be announced soon before the St. Louis Academy of Sciences by Professor Francis E. Nipper, retired head of the Department of Physics of Washington University.

In a written statement today Professor Nipper said:

"It will be shown that gravitational attraction between masses of matter not only has been diminished into zero, but has been converted into a repulsion which is more than twice as great as normal attraction."

Professor Nipper made his experiments with bodies suspended horizontally toward each other. By introducing electricty into the atmosphere he converted normal attraction into repulsion.

"If electricity can alter the gravitational attraction of the bodies used in my experiments," he said, "the same force must alter the earth's attraction. If the negative electricity could be drawn from the earth's surface, gravitational attraction suddenly would cease and the cohesion of the earth's surface would be disastrously affected."

$362,393 IN GIFTS TO YALE.

Mrs. E. H. Harriman's $100,000 Is the Largest Single Contribution.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 18.—Gifts to Yale University since commencement of $362,393.05 were announced today. The largest was $100,000, by Mrs. Edward H. Harriman for the Harriman Fund for Obstetrics in the Medical School. Another gift was that of $50,000 from Charles F. Brooker of Ansonia, also for the Medical School.

The resignation of Louis D. H. Weld, Professor of Business Administration, was announced.

A resolution adopted by the Yale Corporation yesterday thanking the President and Fellows of Harvard University for privileges extended to Yale men at the military camp at Cambridge, was made public today. It follows:

"Voted, to extend the thanks of Yale University to the President and Fellows of Harvard University for the privileges extended to about fifty Yale undergraduates at the Summer military camp in Cambridge, and to assure the Harvard authorities that their generous courtesy in this matter is highly appreciated."

FIGHT GERMAN PROPAGANDA.

Citizens' Committee Takes a Hand in Aggressive Campaign.

To start a new drive against German propaganda in this city a citizens' committee of prominent men will hold a luncheon at the Hotel McAlpin today to form plans for an aggressive campaign against disloyalty, to be conducted under the direction of the American Defense Society. The society has taken a prominent part in the campaign against the propaganda of the Friends of Irish Freedom, and its efforts had to do with the present suspension of the organization's anti-British meetings on Broadway.

Included in the membership of the Citizens' Committee, which issued the call for the luncheon, is Judge John F. McIntyre of the Court of General Sessions, to whom is reporting the Grand Jury investigating sedition propaganda in New York.

Colonel Roosevelt yesterday sent to the American Defense Society, of which he is a Vice President, a letter, in which he said:

"I am much interested in your plan for a series of entertainments for the benefit of the American Defense Society. I would be present on many of these occasions as possible were it not that I shall be in the West at that time."

Among the theatrical managers who have donated the receipts of their theatres to the society are Selwyn & Co., Morris Gest of the Manhattan Opera House, A. H. Woods, Klaw & Erlanger, the Shuberts, as well as Colonel Jacob Ruppert, owner of the Yankees, who will give the proceeds of one game with the Athletics at the Polo Grounds on Oct. 1.

BAN ON SCOTT NEARING.

Cincinnati Authorities Refuse to Let Him Deliver Scheduled Speech.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 18.—Scott Nearing of Toledo will not speak at Central Turner Hall in this city on next Tuesday evening, as the local Socialists intended that he should. The police received orders today instructing them to prevent Nearing from delivering his address, "Eight Million Dead." The owners of the hall were likewise notified that the hall must not be rented for such purposes.

Safety Director Friedlander, who issued the order, said: "No meetings that tend to interfere with the avowed purposes of the Government in connection with this war will be permitted in this city."

Benefit for Sailors' Club Sept. 30.

A dinner and vaudeville entertainment is being arranged for Sunday evening, Sept. 30, at the Ritz-Carlton, for the benefit of the Sailors' Club at 81 Sands Street, Brooklyn, by Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg. The dinner will be at 7:30 and the vaudeville at 9:30. Among the members of the Woman's Section of the Navy League interested in the entertainment are Mrs. Adrian Iselin, 1st, Mrs. Adrian Iselin, 2d, Mrs. James Lowell Putnam, and Mrs. Gordon Knox Bell.

CONVICTED OF HOLDING SAILORS FOR REWARD

Detectives Face Long Terms for Forcing Men on Shore Leave Into Technical Desertion.

Harry A. Reed and James E. Eaton, employes of the Hamilton Detective Agency, with offices in the Fitzgerald Building, 1,482 Broadway, were convicted in the United States District Court yesterday before Judge William B. Sheppard of impersonating Federal officers with intent to defraud. The men were charged with apprehending and holding for reward sailors, soldiers, and marines who were absent without leave or declared deserters. The jury convicted them on all five counts in the indictment.

Nine young sailors were in the group which brought about their arrest and conviction. The maximum penalty is a fine of $1,000 or imprisonment for three years on each count. The total possible punishment is $5,000 fine and fifteen years in the Atlanta prison. This is the first recorded conviction of detectives for this crime.

In the opinion of officials of the Department of Justice this practice is widespread, and agencies in all parts of the country have collected thousands of dollars in the last few months from the Government, the men convicted yesterday having collected about $5,000 from Jan. 1 to Aug. 31 of this year.

The defense was that theirs was a legitimate business which had been carried on for years. Reed admitted on the stand that he had been convicted of larceny in Philadelphia in 1902, sentenced to eight months in Moyamensing prison, but passed most of the time in an insane asylum.

As a result of the conviction it is understood that the naval authorities will take immediate steps to check the trade by the establishment of a department similar to the Secret Service and refuse any rewards whatever for men turned in by private agencies. When a deserter or straggler is arrested in future he may not be held in private custody, but must be taken at once to the nearest naval station or army post or police station.

HENRY PARISH, BANKER, DIES IN HIS 88TH YEAR

President of New York Life Insurance & Trust Co. for 44 Years a Foe of Innovations.

Henry Parish, who retired two years ago as President of the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, died suddenly yesterday at his Summer home at Long Branch, N. J., in his eighty-eighth year. Although he quit the Presidency of the company in 1915 Mr. Parish continued to act as Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the organization, which had prospered exceedingly under his direction.

In his forty-four years as President of the company, Mr. Parish would never allow a telephone in the institution, and permitted typewriters only on condition that they would be placed where he could not see them. He was probably one of this city's oldest active bankers and had a remarkable career in New York finance, his eccentricities making his life more than usually interesting to his associates. He studiously resisted all the inventions of modern progress, and while the company was under his direction much of its correspondence was written with a pen.

The New York Life Insurance and Trust Company was chartered in 1830 and stands on the old site of the first bank of the United States at 52 Wall Street. Mr. Parish became President in 1871, succeeding William Bard. The deposits of the company then amounted to $6,600,000, but today total more than six times this amount.

John W. Stoddard.

DAYTON, Ohio, Sept. 18.—John W. Stoddard, 80 years old, retired President of the Dayton Motor Car Company, is dead at his home here. Mr. Stoddard was born in Dayton, and was graduated from Princeton in 1858 and the Cincinnati Law School. He became a manufacturer after two years' practice of law, and his first business was the production of linseed oil and varnishes. From 1869 to 1904 he manufactured agricultural implements, and since 1904 he had been producing automobiles.

Joseph Cudlipp.

Joseph Cudlipp, a veteran of the civil war, in which he fought as a member of the Seventy-first New York Regiment, and a retired lawyer, died last night at his home, 60 West Seventy-fifth Street, in his eighty-fourth year. Mr. Cudlipp was a member of an old New York family, his ancestors being among the early settlers of Bloomingdale. The Cudlipp estate was once at Seventy-sixth Street and the old Bloomingdale Road. Mr. Cudlipp was once a member of the Committee of Seventy of the Board of Aldermen, and was a candidate for Representative from his district many years ago.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. FANNIE EHRICH MORGENTHAU, wife of Maximilian Morgenthau, brother of Henry Morgenthau, former Ambassador to Turkey, died yesterday at the Ostend Hotel, Far Rockaway, in her sixty-eighth year. Mr. Morgenthau is President of the Hudson Realty Company. The New York residence of the family is at 140 West Fifty-ninth Street.

ELLWOOD BEAUMONT BLANDY, Secretary of the Alaska Mines Corporation, 71 Broadway, died on Monday at his home, The Colborne, 79 Washington Place.

Mrs. MARY ANN HAYDEN, wife of Henry Isaac Hayden, United States Commissioner of Jurors, died at her Summer home at Windham, N. Y., on Sunday. Mrs. Hayden lived at 31 South Portland Avenue, Brooklyn, and was 82 years old. Her husband was formerly Park Commissioner and Police Commissioner of Brooklyn.

CHARLES W. HELD, head of the Held Piano Company in Brooklyn and the oldest piano dealer in that borough, died yesterday at his residence, 263 Madison Street, in his seventy-first year. Born in Germany, Mr. Held came to Brooklyn with his parents when seven years old and had lived there ever since. He had been a member of Silentia Lodge, No. 198, F. and A. M., since 1868 and also belonged to the Masonic Veterans' Association, Brooklyn Masonic Club and Brooklyn Lodge, No. 22, B. P. O. Elks.

CHARLES S. KENNEDY, 66 years old, long active in church work in Brooklyn, died on Sunday at his home, 681 Dean Street, Brooklyn. He was a member of the official board of the Brunswick Avenue Central Methodist Episcopal Church.

MAX PETERS, Vice President of Brooklyn Local No. 33, International Alliance of Billposters and Billers of America and a member of Brooklyn Lodge, No. 50, Theatrical Mechanical Association, died on Monday at his home, 7 Amboy Street, Brooklyn.

NICHOLAS FEENEY, a retired soap manufacturer and a resident of Brooklyn for sixty years, died at his home, 625 Forty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, on Monday, aged 75 years.

RUDOLPH SEAMAN, 55 years old, in the employ of the Equitable Trust Company in Manhattan, died on Monday at his home, 119 Prospect Place, Brooklyn. He was a member of Aurora Grata Lodge, No. 766, F. and A. M., and was a Past Regent of Templar Council, R. A.

Mrs. AUGUSTA GRUBER FASCHER, widow of George Fascher, who was a jewelry manufacturer and active in church and charitable work, died at her home, 392 East Sixteenth Street, Flatbush.

HENRY BERNARD CARPENTER, of 964 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, died in a hospital here on Sunday from injuries received in an automobile accident on Friday. Mr. Carpenter was born in Boston, Mass., thirty-five years ago and was a son of the Rev. Henry Bernard Carpenter. He was employed in the New York office of the British Ministry of Munitions.

Dr. RAY W. WELCH, 42 years old, formerly a practicing dentist of Morristown, N. J., is dead at his home at Graystone Park, N. J.

Mrs. JAMES TAMBLYN, mother of Robert C. Tamblyn of Newark, N. J., the President of the Board of Trustees of Centenary Collegiate Institute, died yesterday at her home in Hackettstown, N. J., in her seventy-first year.

SYLVESTER M. HICKEY, proprietor of the Griswold Theatre at Troy, N. Y., died on Monday at Lakewood, N. J. He was 69 years old.

Miss AMELIE NEUMANN, a school teacher for several years in Santo Domingo and recently a teacher of Spanish and French in this city, died on Monday at her home, 166 West 129th Street. She was 61 years old.

DONALD MACKENZIE, 74 years old, a veteran of the civil war and the first Commodore of the Robbins Reef Yacht Club of Bayonne, N. J., died yesterday at his home, 37 West Forty-fourth Street, Bayonne. Mr. Mackenzie was at one time a noted scene painter. He retired ten years ago.

FRANK G. DICKEY, former night editor of The New England Associated Press and later a member of the staff of the Boston Bureau of The Associated Press, died yesterday at Boston. He was born at Milford, Mass., in 1832.

BROADWAY WALKS ONE WAY.

Police Show Pedestrians How to Avoid Subway Congestion.

Because of subway obstructions in Broadway, just below Forty-first Street, pedestrians on the blocks affected were compelled to move in one direction last night, those bound south taking the west sidewalk and those bound north the east. Policemen at the corner of each street shunted the crowd in the right direction and pacified those who objected.

The subway is nearing completion and the contractors have ripped up much of the roadway and sidewalk preparatory to finishing the work. The police will enforce the order until traffic conditions are remedied.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 *Bryant.*

Engaged.

CURRY—HINES.—Mrs. W. Frank Hines of Chestertown, Md., announces the engagement of her daughter, Mary Alphonsa, to Mr. R. Douglas Curry.

NEWLIN—WILLIAMS.—Dr. and Mrs. George H. Williams of Beacon and Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Sally Vacher, to Mr. James Caverly Newlin, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. James Caverly Newlin of The Willows, Haverford, Penn. Mr. Newlin is a member of the Aviation Corps of the U. S. N. and now at Boston.

Married.

BUCK—MOODY.—At Brooklyn, Sept. 18, Clara B. H. Moody of East Northfield, Mass., to Dr. Francis D. Buck of New York.

JEROME—COLGATE.—Tuesday, Sept. 18, at Ben Venue, Bennington, Vt., Hope Hubbell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Cosby Colgate, to William Travers Jerome, Jr.

TIBBETTS—CRAMP.—On Sept. 15, at New Rochelle, N. Y., by the Rev. Cornelius Woelkin, D. D., Mary Louise, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Walter C. Cramp and granddaughter of the late Colonel Joel W. Mason, to Norris Lowell Tibbetts, son of Mrs. H. L. Tibebtts of Winchester, Mass.

Brooklyn.

BEVIN—CLEMENT.—Sept. 17, Marguerite Clement to Walter J. Bevin.

Died.

ADAMS.—On Sept. 15, at the residence of her son-in-law, Charles Du Bois, Plainfield, N. J., Phoebe Mott, daughter of the late Alfred and Mary Franklin Willis and wife of the late Henry Burr Adams, aged 78 years. It was Mrs. Adams's earnest desire that the funeral be private. Interment took place in the family lot in Woodlawn on Tuesday.

BARNETT.—Levine Barnett, aged 72. Funeral 2 P. M., from his late residence, 200 West 112th St., Wednesday, Sept. 19.

BLAN

Men Enrolled in the National Army

Reports received yesterday from eighteen exemption boards in the city showed that 562 men had been added to the new national army. The draft situation in the city to date is shown in the following table:

	Districts.	Quota.	Enrolled to date.	Needed to fill quota.
Bronx	22	4,712	4,549	163
Brooklyn	66	13,764	13,559	205
Manhattan	82	16,356	15,977	379
Queens	15	3,035	2,997	38
Richmond	4	754	730	24
Total	189	38,621	37,812	809

BRONX.

DISTRICT NO. 13.
851 East 169th Street.
QUOTA, 243. ENROLLED, 243.

MEN ENROLLED YESTERDAY.

Goldenberg, George, 1,400 Clinton Av.
Gottesman, David, 1,845 Prospect Av.
Briklod, Julius, 860 Freeman St.
Applebaum, Peter, 1,432 Crotona Park East.
Cooperman, Morris, 1,412 Bristow St.
Miller Marvin L., 1,420 Prospect Av.
Blank, David K., 1,830 Franklin Av.
Weinstein, A., 2,964 W. 25th St. Coney Is.
Fink, Victor William, 775 Jennings St.
Siegel, Harry, 1,420 Prospect Av.
Schaub, William, 1,384 Prospect Av.
Oehlin, Samuel J., 729 E. 168th St.
Velinsky, Harry, 1,359 Lyman Place.
Torjesen, Thorliff J., 240 W. 149th St.
Zeidner, Walter, 548 St. Paul's Place.
Barnett, Frank, 1,395 Bristow St.
Caskill, Frank, 1,531 S. Boulevard.
O'Halloran, Matthew, 537 E. 167th St.
Marcus, Abraham, 870 E. 170th St.
Sweig, Joe, 1,254 Stebbins Av.
Mayer, Milton, 729 E. 168th St.
Becker, Adolph, 658 Jefferson Place.
Goodman, Henry, 1,218 Boston Road.
Reitz, Walter Balzer, 1,431 Prospect Av.
Becker, Aaron, 1,317 Franklin Av.
Smith, Karl H., 1,516 Charlotte St.
Mielziner Emil, 1,239 Boston Road.
Langman, Rudolph, 3,716 Third Av.
Nemeyer, Mox, 1,352 Clinton Av.
Schrinzer, Robert L., 521 E. 170th St.
Kiley, Edward A., 747 E. 168th St.
Wolf, Edwin, 813 E. 170th St.
Rabkin, Louis, 1,394 Franklin Av.
Ritter, Harry, 1,384 Bristow St.
Lockett, Harry B., 897 E. 169th St.
Kernitz, Charles A. 1,249 Tinton Av.
Opper, Louis, 1,448 Crotona Park East.
Flannagan, Edward H., 455 E. 182d St.
Schmidt, Louis, 802 E. 170th St.
Frischman, Louis, 639 E. 169th St.
Hertz, Isidore, 827 Freeman St.
Kanner, Morris, 755 E. 168th St.
Place, Edgar Puryea, 1,205 Tinton Av.
Goldman, Henry, 1,218 Boston Road.
Zinn, Joe, 1,506 Boston Road.
Goldstein, Herman, 630 E. 170th St.
Amster, David Isaac, 1,532 Minford Place.
Frankel, Jack, 3,438 Third Av.

DISTRICT NO. 14.
1,738 Crotona Park East.
QUOTA, 216. ENROLLED, 145.

MEN ENROLLED YESTERDAY.

Greene, Martin, 910 Jennings St.
Gross, Joseph, 886 E. 172d St.
Noreck, Henry, 1,339 Intervale Av.
Newman, Harry, 1,491 Westchester Av.
Schmidt, Christian G., 1,450 Bryant Av.
Braun, Rudolph, 1,436 Bryant Av.
Leonard, Michael, 1,202 Vyse Av.
Printz, Benjamin, 1,444 Crotona Park East.
Alexander, Joseph, 1,433 Vyse Av.
Novani, Carrado, 1,347 Intervale Av.
Gold, Alter, 995 Freeman St.
Phillips, Nathan, 1,318 Stebbins Av.
Sheinman, Morris, 1,817 Mohegan Av.
Saunders, Morris, 870 Jennings St.
Schwartz, Max, 972 Home St.
Summers, James, 883 Crotona Park North.
Fry, Carlton E., 1,434 Bryant Av.
Barrett, Thomas, 1,802 Third Av.
Dempsey, Joseph, 1,310 S. Boulevard.
Siegel, Moe, 1,334 Intervale Av.
Bollo, Samiel, 1,543 Hoe Av.
Fried, Isador, 906 Suburban Place.
Klein, Clifford C., 1,476 Seabury Place.

BROOKLYN.

DISTRICT NO. 25.
152 York Street.
QUOTA, 176. ENROLLED, 176.

MEN ENROLLED YESTERDAY.

Rosinski, John, 39 Little St.
Markle, Lester, 29 Poplar St.
Drobinski, Anthony, 244 Pearl St.
Zilinski, John, 51 Little St.
Stejalkowski, Ceslaw, 17 Evans St.
Volden, Ernest, 74 Sands St.
Keenan, George C., 253 Pearl St.
Garbarenski, Walter, 42 Hudson Av.
Mekthak, Roman, 51 Hudson Av.
Bottino, Salvatino, 63 High St.
Arlizki, Joseph, 30 United States St.
Russel, Benjamin, 258 Fulton St.
Romanello, Joseph, 194 York St.
Sabiosa, George A., 53 Concord St.
Rezgi Anthony, 168 John St.
Garbarini, Felix, 123 Concord St.
Fisher, Reider, 43 Sands St.
O'Mallon, Frank, 94 Gold St.
Callahan, Joseph J., 2 Cornell Alley.
Martino, Nicholas, 63 Tillary St.
Hetherington, Albert, 170 Gold St.
Sokolowski, Sylvester, 96 Gold St.
Waniess, Peter, 7 Poplar St.
Stewart, Simon, 319 Sands St.
Lankzas, Leon, 262 Front St.
Kinkewese, Joseph, 61 Little St.
Donolick, John, 50 Talman St.
Di Patracino, Antonio, 19 Hicks St.
Watkins, James, 250 Adams St.
Cull, Joseph, 36 Hicks St.

DISTRICT NO. 28.
105 Rapelyea Street.
QUOTA, 228. ENROLLED, 228.

MEN ENROLLED YESTERDAY.

Gravina, Allie, 161 Carroll St.
Mella, S., 215 Van Brunt St.
Elleto, J. J., 314 Van Brunt St.
Crivello, Andrew, 79 Carroll St.
McNabb, John, 160 Walcott St.
Meyer, W. L., 109 Walcott St.
Doyle, J. J., 195 Sackett St.
Larson, Thomas, 166 Conover St.
Olafson, Sofus, 69 Luqueer St.
Cunio, F., 62 Luqueer St.
Schiaro, Salvatore, 82 Carroll St.
Kelly, P. J., 86 Dikeman St.
Manzo, Vincenzo, 16 Carroll St.
Grogan, J. T., 115 Walcott St.
Cartarcia, C., 530 Van Brunt St.
Ulm, J., 36 Manhasset St.
Hansen, Otto, 109 Luqueer St.
Lopace, Joseph, 18 Union St.
Russo, Ralph, 57 Woodhull St.
Mazza, N., 160 Union St.
Bartucci, J., 62 Coles St.
Pizzemente, Antonio, 34 Union St.
Califano, A., 602 Hicks St.
Butler, B., 136 Dikeman St.

DISTRICT NO. 30.
Forty-seventh Regiment Armory.
QUOTA, 232. ENROLLED, 232.

MEN ENROLLED YESTERDAY.

Duff, John, 44 Penn St.
Ahearn, Eugene, 52 Spencer St.
Cassone, Pietro, 43 Park Av.
Hayes, Hugh P., 709 Kent Av.
Winston, Harvey, 585½ Lafayette St.
O'Donnell, J. J., 501 Flushing Av.
Pitagno, Frank, 284 Flushing Av.
Sullivan, Michael, 227 Lee Av.

DISTRICT NO. 45.
55 Hanson Place.
QUOTA, 210. ENROLLED, 210.

MEN ENROLLED YESTERDAY.

Posy, Arthur, 7A St. Felix St.
McDougal, K., Jr., 67 South Elliot Place.
Salter, Perry W., 62 Fort Greene Place.
Kano, William, 145 Adelphi St.
Breen, Thomas F., 51 Fort Greene Place.
Knight, Esty, 417 Cumberland St.
Kahn, Frank H., 160 Lafayette Av.
Vernia, Felix, 473 Carlton Av.
Armstrong, Ernest, 347-Cumberland St.
Harrison, Chas. J., 388 Carlton Av.
Clemmens, Joseph., 144 Clinton Av.
Dickell, John D., 196A Flatbush Av.
Anderson, Anders, 429 Bergen St.
Nisenbiegler, Frederick, 75 Lafayette Av.
Boland, Clement, 60 South Elliot Place.
Dressner, Lloyd A., 72 Hanson Place.
Lowry, John F., 13 South Oxford St.
McClinchy, William, 536 Bergen St.
Martin, Raymond, 53 Lafayette Av.
Walsh, Wm. M., 183 Washington Av.
Werthy, Foster R., 55 Hanson Place.
Watson, Harry C., 318 Carlton Av.
Franke, Andrew, 100 Hall St.
Lewis, Alfred N., 387 Cumberland St.
McGarty, Michael, 142 South Portland Av.
Melcher, Fritz, 55 Hanson Place.
Lambert, William, 53 Hanson Pl.
Griffen, Reggie J., 130 Lafayette Av.
Jannopoull, Richard, 38 Fort Greene Pl.
Downey, John, Jr., 81 Clermont Av.
Anderson, Anders, 388 Dean St.
Atno, Sherwood, 57 Prospect Pl.
Posey, Joseph, 41 St. Felix St.
Osborne, George, 46 St. Felix St.
Butts, Jerold, 200 Washington Pl.
Larson, Gustave, 87 Prospect Pl.
Tietjen, John F., 45 St. Marks Av.
Robbins, Victor J., 3 S. Elliott Pl.
McCullough, Joseph, 244 Adelphi St.
Shenson, Otto W., 417 Dean St.
Miller, James, 97 Clermont Av.
Kranenberg, William, 497 Dean St.
Tewes, John H., 640 Pacific St.
William Olsen, 19 Prospect Pl.
Meade, Leo, 122 Hall St.
Ellis, Lorenz H., 68 St. Felix St.

DISTRICT NO. 50.
468 Humboldt Street.
QUOTA, 255. ENROLLED, 255.

MEN ENROLLED YESTERDAY.

Gartner, Frank, 275 Scholes St.
Lorber, Martin, 420 Humboldt St.
Muench, Henry G., 16 Bamott St.
Santaraello, Saverino, 21 Maspeth St.
Strumpf, Herman, 12 Grattan St.

BROOKLYN.

MEN ENROLLED YESTERDAY.

Hock, Joseph, Jr., 242 Devoe St.
Metzger, Emil J., 253 Meserole St.
Pilger, Geo. A., 176 Skillman Av.
McFartland, Daniel, 167 Bushwick Av.
Alfiere, Henry C., 260 Skillman Av.
Greenfield, Howard, 118 Grattan St.
Roth, Joseph J., 30 Orient Av.
Shulule, Edward, 253 Scholes St.
Heckelmann, Philip, 24 Harrison Place.
Sgueglia, Angelo, 212 Withers St.
Hesselberg, Martin, 18 Lombardy St.
Fedyna, Waxyl, 239 Moore St.
Feminella, Joseph, 1,026 Metropolitan Av.
Amuto, Vincenzo, 145 Thames St.
Zimmerman, Albert, 145 Thames St.
Frongen, John, 99 Morgan Av.
Lebitske, Henry, 964 Flushing Av.
Roman, Nathan N., 253 Powers St.
Tarri, Rosario, 17 Division St.
Lachow, Michael, 27 Morgen Av.
Callaghan, Frederick J., 122 Grattan St.
Sonavandi, Michael, 723 Metropolitan Av.
Siper, Mike, 240 Cook St.
Newman, William, 14 Vandervoort Place.
Meyer, William, 73 Beadle St.
Palls, Michael, 97 Skillman St.
Castellino, Ceno, 166 Withers St.
Pafrano, Ciascekno, 456 Humboldt St.
Wamagtins, John W., 906 Metropolitan Av.
Nipolit, Peter, 227 Moore St.
Jacobs, Aaron, 120 White St.
Bunaco, Dominicko, 252 Withers St.
Tangri, Chas. B., 230 Stagg St.
Lautenbucher, Henry, 88 Morgan Av.
Fishkis, Louis, 37 Morgan Av.
Mallinger, William, 543 Morgan Av.
Epstein, Meyer, 425 Bushwick Av.
Mose, John A., 239 Morgan Av.
Kelne, Ernest, 1,094 Flushing Av.
Besso, M. E., 140 Skillman Av.
Lach, Joseph, 307 Stagg St.
Denny, C., 320 Stagg St.
Canavan, J., 165½ Conselyea St.
Dugall, Thomas, 955 Grand St.
Roath, William, 14 Bogart St.
Boronski, Antonio, 514 Morgan Av.
Boyle, John, 25 Meserole St.
Trotter, Tony, 21 Bennett St.
Cohen, Benny, 9 Bogart St.
Caruso, Michael, 407 Humboldt St.
Riley, W., 187 Frost St.
Gabriel, Frank, 1,296 Maujer St.
Tally, Thomas, 226 Meeker St.
Manzino, R., 18 Parker St.
Lantgi, G., 57 Morgan St.
Gabriel, William, 852 Grand St.
Merle, Alphonzo, 836 Grand St.
Rainer, Gustav, 265 Stagg St.
Degethardt, Henry, 326 Stagg St.
Gallagher, Thomas, 141 Conselyea St.
Shea, John, 254 Jackson St.
Menzk, Louis, 273 Meserole St.
Zebott, N., 261 Scholes St.
Hock, Louis, 242 Devoe St.
Hutchins, R. C., 43 Bushwick Av.
Martin, Joseph, 978 Metropolitan Av.
Ceorato, C., 7 Old Woodpoint Road.
Nadelback, Peter, 16 Olive St.
Damato, Antonio, 14 Macbeth Av.
Aluckanica, —, 1,087 Grand St.
Bremora, Frank, 1,058 Flushing Av.
Lavine, Louis, 440 Graham Av.
Kupferle, Anton, 20 Judge St.
Lucchese, M., 249 Morgan Av.
Agostino, Martin, 10 Harrison Place.
Corsi, Almeda, 19 Rock St.
Errick, W., 172 Richardson St.
Manclawanna, Joseph, 8 Vandervoort Place.
Graffarth, Charles, 248 Scholes St.
Galuzzi, Charles, 105 Knickerbocker Av.
Artino, Tony, 18 Vandervoort Place.
Lange, Howard, 35 Kingsland Av.
Ambrosi, Louis, 147 Jackson St.
Terken, Harry, 1,027 Flushing Av.
Dergler, Max, 281 Devoe St.
Rizzi, Michael, 400 Manhattan Av.
Suike, Louis, 216 Ten Eyck St.
Hepp, S. G., 398 Graham Av.
Thile, Anthony, 973 Flushing Av.
Pfister, Adam, 14 Judge St.
Levorto, Philip, 199 Withers St.
Welsenbecker, Charles, 397 Melrose St.

DISTRICT NO. 55.
87 Herbert Street.
QUOTA, 224. ENROLLED, 224.

MEN ENROLLED YESTERDAY.

Rzeplinski, Leon, 12 Diamond St.
Maues, Frank, 34 Driggs Av.
Codie, John A., 64 Newall St.
Donnelly, John, 283 Nassau Av.
Ridero, Reber J., Astoria, L. I.
Broderick, John, 183 Bayard St.
Crane, Chas. B., 41 Sutton St.
Nielinchi, Rasol, 643 Humboldt St.
Crabel, Henry, 193 Eckford St.
Kahn, Arthur, 678 Humboldt St.
Cantowsky, Joseph, 187 Nassau Av.
O'Neill, Wm. T., 226 Eckford St.
Keogh, Claude S., 137 Russell St.
Haber, John W., 222 North Henry St.
Thomas, John J., 24 Newell St.
Moran, Joseph, 305 Eckford St.
Schwartzberg, Charles, 39 Meeker Av.
Metzger, John, 27 Herbert St.
Manore, Giuseppe, 358 Nassau Av.
Rufeld, Altto, 171 Russell St.
Robelon, August, 137 Oakland St.
Ehrbandt, John, 153 Monitor St.
Alkerin, Allert J., 41 Diamond St.
Alezewski, John A., 20 Newell St.
Sawlarski, Andrew, 223 Kingsland Av.
Potterato, Dominic, 205 Richardson St.
Konkewski, Joseph, 38 Oakland St.
Drawick, Raphael, 635 Humboldt St.
Schoer, Richard, 280 Kingsland Av.
Puccio, Frank, 178 Devoe St.
Fetesk, Ignesy, 166 Norman Av.

DISTRICT NO. 59.
Eighty-sixth Street and Eighteenth Avenue.
QUOTA, 261. ENROLLED, 261.

MEN ENROLLED YESTERDAY.

Caplano, Samuel, 57 Bay 14th St.
Bremen, Michel, 1,661 83d St.
Donath, Mariso, 2,038 66th St.
Sorrentino, Raffalo, 7,519 13th Av.
Wager, David, 62 Bay 13th St.
Sweet, Wm. J., 6,814 17th St.
Nagelschmidt, Wm. J., 78 Bay 23d St.
Wornser, Mortimer, 2,273 85th St.
Muscara, Salvatore, 1,705 Bath Av.
Balernoi, Greco, 7,303 New Utrecht Av.
Woodside, John F., 2,020 Bay 22d St.
Lasemond, Solomo, 1,806 Bath Av.
Sachs, Charles, 2,030 Bath Av.
Romano, Lelliy, 1,832 85th St.
Hinrich, Wilkins, 108 Bay 28th St.

DISTRICT NO. 77.
2,893 Fulton Street.
QUOTA, 207. ENROLLED, 207.

MEN ENROLLED YESTERDAY.

Klaum, J. C., 588 Central Av.
Kusch, A. L., 184 Moffat St.
Ringen, Charles, 580 Central Av.
Bedell, W. E., 562 Central Av.
Karper, S. W., New Hyde Park, L. I.
Haasto, Gustave, Springfield, Mass.
Russell, John, 170 Eldert St.
Rosenblum, Isadore, 133 Williams Av.
Lupton, B. W., 117 Wyona St.
Boedelberger, George, 2,726 Atlantic Av.

BROOKLYN.

McMonigle, J. J., 136 Schaeffer St.
Joyce, William, 165 Schaeffer St.
Birkell, G. S., 105 Moffat St.
Laird, Alexander, 114 Cooper St.
Herrmann, Hans, 84 Miller Av.
Turner, Clifford, 669 Evergreen Av.
Helgana, Harry, 2,557 Atlantic Av.
Vanderhoogt, Leonard, 181 E. New York Av.
Abramson, Jess, 111 Sheffield Av.
Brandine, Michael, 440 Liberty Av.
Berger, William, 94 Vandeveer St.
Hofer, G. McL., 180 Lincoln Av.
Kellner, L. L., 38 Hendrix St.
Zimmerman, F. J., 593 Central Av.
Mahedy, Frank, 161 Hendrix St.
Maas, C. W., 75 Granite St.
O'Connell, Albert, 2,550 Linden St.
Wadsworth, C. H., 142 Barbey St.
Cream, Peter, 72 De Sales St.
Wicksman, Joseph, 44 Jamaica Av.
Hill, George, 117 Hendrix St.
Newcome, R. L., 222 Arlington Av.
Sweet, Max, 176 Pennsylvania Av.
Sheffield, T. W., 348A Decatur St.
Schwartz, Phillip, 33 Hinsdale St.
West, William, 669 Evergreen Av.
Fitch, George, 206 Wyona St.
O'Donnell, M. J., 102 Vandeveer St.
Poer, Frank, 131 Highland Boulevard.
Meehan, H., 150 Weirfield St.
Curry, M. J., 76 Alabama Av.
Knoll, Dr. L. F., 98 Sheffield St.
Arnold, Richard, 185 Weirfield St.
Baum, Karl, 677 Evergreen Av.
Roesler, F. J., 166 Eldert St.
Wittenburg, Samuel, 1,180 Dewert St.
Nubel, J. F., 109 New Jersey Av.
Connor, Lincoln, 166 Barbey St.
Horsting, Caspar, Jr., 481 Glenmore Av.
Forester, Thomas, 1,759 Bushwick Av.

DISTRICT NO. 78.
Atlantic Avenue and Logan Street.
QUOTA, 247. ENROLLED, 247.

MEN ENROLLED YESTERDAY.

Byrne, Thomas J., 79 Dresden St.
Albert, George, 450 Drew Av.
Cline, F. R., 148 Shephard Av.
Bugtlin, Herman M., 120 Sheridan Av.
Steidel, Alfred, 3,198 Fulton St.

DISTRICT NO. 84.
Hinsdale Street and Glenmore Avenue.
QUOTA, 281. ENROLLED, 281.

MEN ENROLLED YESTERDAY.

Hellerman, Isaac, 215 Sackman St.
Falzone, Giuseppe, 180 Sackman St.
Ferretti, Nicolas, 166 Liberty Av.
Kaporowsky, Morris L., 257 Hinsdale St.
De Luca, Cosimo, 2,274 Atlantic Av.
Lefer, Harry, 2,175 Pacific St.
Pasucci, Rocco, 206 Rockaway Av.
Drankow, Jacob, 325 Hopkinson Av.
Turk, Julius, 1,610 Eastern Parkway.
Gremito, Allesandro, 1,707 E. New York Av.
Noogan, Julius, 91 Powell St.
Schecht, Max, 1,840 St. Mark's Av.
Karshan, Maxwell, 1,863 Park Place.
Rubin, Max, 389 Hopkinson Av.
Diagio, Pastore, 247 Stone Av.
Tannotta, Carmino, 278 Hopkinson Av.
Cervone, Giovanni, 1,694 St. Mark's Av.
Morris, Charles, 501 Sutter Av.
Rella, Salvatore, 30 Powell St.
Rabinowitz, Sam, 231 Sackman St.
Meishitsh, Benjamin, 2,160 Atlantic Av.
Schmuckler, Harry, 39 Hinsdale St.
Panico, Luigi, 212 Stone Av.
Lombardi, Francesco, 2,300 Atlantic Av.
Fishman, Leon, 651 Sutter Av.
Caponia, Salvatore, 2,350 Atlantic Av.
Burrett, James, 2,236A Pacific St.
Henn, Edwin A., 277 Saratoga Av.
Zamperellim, James, 2,427 Dean St.
Terino, Alfonso, 136 Stone Av.
Altman, David, 1,840 Prospect Place.
Rosenberg, David, 1,871 Prospect Place.
Newman, David, 148 Snediker Av.
Jacobson, Joseph, 66 Powell St.
Kramer, Sidney, 1,653 St. Mark's Av.
Asch, Charles, 1,619 Eastern Parkway.
Cargill, William, 229 Vesta Av.
Cohen, Jacob, 311 Hopkinson Av.
Berkowitz, Morris, 310 Hinsdale St.
Iadarela, Angelo, 2,315½ Pacific St.
Mendelsohn, Ellis, 59 Hinsdale St.
Igalo, Angelo, 206 Liberty Av.
Giordano, Harry, 120 Powell St.
Galstein, Nathan, 183 Powell St.
Shelnutt, Nathan, 56 Powell St.
Yaginyke, Stanislaus, 1,938 Pitkin Av.
Kaufman, Peter, 1,863 Park Place.
Adler, Samuel, 2,093 Pacific St.
Hyman, Archie, 72 Powell St.
Leight, Bernard, 1,818 Prospect Place.
Winarsky, Herman, 89 Powell St.
Pasker, Jacob, 2,031 Bergen St.
Gilman, Herman, 135 Powell St.
Feldman, Max, 299 Hopkinson Av.
Brodsky, Frank, 90 Powell St.
Zipperman, Carl, 389 Hinsdale St.
Savitz, Harry, 328 Williams Av.
Vinci, Francesco, 181 Sackman St.
Schleff, Herman, 288 Belmont Av.
Shapiro, Nathan, 305 Hopkinson Av.
Naidorf, Benjamin, 150 Glenmore Av.
Meizel, Michael, 156 Junius St.
Lazarowitz, Max, 441 Sutter Av.
Gaulick, Albert, 1,793 Eastern Parkway.
Calaberse, Francesco, 2,264 Pacific St.
Puttiliano, Joseph, 105 Snediker Av.
Katz, Harry, 261 Stone Av.
Cesare, Joseph, 389 Williams Av.
Schifano, Carmelo, 2,364 Atlantic Av.
Wallerstein, William, 318 Williams Av.
Rosen, Samuel, 384 Williams Av.
May, Moe, 81 Hinsdale St.
Engvelt, Oscar, 223 Belmont Av.
Milowitz, Meyer, 135 Powell St.
Wexler, Issie, 350 Blake Av.
Sugarman, William, 381 Saratoga Av.
Cantore, Frank, 1,661 East New York Av.
Romano, John, 1,801 East New York Av.
Armatti, James, 51 Snediker Av.
Baronowitz, Irving, 111 Snediker Av.
Tannenbaum, Hyman, 151 Powell St.
Abiesi, Carmelo, 2,306 Atlantic Av.
Walinsky, David, 2,161 Pacific St.
Morris, Nathan, 1,875 Pitkin Av.
Berstein, Israel, 357 Hinsdale St.
Rubin, Max, 339 Hopkinson Av.
Samuel, Ticker, 334 Williams Av.
Cyloni, Philip, 1,675 Eastern Parkway.
Triole, Carmelo, 50 Powell St.
Art, Abe, 209 Hinsdale St.
Mandel, Leonard, 1,863 Prospect Place.
Bass, Morris, 361 Hinsdale St.
Waxman, Samuel, 64 Hinsdale St.
Vetrone, Giovanni, 2,400 Dean St.
Sallen, Ben, 315 Powell St.
Aronson, Irving, 529 Sutter Av.
Summergrade, Bernard, 210 Snediker Av.
Sacotansky, Solomon, 1,876 Pitkin Av.
Dunayer, Sam, 160 Glenmore Av.
Levine, Harry, 1,575 Eastern Parkway.
Larry, Michael, 237 Liberty Av.
Clifore, Salvatore, 2,356 Atlantic Av.
Famighetti, Gaetano, 205 Stone Av.
Ferrato, Louis, 1,731 St. Mark's Av.
Oeschler, Harry, 2,135 Pacific St.
Di Tommaso, Antonio, 2,286 Atlantic Av.
Lutskin, Tony, 233 Powell St.
Kealowtesdky, Hyman, 156 Junius St.
Kolmes, Jacob, 142 Powell St.
Garfinkel, Abraham, 369 Hinsdale St.
Gorman, Martin, 240 Glenmore Av.

DISTRICT NO. 86.
461 Rockaway Avenue.
QUOTA, 100. ENROLLED, 100.

MEN ENROLLED YESTERDAY.

Borker, Irving, 438 Rockaway Av.
Gelbtreich, Morris, 1,530 Pitkin Av.
Ostrow, Harry, 164 Sutter Av.

MANHATTAN.

DISTRICT NO. 91.
Henry and Oliver Streets.
QUOTA, 204. ENROLLED, 156.

MEN ENROLLED YESTERDAY.

Bologna, Lawrence, 28 Madison St.
Davey, Frederick, 334 Pearl St.
Bafuesas, G. J., 34 Madison St.
Torregrosas, Robert, 92 James St.
Puglise, Charles, 52 Oak St.
Lavin, Louis, 398 Water St.
Rica, Antonio, 34 Cherry St.
Africano, Pasquale, 108 Cherry St.
Eraardy, Louis, 135 Cherry St.
Carbone, Michael, 94 James St.
Osterland, Gustave, 5 Water St.
Amzalone, Charles, 88 Cherry St.
Barba, Juan, 53 Cherry St.
Rugguro, Frank, 66 James St.
Tryska, John, 2 Dover St.
Hellaris, J. N., 43 Oliver St.
Lagmarsini, Edward, 3 Peck Slip.
Cashman, J. C., 159 Cherry St.
Capriolo, Frank, 179 Park Row.
Haas, B. J., 8 Dover St.
Maxsello, D., 98 James St.
Stevens, J. R., 26 Madison St.
Pighi, R., 28 Roosevelt St.
Sullivan, Florence, 366 Pearl St.
Manfredi, Dominick, 92 Roosevelt St.
Gridiero, Carmine, 14 Roosevelt St.
Ventimiglica, Peter, 25 Cherry St.
Jacullo, Santo, 25 Roosevelt St.
Casazza, Charles, 407 Pearl St.
Marino, Dominick, 58 James St.
Signil, Clement, 27 New Bowery.
Diamontopoulas, G., 73 James St.
Cortes, Charles, 168 South St.
Muwzzi, Robert, 34 Cherry St.
Matero, Joseph D., 52 Roosevelt St.
Palada, Joseph, 121 Roosevelt St.
Stock, John, 89 Market Slip.
Linardatos, A., 66 Madison St.
Rertano, Stefano, 15 Madison St.
Romano, Peter, 25 Roosevelt St.
Basel, Rocco, 13 Oak St.
Caloston, Antonio, 56 James St.
Prunesti, Frank, 52 James St.
Parisi, Leonardo, 130 Cherry St.
Del Percio, Michael, 45 Oliver St.
O'Neil, Thomas E., 89 Front St.
Piacene, Frank, Paterson, N. J.
Moonis, William, 39 Front St.
Munzio, Carlo, 46 Oak St.
Currie, Benjamin F., 51 Bridge St.
Desimine, Nicholas, 88 New Chambers St.
Hanson, A., 58 Whitehall St.
McGovern, Bernard, 93 Oliver St.
Pecs, Michael, 25 Roosevelt St.
Laverty, James, 36 Front St.
Fitzpatrick, Francis, 12 Stone St.
Melrose, George, 25 South St.
Givranno, Vincenzo, 70 Oliver St.

DISTRICT NO. 94.
143 Baxter Street.
QUOTA, 217. ENROLLED, 146.

MEN ENROLLED YESTERDAY.

Siboldi, A., 131 White St.
Hoag, Chin, 35 Pell St.
Longo, Pasquale, 176 Hester St.

MANHATTAN.

Gardella, L., 29 Bayard St.
Stagliano, C., 56 Elizabeth St.
Starace, F., 83 Bowery.
Cappola, John, 117 Mott St.
Destesano, J., 189 Mulberry St.
Russo, R., 178 Lafayette St.
Midolo, M., 208 Grand St.
Jone, Chun, 37 Mott St.
De Gennaro, A., 165 Mulberry St.
Sfingl, N. L., 89 Baxter St.
Di Santi, G., 117 Mulberry St.
Caurrarizzio, P., 65 Mott St.
Pepper, J., 7 Bowery.
Hung, Li, 8 Pell St.
Farraco, Santo, 55 Mott St.
Sardo, J., 87 Baxter St.
Frauncavello, N., 57 Mott St.
Majordana, M., 158 Mott St.
Pisaniello, G., 44 Mulberry St.
Calombe, G., 64½ Bowery.
Montesano, A., 178 Lafayette St.
Bruno, Tony, 61 Mott St.
Lamonte, G. F., 117 Elizabeth St.
Cappolla, A., 73 Baxter St.
De Stafano, E., 81 Mulberry St.
Tun, Gam, 17 Doyers St.
Albanese, N., 10 Elizabeth St.
Dondego, V., 109 Mott St.
Grecco, T., 17 Mulberry St.
Sergi, J., 123 Baxter St.
Bennincasa, F., 6 Centre Market Place.
Farese, A., 123 Baxter St.
Carlson, E., 43 Baxter St.
Grasso, E., 102 Grand St.
McCready, R., 85 Bowery.
De Risi, J., 37 Mott St.
Picciotti, F., 101 Grand St.
Angeiotti, 15 Mott St.
Vivenito, A., 10 Franklin St.
Wolzman, A., 65 Bayard St.
Russo, A., 50 Mott St.
Leong, William, 51 Bayard St.
Tobia, A. F., 197 Hester St.
Sibeo, C., 119 Baxter St.
Cipriano, A., 55 Mott St.
Wong, Walter Ton, 53 Bayard St.
Delia, A. J., 73 Mulberry St.
Pon, Lee, 12 Pell St.
Ciago, J. D., 83 Mulberry St.
Pizzutti, R. S., 56 Mott St.
Celucci, P., 151 Mott St.
Iannicelli, V., 375 Broome St.
Rinaldo, L., 125 Mott St.
Barile, E., 379 Broome St.
Larocca, C., 125 Mott St.
Di Santis, C., 46 Mulberry St.
Panek, J., 7 Bowery.
Sun, Toni, 17 Doyers St.
Quing, Hong, 42 Mott St.
Nartorana, C., 92 Baxter St.
Gisonni, P., 71 Mulberry St.
Azego, N., 59 Bayard St.
Miller, O., 12 Chatham Square.
Gerace, J., 120 Elizabeth St.
Pacella, L., 113 Mott St.
Gardella, A., 131 White St.
Dondiego, J., 109 Mott St.
Masciotti, A., 140 Mulberry St.
Shea, J., 7 Bowery.
Arata, L., 216 Canal St.
Martin, J., 123 Worth St.
Capputo, J., 88 Mulberry St.
Maurer, D. W., 97 Walker St.
Mucci, F., 145 Baxter St.
Sarnicolo, B., 10 Elizabeth St.
Ferretti, J., 119 Baxter St.
Di Marsico, J., 54 Mulberry St.
Adimando, C., 89 Mulberry St.
Rizfello, D. R., 72 Baxter St.
Willerford, M., 27 Bowery.
Lee, William, 11 Pell St.
Forre, F., 33 Crosby St.
Dizzio, E., 51 Mott St.
Jung, W., 53 Bayard St.
Lem, Lee, 18 Mott St.
Wing, Foo, 7 Mott St.
Marano, A., 117 Mulberry St.
Cauzza, J., 22 Mulberry St.
Feinberg, H., 34 Division St.

DISTRICT NO. 103.
51 Avenue C.
QUOTA, 229. ENROLLED, 212.

MEN ENROLLED YESTERDAY.

Backers, Max, 845 Third St.
Wang, Edward, 643 Fifth St.
Herman, Max, 647 Fifth St.
Lashinsky, C., 845 Bainbridge St., Brooklyn.
Steyer, Peter, 224 Second St.
Levin, Leon, 759 Jennings St., Bronx.
Liebewitz, Morris, 328 E. 14th St.
Baum, Isadore, 311 Third St.
Lerman, Harry, 344 E. Fourth St.
Zahn, Philip, 279 Third St.

DISTRICT NO. 137.
170 East Seventy-seventh Street.
QUOTA, 230. ENROLLED, 230.

MEN ENROLLED YESTERDAY.

Wolfe, C. R., 221 E. 78d St.
McKeon, J. J., 200 E. 76th St.
Kraus, David, 237 E. 77th St.
Artus, F. W., 205 E. 73d St.
Barmonde, Lewis, 282 E. 73th St.
Futterer, Andrew, 1,587 Third Av.
Pilignaro, Caesare, 223 E. 72d St.
Gorman, William, 202 E. 77th St.
Weiss, Max, 236 E. 77th St.
Kulhein, Frank, 321 E. 75th St.
Kadleo, Edward, 516 E. 75th St.
Gartner, William, 440 E. 77th St.
Hildseuer, J., 249 E. 77th St.
Burea, John, 1,482 First Av.
Calobrone, Nicola, 233 E. 73d St.

YONKERS

DISTRICT NO. 2.
QUOTA, 144. ENROLLED, 144.

MEN ENROLLED YESTERDAY.

McClean, Peter James, 161 North Broadway.
Ryan, Murice M., 4 Stewart Place.
Klein, Emanuel, 18 Quincy Place.
Meade, Michael, 14 Mulford St.
Burlington, Arthur J., 160 Bellevue Av.
Lankow, Charles, 235 Woodworth Av.
Esser, Alvah E., 305 Warburton Av.
Korak, M. F., 55 Railroad Av., Nepera Park.
Lewis, Henry A., 217 Woodworth Av.
Collins, Lawrence S., Bronxville Road.
Morrison, Harry, 32 E. Eighth St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Monahan, Andrew F., 48 Morningside Av.
Jones, Jas. F., 232 Montague St.
Radican, Chas., 13 Stewart Place.
Corbett, Jas. J., 35 Convent Av.
Skelly, Peter, 28 Parker St.
Hurley, Daniel J., 112 Morningside Av.
Hederly, Joseph, 443 Nepperhan Av.
Kavanagh, William, 69 Ravine Av.
Malone, Jas., 106 Ashburton Av.

ARMY RECRUITING TAKES SLIGHT SPURT

638 Recruits Were Obtained Monday—Pennsylvania Supplies 103 of This Total.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Army recruiting took a spurt yesterday when the daily average rose to 638, chiefly through good work in New York and Pennsylvania. The acceptances from Pennsylvania yesterday numbered 103, and from New York 81. The daily statement issued by Adjutant General McCain follows:

	Obt'ned Sept.17.	Total to Sept.17.		Obt'ned Sept.17.	Total to Sept.17.
Alabama	6	2,410	*Nebraska.	15	5,517
Arizona	1	336	*Nevada	—	1,012
Arkansas.	3	1,349	N. Hamp.	—	663
*California	28	7,986	*N. Jersey.	10	6,634
*Colorado	—	1,886	N. Mexico.	—	882
*Conn.	4	2,546	*New York	81	23,249
*Delaware.	4	501	N. Carolina	3

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.
Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy. Discharges: Alida F Pales, George E Plancon, Albert Weintraub, Maisie C Stern, Joseph C Sandorf, Augustus T Smith, Sarah A Gardner, William J Duffy, Margaret P Creighton, Frank L Hemmer.
Adjourned cases: Louis Kupferman, Henry D Helm, Max Hafahitz, John Bothwell.
Motions: Nathan J Greenstein, Manson Studios, Fredk E Townsend, Bernard Dorf, Prudential Suit Co, Klein & Rosenfeld, Unger & Bach, Texas Coast Dev Co, Abraham Brown, Nathan Reisler, Regina Holding Co,

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Room 312, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Criminal calendar. US<Santa Cappel.
Same<A Newman and A Propper.
Same<Boyd.
Same<Beatty.
Same<Weinberg & Goldman.
At 2 P. M.—Bankruptcy calendar.
Discharges: Nathan Lipitz, George O Longyear, Margaret Conway, Fredk M Schwartze.
Motions: Baillie & Johnson Co, Montauk Wine & Liquor Co.
Merchants' Rapid Service, Inc, Jos Chavkin et al, (2.)

NEW YORK COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—First Department—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Courts.—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Goff, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Kingsley<Kingsley.	Frost<Greenberg.
Leslie<Kathodian Bronze Wks.	Feldman<Feluman, Newman<Chase.
People<Callahan.	CNY<Cohen.
CNY<Greenwich Mills.	Cooper<Pruver.
Kegan<Donte Hotel.	Underhill<Ryshpan.
Topping<Phoenix Mut Life Ins Co.	Rosenbaum<Van Leuwen.
Bursiem<Ottenberg.	Welnstock<Susskind.
Pemeschek<Harding.	Reynolds<NY Trust.
Fuchs<Landesberg.	Citizens Sav Bank< Mabardi.
Roling<40 and 42 Delancey St Corp.	Columbia Trust Co< Lieberman.
Wetmore<Wetmore.	Velkey<Penn RR.
Wilmer<Kahn.	CNY<Weintraus.
Edelstein<Wilner.	Healy<United Electric Light & Power Co.
Abelman<Abelman.	Borowitz<NY Edis Co.
Calissa<Moore.	Lozinski<Penn RR.
Dewirt<Hammer.	Keeley<461 8th Av Co.
Flanagan<Comi Trust	Gynedi<Penn RR.
Stern<T B Harms & Francis et al.	Delany<NY Edis Co.
Lustic<Prud Ins Co of America.	Degnan<same.
Devine<Lipkowitz.	Gibson<Ball.
Neuman<same.	Kasviner<Kasviner.
Powell<Greenberg.	Doutney<Noe et al.
Bauser<Susser.	Davis<Jardin Co
Buckley<Del Club.	Glasel<Meyers.
Re Sahn, (Schapiro.)	Economu-Ritsos Co< Mastronardi.
Testa<Penn Coal Co.	Marovnick<Phillips.
H O Wilbur & Sons< L K Liggett Co.	Mendesohn<Roossin.
Clark<Seagrist.	Culgin<Culgin.
J H & C K Eagle< Nirenberg.	Liebling<Cohn.
Pease & Elliman< Lloyd Realty Co.	Re 1st Lipkoner Bess Sick Ben Socy.
Bosler<Bosler.	Schwartz<Aldebaron Co, Inc.
J H & C K Eagle< Nirenberg.	Newstate<Beck
Curran<NY Hippodrome Corp.	Saland<Engel.
Clemens<Melville, (2.)	Kennedy<Kelly.
D E Kennedy<Ryan.	Meyer<Mayo.
Begen<Ellison.	Re Nichols & W, Inc.
Re Goidel.	West Side Bank<Cahill Rty Corp.
Beck<Gallert.	Junghans<Blumenthal.
Karten<Bachmeier & Co, Inc.	Same<Greenwald.
Re Doelling, (De La Vergne Machine Co.)	Same<Rosenfeld.
Re Fairchild, (Cobe.)	Cangiano<Friedman.
Cummins<Reid.	Herington<Herington.
Re Metzer Bros, Inc.	Steele, Jr<Cook.
CNY<Nassau-Beekman Inv Co.	Washington<Fleischauer.
Re Maltbie.	Elbert<Elbert.
Geller<Cricle Rty Co.	Levy<Levy.
Phinney<Phinney.	Meagher<Levering,(2.)
Bushey<Krainin.	Stand Code Co<Dunham.
Cahill<Williams.	German Sav Bank< Sinauer, (2.)
Epstein<Epstein.	Gilleran<Marshall.
Opler Bro<Long.	Kosmache&Co<Pa RR.
Wallach<Dodds.	Carroll<Ehret.
Breen<Breen.	Zunino<Parodi Cigar.
Di Puma<Behrens, (2.)	Carroll<Ehret.
Side<Barber Asphalt Pav Co.	Itzkowitz<Kahler.
Gorman<McGraw Tire & Rubber Co.	Re Tilton, Jr, (Brown)
Hoyt<Hoyt.	Kennedy<Kelly.
Mariag<Erie RR Co.	Schuetz<Evers.
Re Whitehouse.	Wallach<Dodds.
	Pyro Chemical Co< Zimmerman.

PART II.—Tierney, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M. Excise case.
Re Sisson.
PART III.—Recess.
PARTS IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Recess.
PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Wills for probate: Medical D Brooks, George W Rulison, Rebecca Busnitz, Rosa Rosenfeld.
TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—La Fetra, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

Leopold<Goldstein.	Newman<Dry Dock, &c, Ry.
Fishman<Fisher.	Wexler<Third Av Ry.
Fleischer<Jeffers.	Newman<Dry Dock, &c, RR.
Diamond<Raynes.	Third Nat Bank of Buffalo<Kenney.
Wohlgemuth<Fodor.	Jacobson<Whitridge.
Patterson<American Aniline Chem Co.	Goldfinger<Kaufman.
Weinstock<Goldsmith.	Felsenthal Bros<Bentley & Twohey Silk Co
Pf Kennedy & Sons< Reilly.	Baum<Pokress.
Gilbert<Hyams.	Barnes Printing Co< Walker.
Scholowsky<Singer.	Partak<Speelman.
Fennell<Berg.	Mandel<Wells-F Exp.
Sire<Levy.	Pisciunovic<Duff.
Goldberg<Lahn & Simons.	Midwall<Cohen.
Threat<Union Ry.	Lightner<Hartmann & Blanchard Co.
Cohen<same.	Johnson<Well.
De Matteo<NYC IntRy Fay<42d St, M, &c, Ry.	Delemarre<Delemarre, Nutman<Com Union Assn Co, Ltd.
Miller<Broder.	Aliseo<Knapp.
Barrett<42d St, M, &c, Ry.	

PART II.—La Fetra, J. At 10 A. M.—Ex-parte business.
TRIAL TERMS—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII. adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Herb<McMahon—Jonah J. Goldstein.
SUPREME COURT—Goff, J.—North River Ins. Co.<Katz—John A. Dyer.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Chas. L. Davis<L. Steiner—John V. Coggey.

BRONX COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Tierney, J.—At 9:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Tierney, J.—Motion calendar to be called Friday, Sept. 21.
TRIAL TERM.—Part I.—Tierney, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business. Motions:

Estate of Peter McDermott,	Harry Turner.
Frank Zanone,	Elizabeth Gunther or Lizzie Gunther,
William Warner.	August F Gunther,
Wills for probate:	Michael Nolan,
William G Marshall,	Nellie Graham,
Charles H Forsman,	James J Kelly,
Barbara Berg,	Mary Ellen Kunz,
Augusta Stark,	Francesco Pashino, also known as Frank Pacino,
Anna M Kewelob,	Josephine Hamburger,
Arthur Bulman,	Jacob Freeman,
Margaretha Singer,	Regina Proenitz,
Phebe C Lyons.	Guardianship:
Accountings:	Isadore Katz.
Estate of M Berst,	

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.

Ricord<Russo-Iodice Realty Co.	Weinberg<Union Ry.
	Gaumard<same.
Kutz<Weintraub.	Aug<same.
Lipman<Strugatz.	Wiegand<same.
Re Goodman.	Truehart<Zahn, (2.)
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.	
Blaystein<Ryan Bldg	Reen<Blackford.
McKenzie<Int R T.	Decatsky<Union Ry.
Sorisen<Rowan.	Malatesta<Moran.
Katz<Int R T.	Colella<Union Ry.
German<same.	Callahan<Int R T.
Rubenstein<same.	Islib<NY Edison Co.
Luftig<So Blvd RR.	Di Iorio<Union Ry.
Weintraub<Int R T.	

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Fox and ano.<Raggio et al.—Edward R. Koch. City Real Estate Co.<Hegley et al.—William A. Keating. Cramp<Podridz et al.—Howard C. Kelly. Hanford<same—Henry Schackno. Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co.<Miller et al.—J. Fairfax McLaughlin.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.<Harrisetta. Holding Co. et al.—William Peters. One Hundred Thirty-five Broadway Holding Corp.<Ensign Improvement Co. et al.—John A. McEvoety.

KINGS COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.
COURT NOTICE.—Candidates for admission to the bar, whose names are appended, are notified to appear on the 29th day of September, 1917, at 10 A. M., before the Committee on Character at the courtroom of the Appellate Division, Borough Hall, Brooklyn.
STEPHEN C. BALDWIN, Chairman;
EUGENE V. DALY,
BURTON C. MEIGHAN,
GEORGE M. PINNEY,
ERNEST P. SEELMAN, Secretary;
JOHN C. R. TAYLOR,
JOSEPH WOOD,
HENRY A. UTERHART, Committee.

Arkwright, G. A.	Stage, Lawrence.
Barthelmess, H. H.	Teckschaner, R.
Billings, G. M.	Weiden, R. H.
Brandt, J. J.	Anenberg, Louis.
Clark, S. S.	Burstein, Pauline.
Coulbourn, H. A.	Fox, Gertrude M.
Chrysellos, G. J.	Mehl, William.
Eisenberg, I. P.	Rothbard, Louis.
Fiero, C. E.	Steinbugler, G. E.
Geisman, S.	Trybom, J. O.
Gottesmann, Michael.	Vollusky, Esther.
Hendrickson, R. E.	Walsh, M. F. L.
Kleban, M. H.	Wicksel, B. H.
Kantrowitz, M. G.	Baker, M. B.
Keane, F. J.	Becker, M. C.
Leonard, C. F.	Brown, D. J.
Lord, G. De F.	Diringer, Charles.
Lyle, Edith K.	Follmar, V. T.
McLoughlin, J. G.	Inness, J. K.
McAndrew, Hurlbert.	Jagodzki, R. L.
McLean, James.	Korey, H. R.
Morton, J. R.	Kleinfeld, P. M.
Mackenzie, Donald.	Mooney, J. C.
Madden, J. E.	Mohr, R. E.
Newman, J. W.	Silverstein, Sol.
Noll, J. H.	Strongman, H. A.
Norek, A. W.	Schachne, Abraham.
Nevin, W. M.	Schonfeld, Herman.
O'Donnell, Charles.	Stember, D. G.
Ornsteen, A. J., Jr.	Weisser, B. S.
Remsen, G. T.	Geertsema, E. H.
Radeloff, J. A.	MacKeiman, A. R.
Root, W. R.	Feirman, J.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Van Siclen, J.—At 10 A. M. Motions.

Rapsis<Nas E RR.	Kelly<Kelly.
O'Keefe<B H RR Co.	Oligschlager<Connell,
Askew<same.	Ruggway<Dempsey.
Re Richmond Trunk Sewer Ave V.	Weisbecker<Oswald.
Edwards<N Y Conn. R R Co.	Heatter<Day Pub Co.
Re 24th Av. (Murphy)	Re Rollo.
Flo.to<Adams.	Bauer<B H RR Co.
Hardy<Kaimaner.	Hernly<Hernly.
Lumdin<B H RR Co.	Clarke, C<Jackson.
Demsey<same.	Clarke, S<same.
Brock, C<same.	Re Troy Av-East 45th St.
Murphy<Park.	Rattray<Phoenix Ins Co. (Hartford.)
Gilbert<Herbert.	Patter<Schopp.
Healy<Davidson.	Vogt<Vogt.
Fisher<B H RR Co.	Powler<Cosby.
Seitz<Kelly.	Allison<Willoughby Realty Co
John A. Eckert & Co< Greery,	Goldberg<B H RR Co, (2.)
Lewis, F<Ackerman.	Deverall<Deverall.
Lewis, L<same.	oldberg<Goldberg,
Tisch<Alberta Plumbing Co.	Re Bornstein, (Johnone,) (2.)
Hartman<Michel.	Pathelidky<Brothers.
Gillespie<Gillespie.	Ralph O'Rourke.

PART II.—Callaghan, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
Undefended divorces:

Merlin,	Turkowski,
Christlernin,	Noerr,
Vogel,	Cohen,
Shapiro,	Cox,
Kurtz,	Carroll.
Tucker,	Peterson,
Brown,	Harrison,
Charkopf,	McFarland,
Byrne,	Rosenthal,
Achen,	Rantasha,
Murray.	Reid.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Kapper, J.—At 10 A. M.

Hurwitz<Berman.	Horowitz<Horowitz.
Lazarus<Tonges.	Kletchka<Kletchka,
Waterman<Fort Masonry Co.	Rosenberg<Maxim Construction Co.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 145.
TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kelby, J.; Part II., Kelly, J.; Part III., Cropsey, J.—At 10 A. M.

Re Laura E Marshall, alleged incompetent.	Kulicksky<Casselman.
Spinos<Colabella et al.	Frishberg<C I & B RR.
McDonough<Greenhut.	Kallman<Sylvester.
Marino<C I & B RR.	Riggio<Smith.
Sterrett<Ke<Coney Isl & Gravesend Ry.	Sickels Coal Co<Link Realty & Const Co.
Iglovitz<CNY.	Barry<Wickland.
Murray<Union Ry of NY.	Zweig<Glasser.
Wichman<N Y Cons RR.	Hearon<Shewan&Sons.
Strober<Rosenthal et al.	Swaln<Bush Terminal.
Stout<CNY.	Proetto<April.
	Gunsburger<Kristeler.
	Resnick<Brenner et al.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.

Shapiro<Cruickshank.	Broderick<CNY.
Heller<Winer.	Nova<Schwarz.
Ferrera<Matthews.	Heslin<Union Ry.
Kranz<C I & B RR.	Lapinska<Clark.
Arnold<same.	Fleischer<Taylor.
Bralve<NY Con RR.	Kotch<Cody.
Catalanotto<B'klyn Union Gas Co.	Murgatroyd< NY Con RR.
Mahoney<Nassau RR.	La Regina<Hertz et al.
Sheehan<Self.	Nevins<Chadbourne.
Holst<Marcus.	Fichtl<Hamilhan.
Fackner<B, Q Co & Sub RR.	Mendalis<CNY.
Howell<NY Rys.	

Highest number reached on regular call, 2270.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of:

Elizabeth Craske,	Alphonse Ronyon,
Augusta Hatt,	Mary E. Amerman,
Harris Rosenchild.	Jennie Brodie,
Administration of:	Lucino B. Montanya.
Zelina Freman.	Transfer tax of:
Accounting of:	Christina W Getzan,
Owen Byrne.	Ida Gribben,
John Klaiber,	Eliza O'Donnell.

County Court.

CIVIL—No day calendar.

QUEENS COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Garretson, J.—In Part I.—At 10 A. M.

Guldi, as admx<L I RR.	Kerrigan<Schmidt,
Ing—Maniscalco, an infant<Friedman.	Henry, as admr<N Y & Queens Co Ry.
Luban, an infant< B H RR.	Mulligan<L I Elec Ry
Lechner<Krayer.	White<N Y Con RR.
Jachens<Behringer.	Brown<N Y & Q Co Elec Lt & Power.
Niebling<Dambrauska.	Di Blasi<Molvegat.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1728.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.
County Court.

YOUNG, C. J.—Day calendar.

Mandoni<Brady.	Dillon<City of White Plains.
Dapice<West Elec RR	Sanford<Witt.
Barrett<Shlowitz.	Masullo<Yanuzzi.
Ferguson<Esmond.	
Assouf<West Lt Co.	

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:

Post<McCoy.	Wildey<Carpenter.
Kennedy<Montgomery	Tatrananno<Salerno.
Flinn<Springsteel.	Johnson<West St Ry.
Hickey<Deutermann.	Torres<Cowan.
Fawkes<Fawkes.	Kunzig<Hamilton.
Cucca<Ferula.	Joyce<Mansfield.
Serra<Elsner.	

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Tel. 7707 Mad. Sq.
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FACTORS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Leo. L. Doblin Co.

Auctions.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On Wednesday, Sept. 26,
AT 3 P. M.
The entire equipment of the plant of the Rutherford Herald Printing Company, which publication is discontinued.
PROPERTY CONSISTS OF:
CAMPBELL MULTI PRESS, prints 4, 6 or 8 pages, one color, 7 cols. Capacity, 4,500 pgs. per hour. Good for newspaper and book work. Folds in half and quarter pages. Operated by 7½ h. p. motor.
TYPE, MOTORS, SMALL TYPE PRESS, JOB TYPE, STEREOTYPE POT, CASTER, BOX, SIX TABLES FOR MAKE-UP, TWO MAKE-UP SLABS.
Inspection of the plant, 13 Sylvan Street, Rutherford, New Jersey, may be had by appointment with John M. Bell, Attorney for mortgage, 20 Park Avenue, Rutherford, N. J.

AUCTION AUCTION
We will on Thursday, September 20th, 1917, at 10:00 A. M., at Washington and Oak Streets, Minneapolis, Minnesota, sell at public auction entire stock of the Associated Buyers Co., inventory value over $65,000. This is positively one of the cleanest stocks of merchandise ever offered at auction in this part of the country in years. Stock will be sold in large trade lots, consisting of a high grade, up to the minute stock of clothing, shoes, men's and ladies' furnishings.
An exceptional fine set of fixtures. Stock on exhibition, and can be inspected any time prior to sale.
MICHAEL TAUBER & COMPANY, Auctrs., 817 S. Market Street, Chicago, Illinois.
Please Note: Sale will take place at Minneapolis, Minnesota.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

APPAREL.—Highest cash paid for high-grade dresses, coats, suits, waists. Sommer, 8 Lispenard St. Telephone 2412 Franklin.

BOLIVIA or Veleria, F. & H., at $4.30 net. Madison Square 4160.

BROADCLOTHS. — All shades Forstman Huffman's broadcloths, $2.15 net cash. 4160 Madison Square.

BROADCLOTH.—Taupe; will give beetroot, plum, brown, green in exchange. Farr. 9812.

CHECKS.—Velour and woolen checks, black and white or plaids L. Finkelstein & Sons, 17-21 West 3d St.

CHEVIOTS, green cotton warp; will buy or exchange for brown or navy. H. Zaidenberg Co., 80 West 26th St. Farragut 9930.

CHIFFON CLOTH.—All colors; 40 inches; special low price; also crepe chiffons, all colors. Farragut 4820.

CHIFFON VELVETS.—Short lengths or remnants. Hart Levvy, 236 5th Av.

CHIFFON WAISTS, colors and black; quantity for cash: low price. N 90 Times.

CLOTH.—26 and 28 ounce military cloth wanted; mail samples and quotations; spot goods only. M. C., 214 Times Downtown.

COATS, Suits, Dresses, Skirts, Waists, &c.—Bry-Block Merc. Co. of Memphis, Tenn., are open to buy jobs for their basement department. Call with samples, S. Solomon, 470 4th Av.

COATS.—Wanted, 5,000 ladies', misses', children's coats, suits, skirts, dresses; styles, quality no object; cost 75 cents each. N 128 Times.

COATS.—Open to place orders on snappy styles; can furnish material. Call afternoon, tenth floor, 158 West 29th St.

COATS.—Jobber ready to place stock orders on better grade coats. Presto Cloak and Suit Co., 12 West 31st.

COATS.—Jobber placing orders on snappy cloth coats. Call with samples. 19 W. 25th St., 4th floor.

COATS.—Jobbers placing orders on new and snappy styles Fall coats, 4th floor, 40 West 27th St.

COATS.—Contractors wanted on infants' coats; large orders. 9 West 24th St, 11th floor.

CORDUROY.—Open for quantity narrow or wide wale corduroy, navy or brown. H. B. Schwartz, 127 West 26th St.

CORDUROYS.—Juilliard's 9000, 613; white and colors; quantities if cheap. N 97 Times.

DRESS GOODS.—W.G.B. gabardine, W.F.T. serge, K.S.R. serge, V.C. wool crepe, N.S.G. cotton warp serge, K.S.W. serge, B.P.M. plain panama, C.G.N. granite crepe, E.W. M.M. Melrose, W.F.R. French serge, A.W.P. prunella, F.S.N. French serge. Refer reply H. W., care of the G. M. E., 11 West 19th St.

DRESSES.—H. R. Tyroler, general merchandise; Miss Altfeld, silk and serge dresses; also jobs in silk and serge dresses; any quantity. Call Wednesday morning, from 9 A. M., Ben F. Levis, Resident Buyer, 72 Madison Av.

DRESSES.—Jobbers buying ladies' serge dresses in quantities for cash. Call with samples immediately. 467 Broadway, Room 211.

DRESSES.—Contractors on dresses, cheap and popular snappy models in satin and serge. Room 1106, 44 East 23d St.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at serge and wool jersey dresses; orders placed. Berliner Costume Co., 114 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Contractors of evening dresses; orders placed on samples. Fifth floor, 39 West 32d St.

DRESSES, COATS AND SUITS.—Open for jobs, spot cash. Handels, 336 6th Av.

FURS of the better quality, quantity for cash. Call with stock, M. Silverman & Son, 18 West 27th St., New York, N. Y.

GABARDINES.—Interested in white gabardines. Reed, N. V., care of the G. M. E., 11 West 19th St.

GEORGETTE.—Manufacturing all colors, or in gray; quick delivering. J. M., 148 West 23d St. Chelsea 770. Room 803.

GEORGETTE.—500 pieces, white and flesh. Halper & Friedman, 927 Broadway.

LACE MACHINES wanted, Levers or similar makes, for cash. J 58 Times.

MIXTURES.—3-4 and 6-4, also Stoney & Starky, 224, or McKenny, style 0310, 0586, J108, J107 or similar. Ritter Bros., 1,333 Broadway.

MIXTURES, Fall weight; also astrachans, all shades; open for quantity. H. Zaidenberg Co., 80 West 26th St. Farragut 9930.

MIXTURES.—Stevens's 2797, brown and green. Hyman Greenberg, 24 West 30th. Madison Square 2340.

OVERCOATING.—Mackinaws, heavy. Intervale 3469.

OXFORD.—Juliette 436 or Cox & Schreiber 430, U. S. 6375. A. Schwartz & Co., 20 West 33d St.

OXFORD.—A. D. Juilliard 436, Cox & Schreiber 450, American kersey 13045. Madison Square 6375.

PLUSHES, Peco, H. & H. 200, Peerless 1090; quantity; cheap. Ritter Bros.

PLUSH, (cotton,) in all colors. Spring 9572.

POMPOM wanted, in all colors, for cash. Jacobson & Rittmaster, 31 East 32d.

POM-POM.—Open for all shades; spot cash. Louis Magidoff, 40 West 22d.

POM-POM and broadcloth, poplins in colors and 6301 serges. Ritter Bros.

POM-POM.—Pekin plum, amethyst. Farragut 2616.

POM-POM.—Wanted, all colors. Mad. Sq. 6657.

RARITANS.—Can use 1273, all colors. Phone Farragut 4271.

SATIN, cotton back, light colors, 36-inch. Stern, 149 West 36th St.

SERGES—All wool and cotton warp; all widths, all makes; also American tricoteens, burellas, and velours. Gramercy 2991.

SERGE.—Open for all-wool storm serge in brown; immediate delivery. Charles Williams Stores, 1 Main St., Brooklyn.

SERGES.—Cream or white, all grades; quantity cheap. Ritter Bros., 1,333 Broadway.

SERGES in gold and reseda for cash; quantity wanted. Call Greeley 6407.

SERGES.—Botany 11433 wanted for cash. Bild-More Dress, 6 West 20th.

SHOES.—Want fine grades men's, ladies', and children's shoes; styles adapted for Latin American country; immediate delivery. E 346 Times Downtown.

SOCKS—Heavy cotton, and mixed cotton and wool military socks wanted; also military mittens bought in large quantities. Address, stating quantity and lowest price for cash, "Military," P. O. Box 1320, New York City.

TAFFETA.—Open for black and navy taffeta, any quality. Seventh floor, 30 East 21st St.

THIBETS.—Stoney & Starkey's single width blacks; Holden Leonard Silverstone's, all colors. Madison Square 3121.

THIBETS.—¾ Stoney Starkey 400, or similar; all colors. Merit, Farragut 9812.

TRUNKS.—Sample trunks for waists. Phone Farragut 2766.

VELOURS 0359 and 15002, men's wear serge and pom pom; all colors. Cohen & Edelman, 35 West 31st St.

VELOUR.—American 544; will pay cash; burgundy, plum, mole, &c. Phone Chelsea 333. Amson Furtsch.

WOOLENS.—Silvertone, Holden, Leonard, Bachmann or Andrew mills, assorted colors; 20 pieces. Harry Stoll, 33 East 33d.

WOOLENS.—Open for any quantity of last year's Raritan velour 1305, also burgundy velour for cash. M 159 Times.

WOOLENS.—Open for all colors, Raritans 1273, at a price. Chelsea 6018.

WOOL JERSEY.—We are open for quantity in all shades for spot cash. Call all day Wednesday. Harry A. Roman & Co., 11 West 32d.

WOOL JERSEY.—Quantity, pay cash. Star Dress Mfg. Co., 122 West 26th St.

Offerings to Buyers

ASTRACHANS.—Ural, baby lamb, French worsted voiles, black and white checks, worsted jerseys, Bolivias, velours, and canvas weave coatings; all shades. Charles G. David, 19 Madison Av.; Mad. Sq. 4862.

BROADCLOTH, Madison 1550, American velours, kersey and burella, Pacific and Juillard, French and storm serge. A. Agress & Son, 27 West 26th.

BROADCLOTHS.—Botanys, 315, navy and green, to exchange for rose, light and dark Copen. Telephone Farragut 3073.

BROADCLOTH.—F. & H. and botany, all colors, $2.17½ net; also W. S. velours and Gilbert's serge 8200. Mad. Sq. 7428.

BROADCLOTH.—Beetroot F. & H. Columbia, $2.12½ net. Third floor, 31 East 32d St.

BROADCLOTH, navy; cheap; black yarn dye cotton, cheap. Mad. Sq. 448.

BUNTING.—Wool, red, white, and blue; two grades; better than any bunting made; 18 inches, $.30; 36 inches, $.60; 54 inches, $.90. Tel. Stuy. 2770.

GABARDINES.—Lorraine 3617, 3659, extra fine quality; also Poiret twills. Farragut 9812.

Offerings to Buyers

CHARMEUSE, satin duchesse, crepe de chine for immediate delivery. Sigmund Heyman, 257 4th Av. Phone Gramercy 1240.

CHIFFON VELVETS.—$2.50 and up. Heinsheimer Bros., 621 Broadway.

COATS, SUITS.—Exceptional line; wonderful values; see our specials. Talbot, 114 West 27th St.

COATS, SUITS.—Our best styles; immediate delivery. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d.

COATS.—Misses' all wool, about 200 to sacrifice S. R. Kahn, 1,123 Broadway.

COATS.—See our stouts, auto and street wear coats. Dunn, 127 West 25th.

COATS.—Lot of plush and cloth coats to close out. Neuman, 15 West 20th.

COMBS.—Horn, celluloid, and rubber. Henry Isaacs, 114 East 16th. Stuy. 4945.

CORDUROY—Wide whale, any color, for cash. Cass & Rosenthal, 153 West 27th St.

CREPE DE CHINE, 3 and 4 threads; also washable satin. N 93 Times.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Eagles 684; all colors. Farragut 3647.

DRESSES, — Serges, satins, and crepe meteors, $8.50 to $18.50; stocks for immediate delivery; special assortment of large sizes always on hand. Princess, 19 West 24th St.

DRESSES.—Popular price; serge and silk dresses for immediate delivery. Phil Mark & Co., 71 West 23d.

DRESSES.—In stock for delivery, satin serges and party dresses. Tip-Top Dress, 134 West 37th.

DRESSES.—French serge dresses; immediate delivery. Globe Dress and Suit, 19 West 27th.

DRESSES, $3.75 assorted wool and serge; fine styles. Queen Costume, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES, 100 serge and satin, to close, cheap. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

DURET DE LAINE.—F. & H. 7575, beetroot and Concord; will sell or exchange other colors. Murray Hill 3778.

GABARDINE.—Brown and green, good quality; $1.65 net. 3d floor, 31 East 32d St.

GEORGETTE, 250 pieces ivories and flesh; $1.15 regular. Berthet & Stieglitz, 404 4th Av. Phone Madison Square 6077.

HOSIERY, Underwear, Overshirts, Notions for export. Henry Isaacs, 114 East 16th. Stuy. 4945.

JAPANESE habutais and crepes; Chinese shantung and pongees; sample pieces of assorted designs and weights. Karanjia & Co., importers of Japanese and Chinese silks, 257 4th Av. Phone Gram. 4442.

KHAKI.—Blue and flesh-colored cambric; 15,000 yards, 36 inches, at .08¼ and .09, spot delivery. Franklin 1278.

KARAMI.—Blumenthal's, $8.50 net; 11050, $2.10 net; 544, $2.20 net; Chase's stripes, $5 net. N 60 Times.

KERSEYS, brown, green, navy; $1.50 net. Rosh & Mayers, 1,178 Broadway.

MERCERIZED PLUSH. — Pearson's velveteens, velvet, astrachan, Oxford coating, satins, cheap. Farragut 9812.

METEORS.—Any shade and quantity, $1.25; immediate delivery; good quality. Orchard 4220.

MOLE, crushed, 50-inch light keramI, $7; Salt's esquimette in brown, green, and taupe, $3.63 less 5%. Greeley 4376.

OXFORD CLOTH.—U. S. worsted 867-58-2; Bild-more Garfield & Polret twill 4978, all Fall shades. Reginod Trading Co., 11 West 32d St. Madison Square 1612.

PLUSH.—Lapinex esquimette, Blumenthal 3812, 1-inch mole strips; special price. Farr. 3176.

PLUSHES.—Salts Peco, $3.50 net cash. Igstaedter, 3284 Stuyvesant.

PLUSH.—H. & H. crushed black silk plush; $2.90 net. Farragut 5245.

PLUSHES. — Peco Salts Velours du Nord. Mad Sq. 8121.

POPLIN.—No. 8153, $1.65; 767, $1.62½; 7301, $1.17½; 6902, 87½ cents; 1464, 165, poiret twill 175. Madison Square 1872.

SATIN, flesh washable, 500 yards, $1.05 cash; immediate. Aarons, 404 4th Av.

SILKS.—For immediate delivery; black taffeta, 85c to $1; colored, including navy, $1.03 and $1.12½; excellent quality. Cordwain Mills, 30 East 21st St.

SILK SKIRTS, $2.50, $2.75, up; striped satins, blacks; order now. N. Y. Silk Garment Co., 1,133 Broadway.

SILK SKIRTS.—Fancy and plain silk, $2.50 up. Queen Costume, 149 West 36th.

SILK NETS, 72-inch, all colors, immediate delivery. Herbert B. Lederer Co., 135 5th Av. Gramercy 4190.

SKIRTS.—300 plain and striped silk skirts, immediate delivery. S. R. Kahn, 1,123 Broadway.

SKIRTS.—Wool and fancy cloth skirts to close, $12 dozen. Ford, 151 West 36th.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Finest quality only; carded or bulk; for export or dealers. Bethlehem Snap Fastener Co., Inc., 1,013 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn. Telephone 1807 Williamsburg.

SUITS to close out reasonable. Kessler & Gotthelf, 10 East 33d.

TAFFETAS.—Pelgram & Meyer fancy taffeta to sell very cheap. Farragut 4820.

TRENCH CLOTH. — Roughly finished, for sale cheap, 1,200 yds., in different colors; suitable for ladies' suits and medium weight coats. Unity, 515 S. 8th, Philadelphia, Pa.

VELOURS.—(Thames River 2,000), also serges and poplins. Farragut Worsted Co., 19 Madison Av.,; Mad Sq. 4302.

VELOURS.—Will exchange Garfield velours, 128a, brown and beetroot, for plum, navy, black. Madison Square 3942.

VELOURS.—heavy coating, gabardines and Poiret twills; also black astrachan. Greeley 4377.

VELOURS.—Will exchange American green velours and Botany green broadcloth for other colors. Farragut 5196.

VELOURS.—13000, 11050, 6359, 15002, 13045; Reildell, 5250; assorted colors. Mad. Sq. 8121.

VELOUR.—Navy only; Cox & Schreiber,; $1.85 net. Murray Hill 3778.

Offerings to Buyers

VELOURS.—K. 544 brown and green; prompt delivery. Stuyvesant 1247.

VELOURS, kerseys, in all colors, for sale at a price. Chelsea 6018.

VELVET.—For sale, Salt's F-OO 51-inch black velvet. K. Sadowsky, Broadway and 37th St.

VELVETEEN and narrow-wale corduroy, 36 inches wide, all colors; immediate delivery. B. C. Miller & Bro., 95 Bleecker St. Spring 5969.

VELVETEENS.—Twill-back velveteen for sale, 24 inches wide, all colors; special price. Farragut 4820.

WOOL JERSEYS, serges, and silks for immediate delivery. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

Help Wanted.

CONTRACTORS wanted on plain sewing; large orders. Vantine, 115 West 29th St.

Situations Wanted.

SALESMEN, experienced, strong line infants' wear and children's coats; open territories; commission. Y 217 Times Annex.

COMMERCIAL PAP

KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.

115 Devonshire St. BOSTON — 17 Wall St NEW YORK

Investment Securities
Foreign Exchange
Letters of Credit

Correspondents of
BARING BROTHERS & CO., LTD.
LONDON

Short Maturity
BONDS
NOTES

We are prepared to submit a list of very desirable securities with maturities varying from eight months to three years. These investments should not fluctuate materially in price; and yield better returns than are ordinarily possible.

Send for List No. 138.

Bonbright & Company
Incorporated
25 Nassau Street
New York
London — Paris

OCTOBER FIRST IS TAX DAY
Are you aware that the new Investment Tax Law of New York State permits you, upon payment of a nominal tax, to exempt your investments as defined in the Act from the Personal Property Tax, and that failure to comply with this Law makes your estate liable to a severe penalty?

If you care to send us a list of your investments, we shall be glad to advise you as to those which in some cases come within the scope of this law, and to assist you in making such investments tax exempt for the period as specified.

Write for Booklet No. 1603
"New York State Investment Tax Law"

Spencer Trask & Co.
Investment Securities
25 Broad Street, New York
ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO
Members New York Stock Exchange.

EXEMPT FROM FEDERAL INCOME TAX
Eligible to secure postal savings deposits.

$260,000
City of New Brunswick, N.J.
4¾% Bonds
Due Serially from Aug. 1, 1919, to 1957.
LEGAL INVESTMENT FOR CONNECTICUT AND NEW JERSEY SAVINGS BANKS.
Prices to yield 4.50%

$175,000
City of Winston-Salem, N.C.
5% Bonds
Due Serially Sept. 1, 1918, to 1947
Prices to yield 4.80%

R. M. GRANT & CO.
31 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK
BOSTON CHICAGO

Haytian American Corporation
7%
Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock

The most important development of the properties of the Haytian American Corporation at the present time is in connection with its production of sugar.

On application we will forward circular giving details of this company's properties and securities.

Hartshorne & Battelle
Investment Securities
Members New York Stock Exchange
25 Broad Street, New York City

Railway Equipment Bonds
MATURING 1919-1930
To Yield 4.75%-6.10%
List of offerings on application.
FREEMAN & COMPANY
CAR TRUST SECURITIES
34 PINE STREET NEW YORK

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Sentiment Improves with Better Conditions in Money, but Prices Close Irregular.

An early period of weakness on the stock market was followed by recoveries for most issues and the list closed highly irregular after some wide fluctuations. The market tone was very much better than on the previous day, reflecting very plainly the result of the efforts of the banks to create easier positions in the money market. Steel common moved through a range of two points, closing near the top with a net gain of ⅞. Among the other most active issues Midvale ranged from 50¼ to 47½, closing at 49¼, with a net loss of ⅞; Marine preferred gained ¾. General Motors lost 3½, Distillers moved up ⅞. Crucible remained almost stationary, Bethlehem dropped off 1¼ for the B shares and 9½ for the old stock, and Anaconda moved up ¾. These conflicting changes supply a picture of the day's contrary movements. Traders were inclined to be skeptical of the recovery which it was generally felt should follow the easing up of money and continued to sell those stocks in which there appeared to be few supporting orders. This was notably the case with Canadian Pacific, which closed at its lowest price for the day at 148⅝, off 4 points.

The so-called money committee of the banks held another meeting yesterday morning, at which it was formally announced that some of the larger institutions had put out a considerable amount of time money. It should not be understood that this committee is acting as a unit for the purpose of regulating rates. Each institution decides according to its own judgment, but an exchange of views has led to the placing of large sums in the loan market. Time money continued in better supply yesterday at 6 per cent. for most loans, while call money was plentiful at 3 per cent. It has been recognized that conditions such as have prevailed are not conducive to a good market for the new bond issue, and a number of institutions have contributed materially to the creation of better sentiment by lending more freely for periods running from thirty days to six months. The member banks have it in their power to obtain ample funds from the Federal Reserve Bank through fuller use of the rediscounting privilege, and it is likely that from now on better conditions will prevail in the loan crowd.

The stock market continues to reflect the general feeling of uncertainty over the working out of the Government's proposed financing plans. A great deal is heard in the Street of the difficulties that may attend the raising of $18,000,000,000 which leaders in Congress expect to be required for a year's war activities. Prices are not likely to display a decided trend until the Government makes known its intentions in the matter of price fixing and new taxes. While those subjects are under discussion wide fluctuations following the receipt of unofficial forecasts are not surprising.

LONDON MARKET IS STEADY.

Most of the Business Is In Rubber, Oil, and Shipping Shares.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The stock market was quietly steady, with few features, today. Most of the business was in rubber, oil, and shipping shares at firm prices. Russian and gilt-edged securities were maintained, and investors gave their attention to Chinese and Japanese bonds, but Argentine rails were depressed by strike news.

Money was offered, but the demand was poor. Discount rates were steady.

Prices Easy on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Sept. 18.—Prices were easy on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 61 francs 40 centimes for cash; exchange on London, 27 francs 18 centimes; 5 per cent. loan, 88 francs 15 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	5	Last	5
Low	3	Renewal	3

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L		ALL INDUSTRIALS	
Sixty days	5½@6	Sixty days	6
Ninety days	5½@6	Ninety days	6
Four months	5½@6	Four months	6
Five months	5½@6	Five months	6
Six months	5½@6	Six months	6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days	3½@3¼
Non-members and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days	3½@3¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days	4½@5

Commercial Paper.
Best Known Names.

30 to 90 days	5
4 to 6 months	5 @5½

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	5½@5¾

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Sterling—				
Demand	$4.7545	$4.7545	$4.7545	.0005
Cables	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.79⅜	5.79¾	5.79¾	.00⅜
Cables	5.78½	5.78½	5.78½	.00⅜
Rubles—				
Demand	16.45	16.35	16.45	+ .10
Cables	16.70	16.60	16.70	+ .10

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close. Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665	London	4.7545	4.75⅛
5.1828	Paris	5.79⅜	5.78½
	China—		
	Hongkong	82.00	82.25
	Peking	129.00	129.25
	Shanghai	122.00	122.25
19.295	Greece	19.50	19.55
40.19	Holland	42.00	42.10⅜
32.44	India—		
	Bombay	35.00	35.00
	Calcutta	35.00	35.00
5.1826	Italy	7.67	7.68
49.84	Japan—		
	Kobe	51.00	51.25
	Yokohama	51.00	51.25
50.00	Philippine Islands—		
	Manila	50.12½	50.25
51.80	Russia	16.45	16.70
26.79	Scandinavia—		
	Stockholm	33.75	34.00
	Copenhagen	30.85	31.05
	Christiania	30.75	31.00
19.295	Spain	22.35	22.45
	South America—		
32.41	Rio	24.75	25.00
42.44	Buenos Aires	42.75	43.00
5.1826	Switzerland	4.70	4.68

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71⅞	$4.69½	$4.71	$4.69

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $590,547,671; balances, $45,862,800; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $299,324; Federal Reserve credit balance, $29,408,908.

Domestic Exchange.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 15@25c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $.31 25/32@.46875.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 52½d, up ¼d; in New York, 103½c, up ½c; Mexican dollars, 83c.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Monday. Bid.	Ask.
Tin, spot	62.25	62.25	62.75	
Lead	9.50	.....	9.50	
Spelter	8.25	8.50	8.12½	8.37½
Antimony	14.75	15.25	15.00	15.50
Quicksilver	$112.00	.....	$115.00	.....
Aluminium	*$1.00	42.00	*$1.50	42.50
Iron, No. 2 f'dry	48.75	50.75	48.75	50.75

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 27@27¼c; carload lots, spot delivery, 26@26¼c; fourth quarter delivery, first quarter, 1918, 25@25½c.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £ s. d.	Monday. £ s. d.
Copper, spot	120 0 0	120 0 0
Copper, futures	119 10 0	119 10 0
Tin, spot	245 0 0	246 5 0
Tin, futures	244 0 0	244 5 0
Spelter	54 0 0	54 5 0
Lead	30 10 0	30 10 0

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, SEPT. 18, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	628,633	1,039,435	871,771
Year to date	133,926,446	126,449,019	105,805,571

	Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
	5⅞	4	300	Alaska Gold Mines	4	4	4	4	— ⅛
	2⅞	3½	100	Alaska Juneau	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
	22½	23	300	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	22¾	22½	22¾	22½	+ ½
	86	88⅞	300	Am. Agricul. Chem	85½	85½	85	85	...
	165	192	50	Am. B. S. & F. pf	170	170	170	170	...
	39½	39⅝	1,000	Am. Can	39½	39⅝	39	39½	...
	100	103	100	Am. Can pf	102	102	102	102	— ⅝
	68	69	1,600	Am. Car & Fdry	67½	68	67¼	68	— ¾
	107¾	110	25	Am. Car & Fdry pf	108	108	108	108	—2
	94	98	100	Am. Express	96	96	96	96	+2
	11¼	12	100	Am. H. & Leather	11½	11½	11½	11½	...
	55	56	400	Am. H. & Leath. pf	54½	55	54½	55	+ ½
	49¼	49⅝	2,900	Am. International	50¼	50¼	49	49⅞	+ ⅛
	21⅝	22¼	2,500	Am. Linseed	22½	22½	21⅝	21⅝	— ¼
	58⅝	59½	1,100	Am. Locomotive	59½	59½	58¾	59¼	...
	100	102	100	Am. Locomotive pf	101	101	101	101	— ½
	62	64	100	Am. Malting 1st pf	62	62	62	62	— ⅝
	94⅝	95	6,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref	93¼	95⅝	93¼	94⅝	+1⅜
	63½	64	100	Am. Steel F'dries	64	64	64	64	+ ½
	108½	109	100	Am. Sugar Ref	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	+1⅛
	114	116	500	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	115	115	115	115	...
	46	46⅛	1,700	Am. Sumatra Tob	48	48⅛	46⅛	46⅜	—1
	116½	116⅞	600	Am. Tel. & Tel	115½	116⅛	115½	116½	...
	190⅝	192	200	Am. Tobacco	192	192	192	192	...
	45¼	46	700	Am. Woolen	45	46	45	46	+ ⅝
	94½	95½	800	Am. Woolen pf	94½	94½	94½	94¼	— ⅛
	17½	18½	600	Am. Zinc L. & S	18	18	18	18	...
	69⅝	69⅞	11,000	Anaconda Copper	68⅝	70⅝	68⅛	69⅜	+ ⅝
	95⅞	96⅛	600	Atch., Top. & S. F	96½	96⅞	96	96	...
	95	96	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	94⅞	94⅞	94⅜	94⅞	...
	..	13	100	At., Birm. & At	12	12	12	12	—1
	91	91⅝	1,900	At., Gulf & West	89½	92½	89	92½	+2½
	59½	61	400	At., Gulf & W. I. pf	59	60	59	60	...
	56½	57	4,000	Baldwin Loco	57½	57⅛	55½	56⅝	— ⅝
	99⅞	101¼	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	100	100	100	100	+ ½
	65½	65⅝	400	Baltimore & Ohio	65¼	65⅝	65¼	65½	— ⅛
	99	99⅝	600	Barrett Co	98	99	98	99	+ ½
	1	1¼	300	Batopilas Mining	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
	92	95	500	Bethlehem Steel x r	93	95½	93	95¼	—7
	1	1½	23,400	Beth. Steel rights	1	1⅛	⅞	1⅛	...
	91¼	91½	52,700	B. S. Class B Co. x r	92½	92¾	90¾	91⅛	—2¾
	...	...	1,400	Bklyn Rapid Tran	59	59	58	58⅞	—1
	93	98	300	Bklyn Union Gas	95	95	94	94	—1
	7⅝	8	700	Bruns. Ter. & Ry S	7⅞	8⅛	7⅞	8	...
	93	94	100	Burns Brothers	94	94	94	94	— ½
	26⅜	26½	3,500	Butte & Superior	28	28	24⅝	26⅜	—1
	44½	45	500	California Pet. pf	45½	45½	45	45	+ ½
	148½	148⅝	16,500	Canadian Pacific	152⅝	152⅝	148⅝	148⅝	—4
	..	82	100	Case (J. I.) Co. pf	80¾	80¾	80¼	80¼	—2
	26	30	200	Central Foundry	27	27	27	27	...
	79½	80	3,000	Central Leather Co	80⅛	80½	77⅞	79½	— ½
	107	108	100	Central Leather pf	108	108	108	108	+ ½
	70¼	71½	1,800	Chandler Motor	71½	72½	70½	70⅝	—1⅝
	56¼	57	900	Chesapeake & Ohio	56	56¼	55⅞	56¼	+ ⅛
	9¾	9½	300	Chi. Great Western	9¼	9½	9¼	9⅜	— ⅛
	26⅞	27	500	Chi. Great West. pf	28	28	27	27	—1
	56¾	57	4,000	Chi., Mil. & St. P	57⅝	57⅞	56⅜	57	— ¼
	102½	103½	400	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	103	103	102½	103	— ⅛
	103¾	104	400	Chi. & Northwest	104½	104¼	104	104	+ ½
	24½	24⅝	900	C., R. I. & P. t. c	24⅝	24⅝	24¼	24½	+ ⅛
	61	61¾	700	Chi., Rock Island & P. 7 p. c. pf. t. c	61½	61½	60⅝	61½	...
	51½	52	300	Chi., Rock Island & P. 6 p. c. pf. t. c	51⅝	51⅝	51½	51½	— ¼
	17¼	17½	1,000	Chile Copper	17¾	17⅝	17¼	17½	+ ¼
	50½	50⅝	3,200	Chino Copper	50¼	50⅞	49⅜	50⅝	+ ½
	42¼	43	1,000	Col. Fuel & Iron	43	43	42¼	42⅝	...
	38¾	39½	900	Columbia Gas & El	38⅝	38⅝	37⅝	38¼	— ⅝
	100½	102	400	Consolidated Gas	100½	100½	100¼	100½	+ ½
	..	88	200	Continental Can	87	87	87	87	—3
	..	103⅜	400	Continental Can pf	103	103	103	103	+ ½
	25⅛	25¼	7,400	Corn Products Ref	25	25⅝	24¾	25¼	— ⅛
	67	67½	20,600	Crucible Steel	67¼	68	65½	67¼	+ ½
	30⅛	31	400	Cuba Cane Sugar	30	30¼	30	30¼	...
	84	84½	600	Cuba Cane Sug. pf	85	85	84½	84½	— ½
	93⅞	96½	3,100	Delaware & Hud	98	98	95	96⅞	—1½
	194	196½	100	Del., Lack. & West	196½	196½	196¼	196½	+1¼
	31⅛	31¼	21,300	Distillers' Secur	30⅛	31½	30	31⅛	+ ⅞
	23½	26	200	Elk Horn Coal	23½	25½	25½	25½	— ½
	20⅛	20½	2,300	Erie	20¼	20⅝	20¼	20⅜	— ⅛
	30	30½	700	Erie 1st pf	30¾	30⅝	30	30	—1
	30	37	100	Fisher Body	33	33	33	33	—4½
	138⅛	139	700	General Electric	138⅞	139	138	138½	— ⅞
	89½	89⅝	32,800	General Motors	93	93¼	88⅝	89¼	—3½
	81½	83	500	General Motors pf	82	82	82	82	...
	81½	83	200	Do., odd lot	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	...
	44	45	200	Goodrich, B. F.	44	44	44	44	+ ⅛
	102⅜	103¼	700	Great Northern pf	103¼	103¼	103	103¼	+ ⅛
	32½	32⅝	2,400	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	32	32⅝	32	32⅝	— ⅛
	39½	41	600	Greene-Cananea	40¼	40½	40¼	40¼	...
	92½	90	400	Gulf States Steel	94	94	92½	92½	—6
	33½	35	300	Haskell & Barker	34⅜	34⅜	34¼	34½	— ⅜
	100¼	101	100	Illinois Central	100½	100½	100½	100½	—1
	49½	49¾	7,700	Inspiration Copper	49¼	49⅞	48½	49½	— ⅛
	8½	8⅞	800	Interboro Consol	8½	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
	51	52	200	Interboro Con. pf	51⅝	51⅞	51⅝	51⅞	— ⅛
	13	16	100	Int. Agricultural	13	18	13	13	—3½
	25⅝	25⅞	7,000	Int. Agricultural pf	26	26	24⅝	25⅜	+ ⅜
	81¼	81⅝	12,100	Int. Mer. Marine pf	81¼	81⅝	79⅞	81¼	+ ⅛
	32⅜	33	2,400	Int. Nickel	32⅜	32⅞	32⅜	32⅞	+ ⅛
	27¼	27⅜	1,000	Int. Paper	27½	27⅝	27	27½	—1⅛
	63	65	100	Int. Paper pf. sta	63	63	63	63	...
	17⅞	18	200	Kansas City South	18	18¼	18	18¼	...
	42	45	200	Kelly Spring. Tire	44	44	43½	43½	—1½
	39⅜	40	4,000	Kennecott Copper	39¾	40	39½	40	+ ⅜
	75⅜	76½	1,200	Lackawanna Steel	78½	78¾	77½	78¾	...
	12½	15	100	Lake Erie & West	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	...
	26	30	200	Lee Rubber & Tire	26	26	26	23	+ ⅛
	17	17½	200	Lehigh Valley	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
	60	60¼	300	Liggett & Myers	60¾	60½	60¼	60¾	— ⅛
	190	225	100	Liggett & Myers pf	190	100	190	190	—10
	..	..	8,034	Liggett & My. rgts	½	½	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
	103	107	200	Liggett & Myers pf	107½	107½	107	107	+1
	115¾	117	500	Louis. & Nash	115¾	116	115⅝	116	— ⅝
	77	82	200	Mackay Cos	77⅝	77⅝	77½	77½	—1
	30⅜	31⅜	200	Maxwell Motors	31	31	31	31	— ¼
	91¼	91⅝	7,900	Mexican Petroleum	89⅜	91½	88⅝	91½	+1¾
	34	36	300	Miami Copper	33⅜	33⅜	33½	33⅜	— ⅛
	49½	49¼	19,000	Midvale Steel	50¼	50¼	47½	49¼	— ⅞
	11	12	200	Minn. & St. L. new	11½	11½	11½	11½	...
	98	100	400	M., St. P. & S. S. M	101	101	98¼	98½	—1¼
	..	4½	700	Mo., Kan. & Texas	..	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
	26¾	27	3,100	Mo. Pacific tr ctfs	26½	27¼	26¼	26¾	...
	48½	50	100	Mo. Pac. pf. tr ctfs	50	50	50	50	+ ½
	76	80	500	Montana Power	81	81	79	79	—2¾
	108¾	..	100	Montana Power pf	109	109	109	109	— ⅝
	32	33	100	Nat. Acme	32	32	32	32	...
	101	104	100	Nat. Biscuit Co	102	102	102	102	...
	26¼	26⅝	2,100	Nat. Cond. & Cable	27⅝	27⅝	26¼	26⅜	—1¼
	43⅜	43⅞	5,300	Nat. Enam. & St	39½	44¼	39½	43⅞	+4⅝
	..	7½	200	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	—1
	20⅜	20⅝	1,500	Nevada Con. Cop	20½	20½	20⅜	20½	...
	119	119⅜	100	N. Y. Air Brake	119	119	119	119	—1
	77	77¼	3,100	N. Y. Central	77⅝	77⅝	76¾	77	— ½
	16	21¼	100	N. Y. Dock	17	17	17	17	...
	24⅜	25	4,900	N. Y., N. H. & H	24¼	25⅞	24	24½	+ ½
	19	19⅛	100	N. Y., Ont. & West	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	...
	110½	110⅞	1,700	Norfolk & Western	110½	110½	109⅞	110¼	+ ⅛
	..	..	8	Northern Central	76	76	76	76	...
	99¼	99⅜	1,700	Northern Pacific	99⅞	100	99¼	99½	— ⅜
	91½	92⅜	100	Nova Scotia S. & C	91½	91½	91½	91½	— ⅜
	47	47⅜	1,200	Ohio Cities Gas	47¼	47⅞	46⅜	47⅞	+ ⅛
	6⅞	7	300	Ontario Mining	6¾	7	6¾	7	+ ⅛
	84	90	300	Owens Bottle Mach	86	86	85	85	—1
	51½	51⅝	2,300	Penn. R. R	51⅝	51⅝	51⅜	51⅝	...
	63½	64	200	People's Gas, Chi	63⅞	63⅞	63½	63½	—1
	14	15	300	Pere Marquette	15½	15½	15	15	...
	37	38½	200	Pierce-Arrow	37⅛	37½	37	37½	— ½
	49	50	300	Pittsburgh Coal	48½	50	48½	50	+2
	85	87	400	Pitts. Coal pf	88	88	85	85	...
	25	26	100	Pitts. & West Va	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	...
	57	59¼	300	Pitts. & W. Va. pf	57½	57½	57½	57½	—1
	95	99⅛	100	Pitts. Steel pf	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	—2⅝
	21	22	100	Pond Creek Coal	21	21	21	21	...
	99	102	100	Pressed Steel C. pf	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	—1⅛
	134½	135	100	Pullman Co	135	135	135	135	...
	44⅜	45¼	300	Railway Steel Sp	45¼	45¼	45	45	...
	24⅝	25⅞	2,200	Ray Con. Copper	24⅝	24⅝	24½	24⅝	...
	78½	78⅝	7,000	Reading	78⅝	79¼	78⅛	78⅝	— ⅛
	77⅞	78¼	8,900	Rep. Iron & Steel	78¼	78⅝	78	78	—1
	66⅜	66⅝	1,200	Royal Dutch t r	66½	67	66¼	66¼	— ¼
	15⅝	16	8,400	St. Louis-San Fran	15¼	15⅞	15¼	15⅞	+ ⅞
	27	30	100	St. L. San Fran. pf	30	30	30	30	+ ⅞
	12	13½	900	Saxon Motor	12½	12⅞	12	12	— ⅞
	10½	11	100	Seaboard Air Line	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ¼
	151½	153	500	Sears, Roeb. & Co	151	151¼	151	151	— ½
	23⅛	23¾	500	Shattuck-Arizona	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	...
	86	86⅞	800	Sinclair Oil	86	86⅝	85⅝	86¼	...
	42	45	300	Sloss-S. Steel & I	42	42	42	42	—4
	90⅝	91	2,000	Southern Pacific	91⅜	91⅜	90½	90⅝	+ ⅝
	28⅜	26½	1,800	Southern Railway	26½	26½	26½	26⅜	+ ⅛
	61½	61⅞	300	Southern Ry. pf	61½	61½	61½	61½	+1
	45	45¼	2,900	Studebaker Co	45⅝	46⅛	45	45	—1
	14⅝	15	1,700	Tenn. C. & C	15¼	15¼	14⅝	15	— ¼
	163½	164	1,500	Texas Co	163	164½	161¾	164	+ ½
	195	200	100	Tidewater Oil	198	198	198	198	—5
	69⅝	69¾	6,100	Tobacco Products	69⅝	70	68⅝	69⅜	— ⅛
	102	104	100	Tobacco Prod. pf	103½	103½	103½	103½	+2½
	80¾	82	200	Twin City R. T	80	80½	80	80½	—1⅝
	72	74	100	Union B. & P. new	73	73	73	73	—1
	126¾	127¼	5,400	Union Pacific	127½	127⅝	126⅜	127	— ½
	77	77½	200	Union Pacific pf	77½	77½	77½	77½	+ ½
	115⅝	118	2,100	United Cigar Stores	115⅝	116¾	115⅝	115⅞	— ½
	7	8	200	United Fruit Co. Invest	7	7	7	7	...
	50	54	100	U.S.C. I. P. & F. pf	51	51	51	51	+1
	132½	133	6,700	U. S. Indus. Alco	134½	135½	131	132¼	—1½
	58½	59	500	U. S. Rubber	58	58½	58	58½	+ ½
	61	61½	100	U. S. Sm., R. & M	61	61	61	61	+ ½
	106⅜	106½	217,700	U. S. Steel	105	106	104	105½	+ ⅛
	115¾	115⅞	3,400	U. S. Steel pf	115½	115⅞	115½	115⅞	+ ⅛
	91½	91⅝	9,700	Utah Copper	91¼	93½	90¼	91⅜	+ ⅝
	16⅞	17	100	Utah Securities	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ¼
	36⅜	37½	200	Va.-Car Chemical	36¼	36⅝	36¼	36½	+ ⅝
	55	60	200	Va. Iron, Coal & C	55	55	54⅞	54⅞	— ⅛
	10	10⅜	100	Wabash	10	10	10	10	...
	40⅜	47	500	Wabash pf. A	46½	46⅞	46¼	46⅝	+ ⅛
	27	30	100	Western Md. 2d pf	28	28	28	28	+ ½
	15	18	100	Western Pacific	15½	15½	15½	15½	...
	43	44½	400	Western Pacific pf	44	44	44	44	—1
	89½	91	200	Western Union Tel	90	90	90	90	...
	44½	45	700	Westingh. E. & M	44½	44⅝	44¼	44¼	— ⅛
	12¼	12⅝	800	Wheeling & L. E	12	12⅝	12	12	...
	25⅜	26	100	Wheel. & L. E. pf	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
	58½	60	200	Wilson & Co	58	58	58	58	— ½
	27	27½	1,500	Willys-Overland	28	28	26⅝	27¼	...
	40¾	42	1,300	Wisconsin Central	43½	43½	40¼	40¼	—3¼

JAPAN'S EMBARGO ON GOLD.

Licensing to Control Shipments Outside the Country.

The Japanese Government has taken action in respect to gold exports similar to the embargo ruling by President Wilson a few days ago, according to advices received by cable from Tokio yesterday. In local banking quarters it was learned that the shipment of gold outside the Mikado's realms would hereafter be controlled by the issuing of licenses. The action was taken as an offset to the licensing system put into effect in this country, which has resulted in a sharp reduction in the amount of exports of the metal from San Francisco to Japan.

The Japanese embargo, as far as could be learned, is to be made effective chiefly against continued shipments of gold from Tokio to Shanghai and other Chinese cities. Presumably, the Chinese have been important sellers of goods to Japan, and have sought to get payment in gold. Approximately $16,000,000 gold was sent from Japan to China in the first six months of the year.

8 Per Cent Return

At present prices the stock of the Penn-Seaboard Steel Corporation

will return slightly more than 8% on the money.

The company has no bonds or preferred stock, its capitalization consisting of 60,000 shares of no par value stock. Operates plants at Chester, Pa.; New Castle, Del.; and New Haven, Conn., doing a steel castings business and specializing in steel ingots, locomotive parts and castings used in both steel and wooden ship construction.

Pays dividends of $1.00 per share quarterly. Further information on request.

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DEMAND HIGHER FEE TO HANDLE WHEAT

Chicago Wants One Per Cent. Instead of One Cent a Bushel.

BARNES GOES TO CONFER

Head of Government Grain Corporation Hopes to Bring About Co-operation.

Julius H. Barnes, President of the $50,000,000 Grain Corporation of the Food Administration, has gone to Chicago to impose upon wheat brokers the Government's regulations for a 1 cent a bushel commission for the handling of wheat for the producers. It was not admitted yesterday at the office of the Grain Corporation, 42 Broadway, that the journey of Mr. Barnes was because of continued objection on the part of grain brokers to the Food Administration's placing a low maximum upon their profits. It is known, however, that some of those who handle wheat believe they should be allowed a maximum commission of 1 per cent., which, based upon the Food Administration's fixed price of $2.20 a bushel for wheat at Chicago, would amount to 2.20 cents on each bushel of wheat handled.

Another object of Mr. Barnes in visiting Chicago is to bring about better co-operation between the representative of the Millers' Committee and the heads of the grain districts established by the grain corporation. This has been found necessary since the machinery set up for the Government monopoly in wheat began to work. There are other minor details that have to be arranged before there will be a perfect working out of the system.

The meeting at Chicago will be the most important held since the grain corporation was organized. Besides Mr. Barnes there will be present James F. Bell, Chairman of the General Millers' Committee; the Millers' Committee representatives in each of the eight milling divisions of the country, and the heads of each grain zone. These have been ordered in from San Francisco in the West to Buffalo in the East. The officials will meet delegates from many of the grain and produce exchanges of the country.

To the latter President Barnes will present the regulations that have been made by the Food Administration for the handling of the wheat from the producers to the elevators and terminals where it comes into the practical possession of the Grain Corporation. This includes the maximum brokerage charge of a cent a bushel. The members of the New York Produce Exchange are in favor of the price set by Mr. Barnes, but the opposition to it is said to have developed in the West.

There is said to be lack of co-operation between the Millers' Committee and the zone representatives of the Grain Corporation. The Millers' Committee acts for the millers in obtaining the wheat for the mills. Whenever a mill desires to replenish its stock application is made to the head of the Millers' Committee in the particular district in which allotment is sought. The committeeman obtains it from the Grain Corporation's representative in the zone. As the representative of the Millers' Committee works under the orders of Mr. Bell and the Grain Corporation's zone representative, under direct orders of Mr. Barnes, there is need of co-ordination. While it is denied that there has been friction, it is said that the arrangement will be changed so as to avoid any possible cause of misunderstanding. It has also been found that some millers desire to purchase in other zones than that in which their mill is located. This was not contemplated when the plan was formed, and it will be changed, it is said, so that the millers can place their orders wherever they desire. Other changes will be discussed.

Richard A. Claybrook, Chairman of the committee appointed by the Food Administration to dispose of the 80,000 barrels of flour withdrawn from export to Norway to relieve the local market, gave out this statement yesterday:

The Committee on Flour Distribution appointed by the food administration has for sale about 80,000 barrels of flour, composed of export patents, straights, and first clears, all in 220-pound heavy cotton sacks. Information as to samples and prices may be obtained upon written application to W. C. Rossman, Secretary of the committee, executive office, New York Produce Exchange Building.

"Terms, cash or certified check upon receipt of proper delivery order from the committee. The flour will be sold in carload lots, and will be available just as soon as it can be inspected and its soundness, uniformity, and grades determined. Small bakers can be supplied through the flour jobbers. Information in reference to the actual needs of the parties desiring this flour will be required, as the purpose of this movement is to provide flour where it is most needed, and will be for local use only."

Mr. Claybrook said that 100,000 more barrels are available if they are needed. A force of Government inspectors is at work examining, testing, and regrading the flour, some of which has been here for some time awaiting shipment. As soon as this task is completed the flour will begin to move toward the market.

EARNINGS.

Public Utilities.

DAYTON POWER AND LIGHT for August—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$135,188	$123,924	
Total operating expenses	94,676	79,283	
Net earnings	40,517	44,641	
Total income	40,912	45,042	
Net income	15,982	25,368	
Dividend on pf. stock	14,812	14,812	
Surplus	1,170	10,556	

REPUBLIC RAILWAY AND LIGHT CO.—Consolidated statement of earnings of Republic Railway and Light Co. and subsidiary companies, eliminating intercompany items, for August—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$426,115	$335,578	$90,536
Net earnings	151,409	152,431	*1,030
Gross income	158,450	154,964	3,485
Net income	73,167	85,930	*12,763
Preferred divs.	25,957	25,957	.....
Balance	47,210	59,973	*12,763
12 months ended Aug 31:			
Gross earnings	4,444,721	3,748,882	695,839
Net earnings	1,596,772	1,558,397	38,374
Gross income	1,641,121	1,573,167	67,953
Net income	701,590	794,180	*92,589
Preferred divs.	311,484	311,484	.....
Balance	390,106	482,696	*92,589

*Decrease.

EMPIRE GAS AND FUEL CO. and subsidiaries for the 12 months ended July 31—

Gross earnings	$16,527,586
Net profits	10,509,006
Net accruing to the Empire Gas and Fuel Co.	10,310,806
Balance	9,493,299

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS CO. for twelve months ended July 31—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
12 mos. gross	$1,256,290	$898,989	$357,301
Net after taxes	397,040	300,926	96,114
Other income	136,117	68,203	67,914
Total net inc.	533,158	369,129	164,029
Annual int. require. on all outstand. bds.	204,420	*.....	.....

*Not available.

Miscellaneous.

GREAT ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC sales for the first six months of the fiscal year, to Aug. 31, were $58,048,477, as compared with $53,326,938 for the same period of the previous year, an increase of $24,721,539.

STREETS CO., formerly Streets Western Stable Car Co., has issued its annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, which shows net earnings for the period amounting to $109,759. Surplus for the year was $77,406 after all deductions. Profit and loss surplus was $146,712.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Baltimore & Ohio	1918-'27	4 @4½	5.80	5.00
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'80	4½@5	5.40	5.05
Can. Northern	1917-'26	4½@5	6.75	5.75
Canadian Pacific	1918-'28	4½	5.90	5.30
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'27	4½	5.75	5.35
Chicago & N. W.	1917-'23	4½	5.30	5.00
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1917-'27	4½@5	6.25	5.30
C., St. L. & O.	1917-'24	5	5.80	5.00
C., C. C. & St. L.	1918-'29	5	5.80	5.40
Cuba Railroad	1917-'26	5	6.60	5.60
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	5.75	5.10
Erie Railroad	1917-'27	4½@5	5.65	5.25
Grand Trunk	1917-'26	4½	6.50	5.50
Illinois Central	1917-'26	4½@5	5.85	5.00
Louis. & Nash.	1917-'23	5	5.22	5.00
Michigan Central	1917-'80	5	5.80	5.00
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1917-'26	5	6.50	5.50
Missouri Pacific	1917-'22	5	6.40	5.40
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'26	4½@5	5.85	5.25
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1917-'32	4½@5	5.75	5.25
Norfolk & West	1917-'24	4½	5.20	5.00
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'28	4½@6	5.95	5.35
Penn. Gen. Frgt.	1917-'23	4 @4½	5.20	4.90
St. Louis S. W.	1917-'26	4½@5	5.90	5.30
Seaboard A. L.	1917-'26	5	5.90	5.40
Southern Pacific	1917-'26	4½	5.40	5.00
Southern Railway	1917-'24	4½@5	5.55	5.20
Union Tank Line	1918-'20	5	6.00	5.75

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am Oil	20	21	Iron C pf.	16	..
B S Gas.	8	9	Iron Blos.	83	90
Bing Min.	11⅞	12⅝	Jerome V.	1⅛	1⅜
Begole	50	75	La Rose	50	55
Bohemia	1¼	1⅜	Majestic	36	38
Boston Ely	60	75	Moj. Tung.	40	44
Bos & Mon	58	60	N Baltic	1¼	1⅜
Butte & L	16	17	New Doug.	1	1⅛
Butte & D	45	55	N U Bing.	..	50
Bos & Ariz	1⅜	2	Nixon	58	55
Calaveras	3	4½	N Cornelia	16¾	17
Crown Res	26	30	Nat Z & L	41	44
Con Ariz.	2	2¼	Ohio Cop.	1⅛	1¼
Cortez	10	20	Oneco	35	50
Champ Cop	6	7	Onondaga	30	40
Chief Con.	2¾	2¾	Pion'r Con	1⅛	1⅜
Cal Corbin	1½	2	Ray Hero	3⅜	3⅝
E & B B	2¼	2½	Rilla	3	4
Earl-Eagle	15	20	S W Miami, full paid.	1⅞	2⅛
Fortuna	6	8	S W Miami, part paid	1⅛	2
Gold Lake	3	7	Truro	1	1¼
Gila Cop.	16½	17	Un V Ext.	35⅝	36⅜
Houghton	75	100	Victoria M	2¼	..
Homa Oil.	1⅝	1⅞	Yuk Gold.	2	2½
Humboldt	80	85			
Iron Cap.	16	16½			

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The movement of wheat at interior points yesterday was again moderate, amounting to 760,000 bushels, compared with 1,544,000 a year ago. So far this week, however, the total shows an increase over last week of about 230,000 bushels. Mills are still having more or less difficulty in securing sufficient wheat to fill their large orders for flour, and there is practically no wheat available for export. Officials of the Food Commission, however, believe that the movement will increase steadily and see no reason to anticipate any serious difficulties in regard to supplies, although more or less inconvenience is bound to occur when such a radical departure from ordinary methods has been undertaken. Rye—Market firm; No. 2 Western, $1.94, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CORN.

Prices in the corn market experienced a sharp rally, closing firm at the top, with net gains of 3@3¾c. It was the general impression that the market had undergone a technical change during Monday's heavy selling, and when shorts attempted to cover they found offers light. Argentine corn is being offered here in fair volume and is quoted at $1.60, cost and freight. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $2.08½ and No. 2 mixed at $2.06½, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
December	1.18⅞	1.15⅛	1.18⅜	1.15⅜	.78⅛
May	1.15⅜	1.12⅛	1.15⅜	1.12⅜	.76⅞

OATS.

The oats market was firmer with corn, closing with net gains of 1½c to 1¾c. There was more or less buying credited to export acount although the total export business as far as revealed was of comparatively small proportions. The local cash market was steady; standard quoted at 66½c; No. 2 white, 67; No. 3 white, 66c; No. 4 white, 65c to 65½c; fancy clipped white, 67c to 70c; ordinary clipped white, 66c to 67c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	59⅝	58	59⅛	57⅞	47⅜
December	58⅛	57	58⅛	56⅞	47⅛
May	61⅝	60⅛	61⅜	60⅛	51

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was firmer early on a fairly active demand prompted by the firmness in corn and an advance in the price of hogs. Selling again appeared on the bulge, however, and toward the close the market reacted and final prices were easy. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 7,000; estimated for Wednesday, 16,000; Kansas City received 6,000 and Omaha 4,900.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
October	23.82	23.62	23.63	23.75	14.50
January	22.77	22.62	22.62	22.67	13.87
Ribs—					
October	24.10	24.00	24.00	24.07	14.20
January	22.07	21.90	21.97	22.00	12.65
Pork—					
October	42.70	42.50	42.50	42.50	26.80
January	43.17	43.00	43.02	42.95	23.65

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was again nervous and irregular. The September position was strong, with shorts inclined to cover, owing to the strength in the spot situation and the reports of a good consuming demand. When lard turned weak in the afternoon, however, the late positions were under pressure, and the close was irregular. September showing net gains of 45 points, while the other months were 9 to 14 points higher. Total sales were 16,000 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot			16.70	16.00
September	16.85	16.51	16.75@16.85	16.30
October	15.90	15.87	15.91@15.96	15.82
November	13.50	15.42	15.45@15.48	15.33
December	15.51	15.43	15.45@15.47	15.33
January	13.54	13.45	15.48@15.50	15.35
February	..	..	15.50@15.54	15.37
March	15.65	15.50	15.60@15.64	15.46
April	..	..	15.65@15.78	15.55

COFFEE.

The coffee market was quiet again yesterday, with fluctuations narrow and irregular. The early trading feature was covering by September shorts, who paid an advance of seven points over Monday's closing price for that delivery. Other months worked up three or four points in sympathy, but the advances were not fully maintained, with the market closing net two points higher to two points lower. Sales were reported of 15,500 bags. The local spot market was irregular, with prices on the basis of 8¾c for Rio 7s and 9⅛c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
September	7.40	7.40	7.35@7.38	7.38
October	..	..	7.35@7.88	7.38
November	..	..	7.39@7.41	7.40
December	7.51	7.47	7.46@7.47	7.48
January	7.56	7.56	7.55@7.56	7.56
February	..	..	7.62@7.63	7.63
March	7.71	7.70	7.69@7.70	7.70
April	..	..	7.76@7.77	7.77
May	7.90	7.90	7.84@7.85	7.85
June	..	..	7.91@7.92	7.93
July	8.01	8.00	7.99@8.00	8.00

SUGAR.

The market for refined sugar was quiet and unchanged at 8.40 to 8.50 for fine granulated. There was some little inquiry for prompt shipment, but otherwise business was chiefly in the way of withdrawals on old order. Second hand sugars were still available at under refiners' prices.

The uncertainties still existing in the sugar market caused the trade to become very unsettled, and it is very unlikely that fresh business will be transacted until further and more definite information comes from Washington regarding the full scope and plans of the Government control of the general sugar situation. There were offerings of September shipment Cubas at 5¼c, cost and freight basis, but no buyers. The spot market was quiet and prices nominally unchanged as follows: Centrifugal, 6.90c; molasses, 6.02c; cost and freight, 5⅞c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 12,008 packages. Market was barely steady, with general trade quiet. Some holders showed a disposition to concede a little in price in an effort to enlarge the demand, but the range of values is much the same as given of late. Creamery, higher than extras, per pound, 44¼@45½c; extras, 92 score, 44@44½c; firsts, 88 to 91 score, 43@44c; seconds, 88 to 87 score, 41@42½c; thirds, 40@40½c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 46@46½c; extras, 45@45½c; firsts, 43½@44½c; seconds, 41½@43c. State dairy, tubs, finest, 43½@ good to prime, 41½@43c; common to fair, 38 @41c; renovated, extras, 42½@43c; firsts, 41½ @42c; lower grades, 38@40c; imitation creamery, firsts, 39@40c; ladles, current make, firsts, 35@38½c; seconds, 37½c; lower grades, 36@37c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 37½@38c; No. 2, 36½@37c; lower grades, 35 @36c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 21,394 cases. Most of the Jewish trade was still absent from the market and business was restricted in consequence. It is a waiting market, with no change in the general features. Most receivers have advices of lighter shipments in transit and there is not much disposition to force sales under present unfavorable conditions. The range of values, however, is unchanged and the moderate trading reported supports the previous quotations. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 45@46c; extra firsts, 43@44c; firsts, 40½@42c; seconds, 38@ 40c; thirds and poorer, 35@37c; fresh gathered dirties, No. 1, 36@37c; No. 2 and poorer, 32@35½c; fresh gathered checks, good to choice, dry, 33@34c; under grades, 28@32c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, storage and insurance paid, 40c; firsts, storage and insurance paid, 38½@39½c; seconds, storage and insurance paid, 37@38c; lower grades, storage and insurance paid, 32@36½c; refrigerator, State whites, 41@43c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 55@58c; ordinary to good, 44@54c; gathered whites, poor to fine, 42@56c; Western and Southern gathered whites, 40@47c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 47@50c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 40@46c.

THE COTTON MARKET

Steady Rise Throughout Greater Part of Day, with Gains of 37 to 60 Points.

In the absence of any considerable selling interest, continued reports of a firm spot cotton situation and indications of increased exports yesterday were sufficient, combined with a fair amount of short covering, to bring about a steady advance on the New York Cotton Exchange, which continued virtually throughout the session. December contracts sold up to 20.60, 42 points above the closing price on Monday, and 70 points above the low level of Monday morning. The general list closed very steady, with a net advance of 60 points on September, and from 37 to 40 points on other months.

The reported demand for spot cotton in the Southwest, coupled with reports that wheat cargo space in ships from Southern ports is being released for cotton shipments, presumably in anticipation of increased exports, despite generally favorable weather conditions, caused the market to open at a general advance of from 5 to 10 points over Monday's closing figures. Some scattering pressure and realizing by recent buyers brought about a momentary reaction in the early afternoon, but this did little more than overcome the morning's advance, and in a short time the nervousness of the short interest, with the absence of any sign of hedging on the long side of the market, brought a renewed rally, in which the market closed at practically the highest point of the day.

The outlook for fair weather in the Eastern belt was considered favorable, and led to talk of increasing receipts, and advices received here from the Southwest said crop estimates were increasing as a result of recent rains. Part of the Liverpool buying here was thought to be undoing hedges against sales to Manchester spinners, and greater activity is looked for in English circles should the movement to remove some of the trading restrictions from Liverpool prove successful. Some of the recent cables have indicated that such action might be taken on Oct. 1.

Exports for the day were 23,782 bales, making 511,033 so far this season, against 656,041 last year. Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged to 50 points higher.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Mon.
Sept.	..	..	..	21.73@ ..	21.13
Oct.	20.35	20.74	20.35	20.73@20.74	20.33
Nov.	..	..	..	20.00@ ..	20.20
Dec.	20.25	20.60	20.20	20.58@20.60	20.18
Jan.	20.15	20.50	20.15	20.48@20.50	20.11
Feb.	..	..	..	20.52@ ..	20.14
March	20.33	20.66	20.33	20.63@20.65	20.26
April	..	..	..	20.67@ ..	20.29
May	20.48	20.80	20.48	20.78@20.80	20.39
June	..	..	..	20.79@ ..	20.39
July	20.72	20.75	20.70	20.88@ ..	20.46
Aug.	..	..	..	20.68@ ..	20.31

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 20 points higher at 21.70c for middling upland; sales nil. Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 21.70c; New Orleans, 20.38c; Savannah, 20¾c; Augusta, 20.50c; Memphis, 22c; Houston, 21.70c. Yesterday's cotton statistics follow:

	Today. Bales.	Last Week. Bales.	Last Year. Bales.
Port receipts	33,710	33,780	55,074
Exports	23,782	57,345	13,142
Port stocks	543,774	484,619	626,074
Interior receipts	24,031	19,674	34,124
Interior shipments	15,265	13,064	17,350
New York arrivals	5,838	5,672	.....
New York stocks	31,782	32,149	40,383

Liverpool cables: The market was unchanged for both spot and futures. Sales, 3,000, including 2,000 American. Imports, 17,000; American, 12,000. Spot cotton more demand at 10 points higher; midupland, 17.00d.

U-BOATS HALT PAPER TRADE

Scandinavian Supply Is Cut Off from French Journals.

PARIS, Monday, Sept. 17, (Delayed.)—The Interministerial Press Committee has been advised that Norwegian print paper manufacturers have just canceled their contracts, invoking as a pretext compulsion through the German submarine blockade. A similar step has been taken by the Swedish manufacturers on the ground that the export of print paper has been forbidden by the Swedish Government.

As the French newspapers draw 50 per cent. of their supply from Scandinavia, it is foreseen that they will be obliged soon again to reduce the size of their sheets. This is notwithstanding the increase in the price of newspapers, which measure only effected an economy of 15 to 18 per cent. in the consumption of news print.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The syndicate headed by Chandler & Co., Inc., and Counselman & Co. of Chicago, to dispose of the stock of the American Stores Company, has been dissolved and checks mailed to syndicate members, all the stock having been sold.

The German-American Bank has made arrangements with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for the settlement of its daily Clearing House balances, and has made an initial deposit of $400,000 in gold for that purpose.

The Westmoreland Coal Company has declared a dividend of 4 per cent., which will make a total of 10 per cent. for the year 1917. In each of the first three quarters this year and for a considerable period previously 2 per cent. was paid quarterly.

Directors of the Steel Company of Canada have declared a straight dividend of 1½ per cent. on the common stock for the current quarter. This places the stock on a regular 6 per cent. basis. The company has been paying a dividend at a rate of 4 per cent. and bonuses of 2 per cent.

George A. Turville, Secretary and Treasurer of the Crucible Steel Company, has also been made a Vice President. J. M. McComb, credit manager, becomes Assistant Treasurer.

Howard Elliott has been elected a Director of the Colorado & Southern Railway to succeed Harry Bronner, resigned, and Oliver M. Spencer has been chosen a Director to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of H. E. Byram. D. D. Greer has been elected Vice President and general manager to succeed E. S. Koller.

N. B. Greer, formerly with the Great Northern and Burlington Railroads, was elected Vice President and General Manager of the Colorado & Southern Railway at a meeting of Directors yesterday. Howard Elliott and O. M. Spencer were elected Directors to succeed Harry Bronner and H. E. Byram, resigned. The usual semi-annual dividends at 2 per cent. on the first and second preferred stocks were declared payable Oct. 1.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Holders of Record.
Am. Agri. Chem.	1½	Q	Oct. 15	Sept. 24
Am. Agri. chem. pf.	1½	Q	Oct. 15	Sept. 24
Amer. Surety	1½	Q	Sept. 29	Sept. 22
Am. Tel. & Tel.	2	Q	Oct. 15	Sept. 29
Ark. L. & P. pf.	1¾	Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Col. & Southern 1st and 2d pf.	2	..	Oct. 1	.....
Math'son Alk. Wks.	1½	Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 20
Math. Alk. Wks. pf.	1¾	Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 20
N. Fuel Gas	$2.50	Q	Oct. 15	Sept. 29
Northern Pacific	1¾	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 8
Republic Ry. & L.	1	..	Oct. 15	Sept. 29
Rep. Ry. & Lt. pf.	1½	Q	Oct. 15	Sept. 29
St. L., Ry. Mt. & P.	½	Q	Oct. 10	Sept. 29
Steel Co. of Can.	1½	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 30
Stl. Co. of Can. pf.	1¾	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 30
Westmoreland Coal.	4	..	Oct. 1	Sept. 18

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.04	Hale & Norcross	.63
Alta	.03	Jacket	.08
Andes	.10	Julia	.02
Best & Belcher	.03	Mexican	.08
Bullion	.02	Occidental	.60
Caledonia	.10	Ophir	.07
Challenge Con.	.01	Overman	.01
Chollar	.05	Potosi	.04
Confidence	.05	Sierra Nevada	.19
Con. Imperial	.01	Union Con.	.58
Con. Virginia	.15	Mexican dollars	.50½

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.70	Goldfield Con.	.40
Halifax	.22	Great Bend	.10
Jim Butler	.90	Jumbo Ext.	.22
MacNamara	.18	Kewanaa	.60
Midway	.09	Silver Pick	.06
Mizpah	.07	Spearhead	.08
Monarch Pitts.	.09	MANHATTAN.	
North Star	.09	Big Four	.05
Rescue	.18	Consolidated	.23
Tonopah Ext.	1.90	Morning Glory	.21
Tonopah Nevada	6.50	Red Top	.09
West End	.05	Union Amal.	.21
West Tonopah	.16	White Caps	1.27
GOLDFIELD.		OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Atlanta	.09	Nevada Hills	.12
Booth	.05	Packard	.24
Daisy	.03	Rochester	.52
Florence	.10	Round Mountain	.26
Fraction	.03	United Eastern	4.25

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	5⅝	5⅞	Granite	44	50
Dr. Jackpot	3¾	5	Isabella	10⅝	10½
Elkton	5	6	McKinney	8⅝	11
El Paso	20	25	Portland	142	146
Fanny B.	2¾	3	U. Gold M.	17½	19
Gold Cycle	204½	208	Vindicator	60	70
Gold Sov.	4	5			

Boston, Mass., September 10, 1917.

Notice to Holders of First Mortgage 5% Bonds Secured by Mortgage on the Steamer "Hampden," Issued by Coastwise Steamship Company.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions contained in Article 3 of the mortgage given by the Coastwise Steamship Company, a corporation duly organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey, to The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, Trustee, to secure an issue of Two Hundred and Twenty-five Thousand Dollars ($225,000) par value first mortgage 5% bonds on the Steamer "Hampden," dated December 1, 1913, the following bonds will be redeemed and retired on December 1, 1917, to wit:

Bonds numbered 26 to 225 inclusive, maturing from December 1, 1917, to December 1, 1925.

The holders of the above-numbered bonds are hereby notified to present said bonds to The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, 337 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., on December 1, 1917, to receive in cash the face amount of said bonds and accrued interest to December 1, 1917.

Bonds must carry the coupons due December 1, 1917, and the subsequent maturing coupons thereto belonging and must be accompanied by the usual income tax certificate.

Interest on said bonds will cease on December 1, 1917.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
BY COASTWISE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, ASSIGNEE OF AND SUCCESSOR IN TITLE TO COASTWISE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
COASTWISE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,
BY JOHN G. CROWLEY, TREAS.

Boston, Mass., September 10, 1917.

Notice to Holders of First Mortgage 5% Bonds Secured by Mortgage on the Steamer "Norfolk," Issued by Coastwise Steamship Company.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions contained in Article 5 of the mortgage given by the Coastwise Steamship Company, a corporation duly organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey, to The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, Trustee, to secure an Issue of One Hundred and Seventy-five Thousand Dollars ($175,000) par value first mortgage 5% bonds on the Steamer "Norfolk," dated December 1, 1912, the following bonds will be redeemed and retired on December 1, 1917, to wit:

Bonds numbered 41 to 175 inclusive, maturing from December 1, 1917, to December 1, 1923.

The holders of the above-numbered bonds are hereby notified to present said bonds to The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, 337 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., on December 1, 1917, to receive in cash the face amount of said bonds and accrued interest to December 1, 1917.

Bonds must carry the coupons due December 1, 1917, and the subsequent maturing coupons thereto belonging and must be accompanied by the usual income tax certificate.

Interest on said bonds will cease on December 1, 1917.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
BY COASTWISE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, ASSIGNEE OF AND SUCCESSOR IN TITLE TO COASTWISE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
COASTWISE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,
BY JOHN G. CROWLEY, TREAS.

MOVIES BOOM LIBERTY LOAN

Film Shows Wilson, McAdoo, Edison, and Leading Actors.

A film production designed to help sell the next Liberty Loan was exhibited yesterday morning at the Strand Theatre. The episodes, which were arranged by James Clarence Harvey, depict various events in American history, from the signing of the Declaration of Independence to General Pershing's arrival in France and the purchase of a Liberty bond at a bank.

Among the prominent men projected on the screen are President Wilson, Secretary McAdoo, ex-Collector Malone, and Thomas A. Edison. The actors and actresses taking part in the production are De Wolf Hopper, Raymond Hitchcock, Douglas Fairbanks, Julian Eltinge, William Hart, Wilton Lackaye, David Warfield, William Courtleigh, Clifton Crawford, Leon Errol, Edmund Breese, Jack Hazard, Jefferson de Angelis, Hal Forde, Paul Everton, Jed Prouty, Tom McGrath, Will Rogers, John Drew, Barney Bernard, Mary Pickford, Lillian Russell, Mabel Taliaferro, Beverly Sitgreaves, Mrs. William Courtleigh, Billie Burke, Pauline Frederick, Ann Wheaton, Nance O'Neil, Ethel Barrymore, Elsie Janis, Laurette Taylor, Marguerite Clark, and Lillian Walker.

The film will be shown in all parts of the country, under the direction of the National Film Committee of the Liberty Loan Committee. Its exact title has not yet been selected, but will probably be "— Billion Dollars in —— Weeks," depending upon the amount of the loan and the time fixed for the campaign.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 18.—Fifteen new corporations, having aggregate capitalization of $498,200, were chartered today. They include:

Grocers' Milk Co., Inc., Bronx, deal in milk and milk products, $30,000; M. Margolies, W. Somerstein, S. Cohen, 1,011 East 163d St., Bronx.

The Humphrey Realty Co., Inc., Brooklyn, realty, $20,000; G. H. Hoyt and O. K. and J. L. Papi, Forest Hills, L. I.

Italo-American Produce, Inc., Kings County, farm products and provisions, $5,000; V. Catalano, F. and B. A.

BUY—SELL

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MERRITT OIL CORPORATION
ELK BASIN PETROLEUM CO.
INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM
IMPERIAL OIL CO., LTD.
LOBITOS OILFIELDS, LTD.
SAPULPA REFINING CO.
HOUSTON OIL CO.
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NORTHWEST OIL CO.
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BONDS & STOCK

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20 Rome Brass & Copper
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J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell
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Charcoal Iron | Poole Eng. & Mch.
Fisk Rubber | Penn Seaboard S.
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MORE BANKERS TO AID LOAN.

J. S. Alexander and A. H. Wiggin Added to Money Committee.

Benjamin Strong, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, announced yesterday that James S. Alexander, President of the National Bank of Commerce, and Albert H. Wiggin, President of the Chase National Bank, had been added to the special sub-committee of the Liberty Loan Committee, which is otherwise known as the Money Committee. The committee held its second meeting yesterday, and at its close Mr. Strong issued a statement, in part as follows:

"The two meetings were principally devoted to a study of data assembled as the result of reports now being made every day to the Federal Reserve Bank by almost all the banks of New York City and Brooklyn. As a result of the discussions at these meetings, but without any formal action being taken, certain of the larger New York banks and trust companies have put out a considerable amount of time money, the loans being made by each institution for its own individual account on such terms and collateral as it may determine for itself.

"Frequent meetings of the committee will be held, but no statement can be made as to future proceedings or plans, which must necessarily depend upon the information before the committee and the conditions prevailing at the time."

It was estimated that on Monday and yesterday the banks put out approximately $20,000,000 in time loans. The rate charged was 6 per cent. for accommodations on industrial collateral, the kind supplied by the brokers. Call money, which on Monday was quoted at 5 and 6 per cent., was much more plentiful yesterday, and rates dropped to 3 per cent., which was the renewal rate. The high and last quotation was 5 per cent.

Dividend-bearing stocks bid and offered in The Annalist every Monday by reputable firms in the Open Security Market. The stocks and bonds on sale are not listed on any Exchange. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

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UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	97	98½	4s, registered, 1925	105	106¼
2s, coupon, 1930	97	98½	4s, coupon, 1925	105	106¼
3s, registered, 1918	98¾	99¾	2s, coupon, 1938, reg	97	98½
3s, coupon, 1918	98¾	99¾	2s, Panama, '38, coupon	97	98½
3s, registered, 1946	80	87	3s, Panama, '61, reg	80	87
3s, coupon, 1946	80	87	3s, Panama, '61, coupon	80	87
2s, conversion, 1947	80	86			

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Monday. Bid.
4½s July, 1967	101¾	102¼	101¾
4½s June, 1965	101⅝	102¼	101⅝
4½s Mar., 1963	101⅝	102¼	101⅝
4½s Nov., 1957	101⅝	102¼	101⅝
4½s May, 1957	101⅝	102¼	101⅝
4½s Nov., 1917	99⅝	..	99⅝
4½s April, 1966	97⅝	98¼	97⅝
4½s Mar., 1960-30	97⅛	98	97⅛
4½s Mar., 1964	97⅝	98¼	97⅝
4½s Mar., 1962	97⅝	98¼	97⅝
4½s Sept., 1960	97⅝	98¼	97⅝
4s May, 1959	93½	94¼	93⅜
4s Nov., 1958	93½	94¼	93⅜
4s May, 1957	93⅝	94¼	93⅜
4s Nov., 1956	93	94	93⅜
4s Nov., 1955	93	94	92½
4s Nov., 1936	94	96	94
4s May, 1919	99¼	..	99⅛
4s Nov., 1918	99¼	..	99⅛

Yesterday's figures are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Monday. Bid.
4½s 1918-1923	4.25	4.10	4.25
4½s 1924-1931	4.40	4.15	4.40
4½s 1921-1923	4.40	4.25	4.40
4½s April, 1920	4.50	..	4.50
4½s 1918-1919	4.50	..	4.50
3½s 1940-1953	4.50	4.35	4.50
3½s 1930-1939	4.50	4.25	4.50
3½s 1922-1929	4.50	4.25	4.50
3½s 1919-1921	4.40	4.10	4.40
3½s 1917-1918	4.40	4.10	4.40
3s 1940-1953	4.30	4.20	4.50
3s 1926-1930	4.50	4.20	4.50
3s 1918-1925	4.40	4.00	4.40

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
140	Am. Light & Traction	265	257	255	260
245	Cities Service	236	232	235	237
255	Cities Service pf	82¾	82¼	82¼	82½
200	Pacific Gas & Elec	47½	46	46	47

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	17	18	Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Adron. Elec. Pow. pf	70	75	Miss. River Power	10	13
Am. Gas & Electric	112	114	Miss. River Power pf	34	38
Am. Gas & Elec. pf	46	48	Northern Ohio Electric	30	35
Am. Light & Trac. pf	93	94	Northern Ohio Elec. pf	75	80
Am. Power & Light	60	61	North. Ont. Lt. & Pow.	11	13
Am. Power & Light pf	82	85	Nor. Ont. L. & P. pf	56	59
Am. Public Utilities	30	35	Northern States Power	81	84
Am. Pub. Utilities pf	65	67	Nor. States Power pf	96	98
Am. W. Elec.	5¾	6¼	Southern Texas Electric	54	57½
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf	66	67	Northern Tex. Elec. pf	75	80
Am. W. W. & E. partic.	15	20	Ozark Power & Water	35	45
Carolina Power & Light	33	36	Pacific Gas & Elec. pf	85½	87
Carolina P. & L. pf	95	98	Pine Bluff 7 p. c. pf	96	98
Cities Service, new	25	26	Republic Ry. & Light	30	32
Colorado Power	24	26	Republic Ry. & L. pf	64	65
Colorado Power pf	97	100	Southern Cal. Edison	85	88
Commonwealth P. & L.	47	49	South. Cal. Edison pf	100	104
Com'wealth P. & L. pf	75	77	Standard Gas & Elec.	8	9
Consumers' Power	90	95	Standard Gas & El. pf	32	33
Dayton Power & L. pf	88	90	Tampa Electric	115	120
Duluth Edison	68	75	Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pow.	4¼	5
Eastern Texas Electric	55	60	Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf	25	28
Eastern Texas Elec. pf	80	85	Texas Power & Lt. pf	97	100
El Paso Electric	104	114	Tri-City Ry. & Lt. pf	90	94
El Paso Electric pf	91	95	Un. Gas & El. 1st pf	45	50
Electric B. & S. pf	97½	99½	United Gas Improve	80	89¼
Electric Properties	35	50	United Light & Rys	35	38
Empire Dist. El. pf	83	87	United Lt. & Ry. pf	67	69
Federal Light & Trac.	10	18	Wash. Ry. & Lt. pf	82	84
Federal Light & Tr. pf	45	48	West P. Tr. & W. P.	11	15
Galv. Hous. El pf	..	..	W. P. Tr. & W. P. pf	61	66
Gas & Elec. Securities	290	310	West. Penn. P. pf	100	106
Gas & Elec. Securities pf	100	104	Western Power	12½	14
Int. Mt. Ry., L. & P. pf	96	98	Western Power pf	55	57
Interstate Electric	38	43	Wisconsin Edison	42	47
Interstate Elec. pf	90	95	Yadkin River P. 1st pf	98	100

Bonds.

Alabama Water 6s, '20	97¼	98¾	Miss. Riv. Power 1st 5s	63	71
Am. W. W. & E. col. 5s	71	73	Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '22	80	90
Appa. Power 1st 5s	78	82	Nat. Sec. prior lien 6s	89½	92½
Carolina P. & L. 1st 5s	89	92	Nat. Secur. deb	48	53
Central P. & L. 1st 5s	95½	98	Nat. Secur. incomes	10	13
Central Ill. Light 5s	95	98	New Eng. Pow. 5s, '31	94	96
Cincinnati Gas & Elec.	..	..	N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s, '31	80	83½
Co. 1st 5s, 1956	99	101	Nor. States P. 5s, 1926	96¾	98
Col. G. & E. 1st 5s, '27	82	86	Nor. States P. 5s, 1941	90	93½
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	77	83	Nor. Texas Elec. col. 5s	82	88
Commonwealth Power	..	..	Ohio Gas 1st 6s, 1939	100¼	102
Cuba, N. C. & R. 5s, 1946	97	100	Omaha, N. G. & E. 5s	90	95
Conn. River P. 5s, 1937	95	99	P., G. & E. (Ariz.) 6s, '34	95	100
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942	..	..	Portland Gen. Elec. 5s	99	101
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s	94	98	Portland Gen. Elec. 5s	96	98¾
Dallas Elec. 5s, 1922	92½	96	Stand. G. of N. J. 5s, '45	94	96
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s	92	95	Stand. Gas & El. 5s, 1926	83	95
East. Ohio Gas 1st 5s	96	100	Tacoma Ry. & Power 5s, 1953	..	..
East. Tex. El. col. 5s	87½	92½	Tampa Elec. 1st 5s	88	92
Empire Gas & El. 6s	99	100	Twin States Gas & El. 5s, 1953	..	..
Fed. Light & Tr. 5s	87½	90	U. S. R. & M. 6s, '25-'11	83	90
Fed. Light & Tr. 5s	90	93	Un. Light & Rys. 1st 5s, 1932	83	90
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	81	84	Un. Light & Rys. deb. 6s, 1926	97	99
Gt. West. Pow. 5s	94	96	United Util. cv. 6s, '43	95	98½
Inter. Met. Ry., L. & P. 6s	97	100	Utah Sec. 6s, 1930	90	91
Kan. Pub. Serv. 5s, '41	93	96	W. W. Light 6s, 1925	95	98
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36	85	91	Western Power 1st 5s	96	98
L., G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, '41	80	85	West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s	91¼	93½
Mich. Light 6s, 1945	97½	99	West. P. Tr. 1st 5s, '46	90	95
Middle West U. 6s, '25	95	99	Wis. Edison 6s, 1924	91	96
Man. & S. R. & L. 5s	99½	100			

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	Ala. Co. 2d pf	48½	48½	48½	15	Mt. V. M. pf.	67¾	67¾	67¾
70	Con. Power	106½	106¼	106¼	25	Mon. Val. T.	70	70	70
634	Cosden	9⅝	9¼	9¼	5	Penn. W. P.	70	70	70
914	Do pf	45	44	44	70	United Ry.	27	27	27
10	Dav. Chem.	31	31	31	116	U. S. Fid'y.	104	103½	103½
15	M. & M. Tr.	80	80	80					

Bonds.

$5,000	Balt. & Sp. & Ches.	4½s	94	94	94	$2,000	Con. Pr.	4s	98	98	98
2,000	Con. G. 4½s		90	90	90	1,000	C. & Co. 6s	A	90½	90¾	90¾
2,000	Do 5s		100	100	100	1,000	Ga. & A. 5s		96½	96½	96½
1,000	Con. Coal 6s		103	103	103	1,000	Mt. Ver. nts.		100½	100½	100½
2,000	Con. Pr. 4½s		86¾	86¾	86¾	1,000	State of Md.		103	103	103
1,000	Do 5s notes		96	96	96						

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
105	Am. Zinc	17½	17½	17½	25	Michigan	1¾	1¾	1¾
25	Adventure	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	50	Mohawk	81	81	81
55	Alaska	100	99	99	10	New Riv. pf.	75	75	75
25	Alaska Gold	4	4	4	110	Nipissing	9¾	9¾	9¾
210	Ariz. Com'l	11	10¾	10¾	10	North Butte	15½	15½	15½
10	Anaconda	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	10	Old Dom'n	48½	48½	48½
50	Butte & Sup.	25¾	25¾	25¾	40	Osceola	88	87	87
198	Cal. & Ariz.	76⅞	75¼	76	200	Pond Creek	21¼	21	21¼
	Cal. & H.	..	525	525	45	Quincy	84	83	84
10	Centennial	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	340	Shannon	7	6⅞	6⅞
175	Cop. Range	59⅝	54⅝	55	100	Shattuck	23½	23½	23½
295	Daly-West	25	24¾	24¾	30	St. M. Land	72	71¾	72
125	Davis-Daly	5	5	5	5	Sup. & Bos	3½	3½	3½
175	Franklin	6	6	6	70	U. S. Smelt	60⅝	60	60⅛
10	Island Creek	61	61	61	2	Do pf	49	49	49
195	Kerr Lake	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	260	Utah Apex	3¼	3¼	3¼
5	Lake	84	81	81	250	Utah Metal	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
35	Mass Con	10¼	10¼	10¼	55	Winona	3	2½	2½
10	May.-Old C	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜					

Railroads.

230	Am. A. C. pf	99	99	99	10	Do pf	70	70	70
35	Am. N. pf.	10	10	10	154	N. E. Tel	107½	107	107½
145	Am. T. & T.	116¾	116	116¾	100	N. S. Steel	92	91	92
75	Am. Wool. pf	95½	95	95	10	Pacific Mills	136	136	136
40	Art Metal	9½	9½	9½	149	Swift	146	145	145½
265	A. & W. S. pf	92	89	89	171	United Drug	73	73	73
1	Edison Elec.	183¾	183¾	183¾	120	United Fruit	128½	127	127½
110	Int. Cement	10	9⅞	9⅞	676	United Shoe	44½	43½	44¼
345	Do pf	22	22	22	25	Do pf	26	26	26
25	Mass. Gas	88	88	88	100	Ventura Oil	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞

Bond.

$122,500	U. S. Liberty 3½s	99.98	99.80	99.98	

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
135	Am. Ship	90	90	90	350	Prest-O-Lite	135	132	135
210	Booth Fish	23¼	23	23¼	10	Pub. Serv	85	85	85
25	Chi. C. & C. Ry.	2	2	2	85	People's Gas	64	64	64
120	Do pf	20	20	20	25	Qu. Oats pf	99	99	99
20	Chi. Pn. T.	60½	60½	60½	891	Sears-Roeb	152	150½	151¾
12	Chi. T. & T. pf	107	107	107	15	Shaw	70	70	70
60	Cudahy	115	114	115	155	Stew. Warn	55½	55	55½
5	Com. Edison	117	116	117	320	Un. Carbide	175	174	174½
58	H., S. & M.	65	64	64	12	Wilson pf	102	102	102
6	Mont. Ward	111	111	111	15	Ed. Jones	35	35	35
20	Nat. Carbon	72¾	72¼	72¾					

Bonds.

$1,000	C. C. & C. Ry. 5s	60	60	60	$1,000	Peo. Gas 6s	91½	91½	91½
1,000	C. C. Ry. 1st 5s	92	92	92	1,000	Pub Ser. N. Ill. 5s	88½	88½	88½
1,000	C. Ry. Ser. B 5s	62	62	62	12,000	Swift 1st 5s	96	95½	96
11,000	C. Edis. 1st 5s	97¾	97¾	97¾	2,000	Wils. 1st 6s	99¾	99¾	99¾
2,000	Cud. P. 1st 5s	93½	93½	93½					

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
25	Am. Rys. pf	89	89	89	390	Pennsylvania	51⅞	51½	51⅞
26	Camb. Iron	45	44	44	251	Phila. Elec	29	28¾	28¾
150	Elec. Stor	56	55	55	265	Phil. R. T. t. c.	30	29¾	29¾
25	Key. Tel	11¾	11¾	11¾	1,120	Ton. Belm	4¾	4½	4½
5	Do pf	85½	85½	85½	175	Ton. Mining	6¾	6¾	6¾
180	L. Sup. Cor	15½	15½	15½	190	Union Trac	43¾	43¾	43¾
49	Lehigh Nav	75	74½	74½	297	Un. Gas Im	76¼	76¼	76¾

Bonds.

$2,000	A. G. & E. 5s	90½	90½	90½	$9,000	Penna. gen. mtg. 4½s	93	93	93
2,000	Elec & Peo. Trac. 4s	76	76	76	5,000	Phil. El. 1st mtg. 5s	100	100	100
1,000	Pet'e Rys. 4s	52½	52½	52½					
20,000	Lib. Loan	99.96	99.84	99.96	8,000	S.-A. Iron 6s	100¼	100¼	100¼

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Monday. Bid.
Aetna pf.	38	43	38
American Brass	280	285	280
Atlas Powder	163	170	167
Do pf.	99	101	99
Babcock & Wilcox	119	123	118
Bliss	475	525	475
Do pf.	73	78	73
Canadian Explos	350	450	350
Do pf.	104	110	104
Can. Found'y F.	160	170	160
Colt's Arms	98	108	98
Du Pont	240	265	240
Do old com.	100	105	100
Do deb. pf.	99	101	99
Hercules Powder	270	275	270
Do pf.	113	116	114
Niles-Bem't-Pond	135	145	140
Scovill Mfg.	570	585	570
Winchester Arms	800	1000	800

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

A good deal of irregularity attended the course of the trading on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. A number of the prominent stocks, like United States Steel common, Anaconda Copper, and American Smelting and Refining, recorded net gains for the day. On the other hand, there was a renewed display of weakness in General Motors, while Bethlehem Steel B also lost ground. Transactions in Liberty Loan bonds took place above par.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
90	Allis-Chal	23½	22	22½
210	Am. Can	39¾	39	39½
50	Am. C. & F.	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛
10	Am. Linseed	22	22	22
250	Am. Locom'e	56⅝	56⅜	56⅜
350	Am. S. & R.	95¾	95¼	95¼
20	Am. Woolen	46	46	46
1,440	Ama. Copper	70¼	68⅜	69⅝
80	Bald. L. Co.	96	96	96
50	Bald. Loco	87	86¾	86¾
30	Bald. & Ohio	46¼	46¼	46¼
3,940	Beth. St'l B.	92⅞	90¼	91⅝
850	Do rights	1¼	¾	1
240	Can. Pacific	150⅞	148⅝	149
240	Cent. Leath.	78⅜	78⅛	78⅛
50	Ches. & Ohio	56¼	56¼	56¼
550	C., M. & St. P.	57⅞	56⅝	57
50	C., R. I. & P.	25	24⅞	25
140	Chino Cop.	50¼	49⅝	50¼
100	Col. F. & I.	43	42¾	42¾
100	Corn Prod.	25½	25¼	25¼
3,060	Crucible St'l.	67⅝	65¾	67¼
50	Cuba C. Sug.	30¼	30¼	30¼
10	Del. & Hud.	95	95	95
710	Dist. Sec.	31¾	30¼	30¾
170	Erie	20⅝	20¼	20⅝
10	Do 1st pf.	30¼	30¼	30¼
4,990	Gen. Motors	93½	88½	89½
10	Gt. N. Ore	32¾	32¾	32¾
250	Insp. Copper	40¾	40¼	40¼
190	Int. Mer. M.	25¼	25¼	25¼
990	Do pf	81⅝	79¾	81¼
50	Int. Nickel	32¾	32¾	32¾
50	Lack. Steel	78¾	78½	78¾
610	Mex. Pet'm	91½	89¼	91½
5,000	Met. Pet'm	11¾	11¼	11¼
6,000	‡Midwest Oil	163	160	162
1,000	‡Do pf	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
650	‡Midwest R.	139	137	137
30,000	‡N. W. Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
10,000	‡Okla Oil	9	8	8¼
1,475	‡Do pf	44	41	42
3,000	Okla. P. & R	8⅞	8¼	8⅝
1,000	‡O'r O. & G.	22	20	20
500	Osage-H. Oil	8¾	8½	8¾
1,000	Pan-Am. Pet	12¾	12½	12¾
700	‡Red R. O. & Gas	55	53	55
4,500	‡Rice Oil	½	½	½
1,000	‡San. D. & R	9½	9½	9½
4,500	‡San. O. & R	1	1	1
3,100	‡Tux. S. Oil	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
3,500	Un. W. Oil	1¼	1¼	1¼
880	‡Victoria Oil	6¾	*6	6¼
500	‡W. S. Pet	¾	¾	¾
1,150	‡W. O. & R	¾	¾	¾
500	‡W. Un. Oil, new	6¼	6¼	6¼
5,000	Westmoreland Coal	66	66	66
1,000	‡Zinc Corc	2	2	2

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,000	‡Aetna Expl.	5¼	4⅞	5
100	‡Am. Writ. P.	2¾	2¾	2¾
1,200	‡Beth. St. pf., w. i.	102½	102¼	102¼
	Ord. B.	17½	17	17
1,100	Carwen Steel	10¼	10¼	10¼
900	Chev. Motor	72	68	70
1,500	Curtiss Aero.	40	39	39¾
140	Key. Tel.	14	12¾	13⅛
1,500	‡LukeTor. Bt.	5	4¼	5
200	Marc. of A.	2¾	2¾	2¾
300	Marlin Arms, v. t. ctfs.	110	108	110
6,500	‡Maxim Mu.	1	⅞	1
100	N. A. P. & P.	3¼	3¼	3¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

35	Indiana P. L.	98	97	98

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
500	‡Allen Oil	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
9,000	‡Ark. Pet	49	47	48
1,000	‡B. O. & G.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
35,000	‡B.-W. Oil, (a pros)	48	45	47
5,500	‡Cosden Oil	9⅝	9¼	9¼
2,400	‡Cosden pf., (a pros)	49	47	47
3,700	Cum. P. & R	1¾	1¾	1¾
2,000	‡Elk B. Pet.	9½	9¼	9¼
5,500	‡Esm. O. Cp., (a pros)	¾	¾	¾
1,200	‡Federal Oil	4	3⅝	3¾
10,000	‡Har. Oil	3½	3½	3½
29,000	‡Hanock Oil	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜
400	‡Int. Pet'm	12¾	12½	12¾
2,000	‡K. U. C. Oil	1¼	1¼	1¼
4,100	Ken'a Oil, (a pros)	¾	¾	¾
14,000	‡Ky. P. & P.	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝
500	‡K.-Wyo. Oil	3	2⅞	3
1,000	‡Lost Cr. Oil	3	2⅞	3
1,500	‡Mer. O. Cp.	33⅜	32½	32⅝

MINING STOCKS.

2,600	Acme C. H.	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	6,500	La R. Con	⅞	⅞	⅞
700	Al.-Brit. Col. Metals	⅞	⅞	⅞	2,000	‡Mag'e Cop	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,300	‡Al

FEAR MORATORIUM MAY WORK HARDSHIP

Real Estate Owners See Bankruptcy in Proposed Law to Protect Soldiers and Sailors.

MUST BE CAREFULLY DRAWN

Suggested That Discretion Be Given to Courts — Specific Debt Exemptions Opposed.

The announcement that Congress was considering a moratorium for soldiers and sailors caused much comment among real estate interests yesterday. Only recently a moratorium was proposed on all real estate mortgages for the duration of the war. This suggestion was generally condemned by large lending institutions and real estate men as uncalled for at present. Practically the same view is taken of the proposed soldiers and sailors' moratorium, which would not only affect mortgages, but even the payment of rent.

Louis V. Bright, President of the Lawyers' Title and Trust Company, suggested yesterday that, while some measure should be adopted to protect the rights of men who are in the army and navy, it seemed doubtful if such legislation should go so far as to protect an occupant of real estate from paying rent or the owner of real estate from paying taxes and interest.

"Take the case of rent, for instance," said Mr. Bright. "The owner of the parcel rented may have a mortgage on the property. The receipt of rent by such an owner is probably essential to his ability to pay the mortgage interest and the taxes. If he cannot collect rent he will be in default and can be foreclosed. The mortgagee could evict him, but the tenant might retain possession without paying rent to the new owner.

"To illustrate the injustice that might easily arise, suppose a soldier or sailor had a claim against or right in a piece of property heavily burdened with prior mortgages or claims, so as to make his claim or right valueless. This legislation would make it impossible to foreclose such prior mortgage so as to give a good title to a purchaser at the foreclosure sale.

"So far as taking advantage of the absence of a soldier or sailor is concerned, it might very well be provided by legislation that all legal process should be served upon some officer, such as a special guardian, as in the case of infants, to be binding upon the absent defendant, and in any case it might be provided by law that the court should have the right to enter a stay in any proper case, taking into account the rights of all parties interested and the ability of the defendant to meet his obligations. This is as far as the proposed legislation should go."

Harry A. Kahler, President of the New York Title and Mortgage Company, believed it would be a misfortune for Congress to enact a moratorium. "Moratoriums," he said, "are a last resort. We have not yet, in this country, reached a point where there is real need for any kind of a moratorium. The great mass of soldiers and sailors, while absent during the early stages of the war, will not require any special financial guardianship. The proposed moratorium will further complicate an already difficult situation. Some other means should be worked out for providing for the individual instances where military men need financial protection. Where extensions of mortgage interest or principal are requested by soldiers or sailors from title and mortgage companies, or other similar institutions, there is no doubt that such requests would be dealt with in a liberal spirit."

L. P. Van Riper of H. V. Mead & Co., who handles many west side tenements, said such a law would put the landlord in a very bad way. "He could not collect his rent in some cases or evict the tenant," said Mr. Van Riper, "and at the end of the war would lose his tenant and the accumulated rent. Real estate is carrying too heavy a load now to burden it with such a law, which would be much abused, in my opinion."

Lawrence B. Elliman of Pease & Elliman, who manage the highest priced apartment houses in Manhattan, considered the moratorium proposed as a very serious matter.

"We have been asked by several tenants to cancel their leases, as they were volunteering for Government work. We have invariably told them that we would do everything we could to sublet their apartments or offices, but did not feel, in fairness to owners, that we had any right to cancel leases and deprive them of the income, as owners are obliged to meet obligations, to pay taxes and interest on mortgages promptly, and any moratorium proposed should be general, relieving owners of their obligations as well as tenants. I certainly believe it would be a very dangerous experiment to start making exceptions."

"No right thinking person will oppose fair legislation looking to the protection of civil and property rights of soldiers and sailors actually in service," said Laurence McGuire, President of the Real Estate Board of New York. "The proposed soldiers' and sailors' civil rights bill is undoubtedly inspired by the best motives. Congress, however, must, in fairness, take cognizance of the unfortunate position some who are not in the service may be placed in when called upon to meet obligations. To put a moratorium on rents and mortgages for soldiers and sailors and not to have the moratorium, particularly on mortgages, run to owners of property, would in many instances, prove a great burden and hardship, if it did not ultimately deprive the owner of his property.

"It is conceivable that property might be entirely tenanted by men actually in service, which would mean that the landlord would be deprived of the rent and possession of his property, but still be obliged to pay all of the carrying charges, including interest, taxes, insurance, and upkeep. If conditions warrant any form of moratorium, may it not be well said that these same conditions would justify a general moratorium?"

A. C. McNulty, a real estate lawyer, said that the proposed law for the protection of our fighting men would meet with a ready and sympathetic response from every citizen, but that it would require the best legal talent in the country to frame it so that especial hardship should not be inflicted upon any one.

"The measure," said Mr. McNulty, "will doubtless be referred to the Judiciary Committee, and will therefore be considered by good lawyers, who will undoubtedly be in constant consultation with the Department of Justice. I do not think there are many men in this first draft whose business interests will be greatly endangered by litigation, but if there should be a second draft for older men the situation would demand a law that would protect those drafted from being forced into bankruptcy."

William L. Ransom, until last April a Judge of the City Court, said there was need for legislation adequately to protect the soldier and sailor.

"We should see to it," he said, "that no soldier or sailor is taken advantage of and prejudiced as to his property rights by reason of absence in the service of his country. In order that the rule and practice may be uniform and not left to the varying discretion of individual Judges, a Federal statute on the subject may be advisable.

"The difficulty will arise when an effort is made to enact a rule applicable to all cases, but much undoubtedly can be accomplished without hardship to creditors. For example, property of a soldier or sailor ought not to be sold for taxes. Mortgage foreclosure might be placed on a basis of protecting the interests of the absent defender of his country. Life insurance policies should not be forfeited against him except on a basis assuring actual notice and genuine opportunity to present the defendant's side. When the whole nation is engaged in the very serious business of war all our citizens are of course prepared to submit to the inconvenience, and oftentimes hardship, occasioned by the absence of men in camp and on foreign fields. Men should not be penalized for absence, nor should they be permitted to take unfair advantage of their absence.

"The formulation of proper legislation will be a difficult task. I do not think the matter is now being handled badly by the courts upon the merits of each individual case. The lawyers of Congress will probably thrash the matter out and devise a statute which will embody the things which can be dealt with by general legislation. For the rest we must trust to the moderation and good sense of the public and the fairness and discretion of the courts."

The news of the Soldiers and Sailors' Civil Rights bill caused some speculation in Wall Street as to the possibility that its provisions would apply to brokers' margin accounts, compelling them to carry customers who had gone to the front. Such legal opinion as was obtainable, however, coincided with the view of officials of the Exchange, that such an extension of the law was extremely unlikely. As one official of the Exchange put it, "Margin speculation in stocks is a luxury and not a necessity, and it will not be possible for any lamb to forestall the demand of his broker for more margin by donning khaki and setting out to join Pershing."

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Forecast.

N. C.—Fair Wed.; warmer in interior. Thurs. fair; gentle to moderate winds, mostly n. e. on coast.

S. C. and Ga.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; gentle n. e. winds.

Fla.—Showers Wed., except fair in n. w. Thurs. fair; gentle to moderate n. e. winds, becoming variable over s.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; gentle e. winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; little change in temperature.

Ind. and Lower Mich.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; little change in temperature; gentle shifting winds.

Upper Mich.—Fair Wed.; slightly cooler in n. w. Thurs. fair; moderate w. to n. w. winds.

Ohio—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; little change in temperature; gentle s. w. to s. winds, becoming variable.

Ill.—Fair, Wed. Thurs. fair in s., unsettled and cooler in n.

Mo.—Fair Wed. and Thurs., except unsettled in n. w. Wed.; cooler Thurs. and in n. w. Wed.

Minn.—Showers and cooler Wed. Thurs. fair.

Iowa—Showers Wed. or Wed. night, cooler. Thurs. fair.

N. Dak.—Fair Wed., cooler in s. e. Thurs. fair and warmer.

S. Dak.—Cloudy Wed., with cooler and showers in e. Thursday probably fair and warmer.

Neb.—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs.; probably showers and cooler in e. Wed.

La.—Wed. and Thurs., cloudy in s., fair in n.

Ark. and Okla.—Wed. and Thurs., fair.

E. Tex.—Wed., cloudy; probably scattered showers in s. e Thurs., cloudy.

W. Tex.—Wed., unsettled; showers in Panhandle and w. Thurs., unsettled.

National Bank of Commerce in New York

Organized 1839

STATEMENT OF CONDITION

SEPTEMBER 11TH, 1917

Resources		Liabilities	
Loans and Discounts	$242,940,542.18	Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits	$45,864,385.99
U. S. Bonds Borrowed	1,480,000.00	Deposits	317,544,135.74
U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness	10,430,000.00	Letters of Credit and Acceptances	36,613,943.18
Other Bonds, Securities, etc.	24,504,979.28	Unearned Discount	1,498,899.33
Banking House	2,000,000.00	Other Liabilities	4,720,000.00
Due from Banks and Bankers	11,999,927.78		
Cash, Exchanges and due from Federal Reserve Bank	72,247,424.89		
Customers Liability under Letters of Credit, Acceptances, etc.	39,646,874.13		
Interest Accrued	991,615.98		
	$406,241,364.24		$406,241,364.24

PRESIDENT
JAMES S. ALEXANDER

VICE-PRESIDENTS
R. G. HUTCHINS, Jr. — STEVENSON E. WARD
HERBERT P. HOWELL — JOHN E. ROVENSKY
J. HOWARD ARDREY — GUY EMERSON

CASHIER
FARIS R. RUSSELL

DIRECTORS
JAMES S. ALEXANDER — CHARLES E. DUNLAP — CHARLES H. RUSSELL
WILLIAM A. DAY — HERBERT P. HOWELL — VALENTINE P. SNYDER
HENRY W. de FOREST — R. G. HUTCHINS, Jr. — M. S. THAYER
FORREST F. DRYDEN — A. W. MELLON — THOS. WILLIAMS

The Second National Bank

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Fifth Avenue and 28th Street

STATEMENT OF CONDITION

SEPTEMBER 11, 1917

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Loans, Discounts and Investments	$16,611,895.26	Capital	$1,000,000.00
United States Bonds and Certificates of Indebtedness	380,460.00	Surplus and Undivided Profits	3,679,912.59
United States Bonds to Secure Circulation	850,000.00	Reserved for Taxes and Unearned Discount	88,989.41
Customers' Liability under Letters of Credit	91,449.46	Circulation	835,897.50
Banking House	1,171,950.99	Deposits	16,631,204.82
Checks and Other Cash Items	215,150.60	United States Deposit	379,000.00
5% Redemption Fund, and Due from United States Treasurer	91,500.00	United States Bond Account	890,000.00
Reserve in Federal Reserve Bank	2,144,637.02	Other Liabilities	242,060.80
Cash, Exchanges for Clearing House, and net amount due from National Banks	2,189,971.29		
	$23,747,014.62		$23,747,014.62

DIRECTORS

John Aitken — Dwight S. Richardson
H. Blanchard Dominick — Percy A. Rockefeller
Thomas A. Howell — William A. Simonson
F. Colt Johnson — Louis M. Starr
Edward H. Peaslee — James A. Stillman
Percy S. Straus

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY

at the close of business on the 8th day of September, 1917:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities (book value, $34,296,502.86,) market value.		$34,125,650.62
Private securities, (book value, $23,550,857.82,) market value		22,651,494.86
Real estate owned		8,607,180.00
Mortgages owned		2,028,303.98
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral		31,800.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		46,698,814.74
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral		44,128,530.71
Overdrafts		151.06
Overdrafts, secured		1,495,816.38
Advances to Trusts, secured		186,186.58
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$8,829,093.72	
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item	14,808,515.02	
		28,637,608.74
Specie		12,402,088.65
United States legal tender notes and notes of National Banks		1,529,600.00
Federal reserve notes		105,000.00
Liabilities of customers for acceptances (see liabilities, per contra)		6,476,528.69
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	$844,721.89	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	117,031.06	
		961,752.65
Total		$200,061,017.66
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock		$5,000,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$1,000,000.00	
Undivided profits	12,412,062.14	
		12,412,062.14
Undivided profits and surplus on book values, $13,415,265.89.		
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State Savings Banks	$2,862,988.48	
Other deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee or depositary	4,620,461.29	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets	3,119,000.00	
Deposits subject to check	138,382,142.64	
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	11,353,768.56	
Demand certificates of deposit	7,276,494.46	
Other certificates of deposit	131,900.00	
Certified checks	511,695.50	
Unpaid dividends	79.25	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	5,657,649.92	
Total deposits		173,916,168.10
Domestic and foreign acceptances		6,476,528.69
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Reserves for taxes and dividend	$242,205.27	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	1,429,561.76	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	96,229.17	
Reserve for unearned interest	488,271.53	
		2,256,268.73
Total		$200,061,017.66

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE FIFTH AVENUE BANK OF NEW YORK

at the close of business on the 8th day of September, 1917:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $1,113,668.95); market value.		$1,112,696.94
Private securities, (book value, $5,000); market value		5,000.00
Real estate owned		552,086.60
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral		116,450.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		9,637,934.78
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		5,459,011.25
Overdrafts		10,706.84
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item		461,633.95
Specie		2,731,183.44
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks		267,250.00
Federal Reserve notes		50,000.00
Due from Federal Reserve Bank		564,142.86
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$213,038.57	
Other cash items	88,515.77	
		301,554.34
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date, (estimated)		41,879.32
Total		$21,311,559.82
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock		$100,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$100,000.00	
Undivided profits	2,220,702.84	
		2,320,702.84
Surplus on book values	$2,319,730.83	
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	$36,279.26	
Due New York State savings and loan associations and credit unions	1,363.05	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	18,293,890.13	
Demand certificates of deposit	16,623.13	
Cashier's checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	32,697.72	
Certified checks	50,407.16	
Unpaid dividends	675.00	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	82,610.70	
Total deposits		18,464,551.15
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Reserves for taxes and contingencies	$352,533.95	
Estimated unearned discounts	73,771.88	
		426,305.83
Total		$21,311,559.82

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST COMPANY

at the close of business on the 8th day of September, 1917:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $583,161.72;) market value		$584,312.50
Private securities, (book value, $7,026,856.09;) market value		7,631,629.00
Real estate owned		2,490,889.10
Mortgages owned		10,194,025.59
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral		3,993,362.03
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		16,119,818.73
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		3,993,362.03
Overdrafts		1,092.99
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$2,297,037.32	
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item	323,916.34	
		2,621,853.66
Specie		2,294,261.11
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks		254,555.00
Federal Reserve notes		68,195.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$1,001,929.39	
Other cash items	7,940.01	
		1,009,869.40
Other assets, viz.:		
Premiums, examinations and search fees due	$181,858.85	
Other outstandings	12,006.02	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	855,542.53	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	47,495.84	
Suspense	1,000.00	
		577,708.24
Total		$48,950,718.73
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock		$5,000,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$11,000,000.00	
Undivided profits	1,184,031.48	
		12,184,031.48
Surplus on book values, $12,398,775.55.		
Deposits: Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	$1,878,098.67	
Due New York State savings and loan associations and credit unions	207,999.16	
Other deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee, or depositary	1,177,399.95	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets	75,000.00	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits not subject to check	1,125,156.78	
Deposits subject to check	23,558,326.65	
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	1,082,072.86	
Demand certificates of deposit	417,974.00	
Other certificates of deposit	77,728.83	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	843,821.46	
Certified checks	43,014.82	
Unpaid dividends	2,015.00	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	1,444,676.60	
Total deposits		31,383,904.32
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Mortgages on real estate owned	$3,500.00	
Reserves for taxes, expenses, &c.	239,854.41	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	149,658.99	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	18,163.60	
Estimated unearned discounts	21,805.93	
		432,782.93
Total		$48,950,718.73

[Charter No. 8,922. Reserve District No. 2.]

REPORT OF CONDITION OF THE

SHERMAN NATIONAL BANK

at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business on Sept. 11th, 1917:

RESOURCES.

1. (a) Loans and discounts	$4,432,522.53	
Deduct: (d) Notes and bills rediscounted, other than bank acceptances sold, (see item 53a)	660,655.30	
		$3,771,867.23
Overdrafts—Secured, $828.91; unsecured, $2,282.95		2,606.86
Customers' liability under Letters of Credit actually used and for which this bank has not been reimbursed		16,850.00
U. S. bonds (other than Liberty bonds of 1917):		
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)		176,000.00
Liberty Loan bonds, unpledged		7,144.00
Bonds, securities, etc.:		
Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure postal savings deposits	$25,000.00	
Bonds and securities pledged as collateral for State or other deposits (postal excluded) or bills payable	20,000.00	
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	92,368.75	
Total bonds, securities, etc		137,368.75
Stocks, other than Federal Reserve Bank stock		825.00
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent. of subscription)		12,000.00
Furniture and fixtures		7,500.00
Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank		538,896.85
14. Items with Federal Reserve Bank in process of collection (not available as reserve)		329,603.09
15. Cash in vault and net amounts due from national banks		216,177.46
18. Checks on other banks in the same city or town as reporting bank		12,197.35
Total items 14, 15, and 18, $557,977.90.		
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer		5,800.00
Total		$5,236,746.64
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in		$300,000.00
Surplus fund		100,000.00
Undivided profits	$90,281.10	
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	27,709.81	
		62,571.29
Amount reserved for taxes accrued		2,000.00
Circulating notes outstanding		176,850.00
29. Net amounts due to national banks		71,617.21
30. Net amounts due to banks and bankers (other than included in 29)		32,374.40
Total of Items 29 and 30, $104,491.67.		
Demand deposits subject to reserve (deposits payable within 30 days):		
31. Individual deposits subject to check		4,097,388.71
32. Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days (other than for money borrowed)		50,825.00
34. Cashier's checks outstanding		11,759.29
35. State, county, or other municipal deposits secured by pledge of assets of this bank		20,000.00
37. Dividends unpaid		60.00
Total demand deposits subject to reserve, Items 31, 32, 34, 35, and 37, $4,170,833.09.		
Time deposits subject to reserve (payable after 30 days, or subject to 30 days' or more notice):		
41. Postal savings deposits		24,556.68
Total of time deposits subject to reserve, Item 41, $24,556.68.		
Bills payable, other than with Federal Reserve Bank, including all obligations representing money borrowed, other than rediscounts		800,000.00
Customers' letters of credit drawn against		16,850.00
Total		$5,236,746.64

53. (a) Liabilities for rediscounts, including those with Federal Reserve Bank, (see item 1d) $660,655.30

Total contingent liabilities, $660,655.30.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, CHAS. W. HODSON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHAS. W. HODSON, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of September, 1917.

MARTIN A. NEGGESMITH, Notary Public.

Certificate filed in New York County. County Clerk's No. 31. Register's No. 9027.

Correct—Attest:
CHARLES G. COLYER,
WALDEMAR EITINGON,
JAMES M. DIXON, } Directors.

THE COAL & IRON NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

STATEMENT

At close of business September 11, 1917. Comptroller's Call.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$7,780,482.82
U. S. bonds	780,350.00
Other stocks and bonds	2,098,408.55
Due from banks	898,880.40
Cash and exchanges	2,622,253.58
Customers' liability, letters of credit, acceptances, etc.	67,824.70
	$14,848,200.05
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	878,124.88
Reserve, (taxes and contingencies)	128,191.68
Circulation	414,500.00
Deposits	11,724,290.57
U. S. and Postal Savings deposits	592,361.24
Acceptance account customers	68,824.70
Liberty Loan account	41,906.98
	$14,848,200.05

Member New York Clearing House Association.

DIVIDENDS.

Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company.

September 6, 1917.

The Board of Directors has declared dividends of One and Three-quarters Per Cent. for quarter ending September 30, 1917, and Three-quarters Per Cent. on account accumulated dividends on the preferred stock of this Company, payable October 15, 1917, to preferred stockholders of record at the close of business September 29, 1917. Checks for such dividends will be mailed to the holders of voting trust certificates for preferred stock of record September 29, 1917. Transfer books will not be closed.

L. F. BOWER, Secretary.

Title Guarantee and Trust Company,

No. 176 Broadway, New York City,

September 18, 1917.

By resolution of the Board of Trustees the regular quarterly dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared and is payable September 29, 1917, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on September 21, 1917.

CLARENCE C. HARMSTAD, Treasurer.

[No. 7,447.]

REPORT OF CONDITION OF THE

Battery Park National Bank

at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business on September 11th, 1917:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$6,921,100.81
Customers' liability account of acceptance of this bank purchased or discounted by it		84,572.08
		$7,005,672.89
Deduct: Foreign bills of exchange or drafts sold with indorsement of this bank	486,901.12	
		$6,518,771.77
Overdrafts, secured		5,401.66
Customers' liability under letters of credit actually used and for which this bank has not been reimbursed		5,824.00
U. S. bonds (other than Liberty bonds of 1917):		
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)		115,574.58
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation, (par value)		200,000.00
U. S. bonds and certificates of indebtedness pledged as collateral for State or other deposits		100,000.00
Liberty Loan Bonds, unpledged		11,898.50
Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure postal savings deposits	$25,000.00	
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	122,881.53	
Stocks, other than Federal Reserve Bank stock	12,708.00	
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank, (50 per cent. of subscription)	18,000.00	
Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank	1,278,545.09	
14. Items with Federal Reserve Bank in process of collection (not available as reserve)	161,922.09	
15. Cash in vault and net amounts due from national banks	886,769.44	
Net amounts due from banks and bankers, and trust companies (other than included in Items 13, 14, and 15)	240,012.83	
Exchange for Clearing House	953,724.18	
Checks on banks located outside of city or town of reporting bank and other cash items	1,928.40	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer	10,000.00	
		3,156,491.51
Total		$10,113,551.97
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in		$400,000.00
Surplus fund		200,000.00
Undivided profits	$280,407.85	
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	31,758.92	
		$248,650.93
Amount reserved for taxes accrued		5,882.00
Amount reserved for all interest accrued		7,891.70
Circulating notes outstanding		261,924.63
Individual deposits subject to check	$7,803,450.82	195,500.00
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days (other than for money borrowed)	271,103.41	
Certified checks	526,496.76	
Cashier's checks outstanding	171,441.17	
Dividends unpaid	72.00	
Other demand deposits	250.84	
Time deposits, (payable after 30 days, or subject to 30 days or more notice)	6,940.84	
Postal savings deposits	25,000.00	
Other time deposits	18,478.47	
United States deposits, (other than postal savings,) including deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	52,000.00	
		8,935,228.81
Customers' letters of credit drawn against		5,824.00
Acceptances executed for customers		115,574.53
Total		$10,113,551.97

Contingent liabilities:

Foreign bills of exchange or drafts sold with indorsement of this bank $486,901.12

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, EDWIN R. DAY, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

EDWIN R. DAY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of September, 1917.

[Seal.] EDMUND J. LIEPMANN, Notary Public New York County, No. 149.

Correct—Attest:
ALFRED ROMER,
R. C. CORNER,
E. A. DE LIMA, } Directors.

DIVIDENDS.

UNITED DYEWOOD CORPORATION.

New York, September 6, 1917.

Preferred Capital Stock Dividend No. 4. Common Capital Stock Dividend No. 4.

A dividend of $1.75 per share (from a sum set aside for the payment of $7.00 per share for the year 1917) on the Preferred stock and $1.50 per share on the Common stock of this Corporation has been declared, payable October 1, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business Friday, September 14, 1917.

The Transfer books will not be closed. Checks will be mailed by The New York Trust Company of New York.

DE WITT CLINTON JONES, Treasurer.

THE J. G. WHITE MANAGEMENT CORP.
43 Exchange Place, New York.
MANAGERS.

CARDENAS-AMERICAN SUGAR COMPANY.

The Board of Directors of CARDENAS-AMERICAN SUGAR COMPANY has declared a regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT., (1¾%,) on the outstanding preferred stock of the Company for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1917, payable Monday, October 1, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business Monday, September 24th, 1917.

T. W. MOFFAT, Treasurer.

THE J. G. WHITE MANAGEMENT CORP.
43 Exchange Place, New York.
MANAGERS.

THE MANILA ELECTRIC RAILROAD AND LIGHTING CORPORATION.

The Board of Directors of THE MANILA ELECTRIC RAILROAD AND LIGHTING CORPORATION has declared a quarterly dividend of One Dollar and Fifty Cents, ($1.50,) per share on the Capital Stock of the Corporation, payable Monday, October 1st, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business Tuesday, September 18th, 1917.

T. W. MOFFAT, Secretary.

[Charter No. 1231.]

REPORT OF CONDITION OF

THE IMPORTERS & TRADERS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business on September 11th, 1917:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$29,022,276.89	
Deduct: Notes and bills rediscounted, other than bank acceptances sold	749,999.98	
Total loans		$28,272,276.87
Overdrafts, secured		515.80
Customers' liability account of "acceptances" executed by this bank and now outstanding		300,000.00
U. S. bonds (other than Liberty bonds of 1917):		
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	$51,000.00	
Bonds and certificates of indebtedness pledged to secure U. S. deposits (par value)	677,000.00	
U. S. bonds and certificates of indebtedness pledged as collateral for State or other deposits	543,000.00	
Total U. S. bonds (other than Liberty bonds) and certificates of indebtedness		1,271,000.00
Bonds, securities, &c.:		
Bonds and securities pledged as collateral for State or other deposits (postal excluded) or bills payable	$99,500.00	
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	717,369.74	
Total bonds, securities, &c.		816,869.74
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent. of subscription)		225,000.00
Value of banking house		700,000.00
13. Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank		4,074,257.92
14. Items with Federal Reserve Bank in process of collection (not available as reserve)		340,778.92
15. Cash in vault and net amounts due from national banks		2,126,828.65
16. Net amounts due from banks and bankers, and trust companies (other than included in Items 13, 14, and 15)		350,678.52
17. Exchange for Clearing House		2,086,028.11
18. Checks on other banks in the same city or town as reporting bank (other than Item 17)		35,065.07
Total of Items 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18, $5,119,379.27.		
Checks on banks located outside of city or town of reporting bank and other cash items		116,058.19
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer		58,550.00
Total		$42,454,887.79
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in		$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund		6,000,000.00
Undivided profits	$1,872,741.52	
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	116,073.25	
		1,756,668.27
Amount reserved for taxes accrued		78,177.44
Amount reserved for all interest accrued		11,532.81
Circulating notes outstanding		51,000.00
29. Net amounts due to national banks		7,514,184.84
30. Net amounts due to banks and bankers (other than included in 29)		6,400,846.15
Total of Items 29 and 30, $13,915,030.99.		
Demand deposits subject to reserve (deposits payable within 30 days):		
31. Individual deposits subject to check		16,414,576.45
32. Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days (other than for money borrowed)		648,000.00
33. Certified checks		147,511.90
34. Cashier's checks outstanding		795,313.15
35. State, county, or other municipal deposits secured by pledge of assets of this bank		53,979.78
37. Dividends unpaid		6,007.00
Total demand deposits subject to Reserve, Items 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, and 37, $18,065,478.28.		
Time deposits subject to Reserve (payable after 30 days, or subject to 30 days or more notice):		
Certificates of deposit (other than for money borrowed)		100,000.00
Total of time deposits subject to Reserve, $100,000.00.		
United States deposits (other than postal savings), including deposits of U. S. disbursing officers		677,000.00
Acceptances executed for customers	$1,049,999.98	
Less acceptances of this bank purchased or discounted (see Item 1c)	749,999.98	
		300,000.00
Total		$42,454,887.79

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, E. P. TOWNSEND, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. P. TOWNSEND, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of September, 1917.

[Seal.] CHAS. E. McCARTHY, Notary Public for N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
H. H. POWELL,
JAS. W. LANE,
W. H. CHILDS, } Directors.

DIVIDENDS.

The American Agricultural Chemical Company

New York, Sept. 18, 1917.

A quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company (No. 49,) and a quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. on the Common Stock (No. 24) have been declared, payable October 15, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Monday, September 24, 1917.

THOMAS A. DOE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF
THE NIAGARA FALLS POWER CO.

15 Broad St., New York, Sept. 18, 1917.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held on the 18th day of September, 1917, a dividend of $2 per share was declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after the 15th day of October, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 29th day of September, 1917.

F. L. LOVELACE, Secretary.

Famous Players-Lasky Corporation.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation, held on the 10th day of September, 1917, a dividend of $2.50 per share, payable October 1st, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 27th, 1

CONDEMNS RISE IN MILK.

Commissioner Dillon Says Price Farmers Ask Can Be Met with Profit.

"If there is a milk famine in this city," said John J. Dillon, State Food Commissioner, yesterday, "or a strike of the dealers against paying the producers more for their milk it will not bring about a reduction of the prices asked by the dairymen of this State. The milk producers say, and with reason, that the cost of producing milk is so high that they will not produce it unless they get the price they ask." This declaration was made after reading a statement said to have come from Vice President B. F. Halsey of the Sheffield Farms-Slawson-Decker Company, that the dealers may start a milk strike to bring the farmers to terms.

"There is not the slightest excuse for either a strike or the raising of prices by the distributers to the consumers," the Commissioner said, adding that he could pay the 6.8 cents a quart asked by the dairymen for October and November and still make a profit selling it at a cent less than is now asked by the distributers.

Herbert C. Hoover, the National Food Administrator, has been appealed to by the New York State Milk Dealers' Conference to investigate the schedule of higher prices just made up by the State Dairymen's League. The directors of the conference went to Washington and put the matter before Mr. Hoover. Though the Food Administrator expressed doubt as to his rights in the matter he promised to give it careful consideration. It is the hope of the distributers that, after consideration, Mr. Hoover will advise the Dairymen's League that higher prices for milk are not warranted. They hope that such an admonition will be sufficient to induce the league to cancel its new schedule.

Mr. Dillon, on the other hand, was not impressed by the visit of the distributers to Washington. "The distributers always complain of any extra charge to them, but they are always uncomplaining when it comes to adding to the price to the consumer," he said. "A raise in the price by the producer means a double raise to the consumer. It would seem that the overhead goes up twice as fast as the price. As a matter of fact milk could be distributed here at less cost than it is distributed now and with a fair margin of profit. The dealers have appealed to Mr. Hoover. What Mr. Hoover ought to do is to come here and demonstrate what it actually costs to handle milk in New York City.

"Milk should be distributed in bottles through the grocery stores. The grocer is willing to do the distributing, but he can't buy the milk. If this were done and each housewife had to pay a deposit on the bottle there would be a great saving in the cost of milk. It is almost a certainty that the price of milk in this city will go up at least 2 cents on the first of the month. The distributers are said to have such an advance now under consideration."

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist., N. Y.—No. 25028.—In Bankruptcy.—HAROLD A. FRANK, bankrupt.

Creditors of said Harold A. Frank are hereby given notice that on September 15, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, October 1, 1917, at 12:00 noon. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

Dated New York, September 18, 1917.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAJESTIC PHONOGRAPH COMPANY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, Sept. 19th, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 251 West 19th St., and immediately thereafter at 165 Eighth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of master records of bronze and copper for disc records and stock records, acids, solutions, and other materials used in manufacture of records, machinery, two Sheridan power presses, furniture, and fixtures; also all the right, title, and interest of Receiver in good-will and trade name of bankrupt. ALBERT PALCK, Receiver.

BLAU, ZALKIN & COHEN, Attorneys for Receiver, 170 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS S. FEUER and DAVID A. SOLOMON, individually and as copartners, doing business as ECLIPSE CLOTHING CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, Sept. 19, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 1,591 Broadway, and immediately thereafter at 113 Canal St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of men's clothing, shelving, fixtures, &c. HARRY CROSS, Receiver.

BLAU, ZALKIN & COHEN, Attorneys for Receiver, 170 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SIDNEY S. HALPERN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, Sept. 19, 1917, by order of the Court, at 3:00 P. M., at Port Jervis, N. Y., assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Hats, Millinery Supplies, Ribbons, Fixtures, Furniture, &c.

FRANK WASSERMAN, Receiver.

WILLIAMS, FOLSOM & STROUSE, Attorneys for Receiver, 55 John Street, New York.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.

Notice is hereby given that, on June 14, 1917, W. FREELAND DALZELL et al. filed their petition praying limitation of liability as owners of the steamtug Dalzelline for any loss, damage, or injury arising in or about February 20, 1917, while S. S. Joaquin Mumbru was in tow of the tug Dalzelline, in consequence of which persons are alleged to have sustained damage. That petitioner has stipulated to pay into this court the value of said steamtug Dalzelline and pending freight as appraised, viz.: $17,340, with lawful interest according to law; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said accident are required by the monition issued to me by said court to prove their claims before Max Rockmore, Esq., Commissioner, at his office, Room 349, P. O. Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 19th day of September, 1917, at 10:30 A. M.; and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.

Dated, New York, June 15, 1917.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

BURLINGHAM, MONTGOMERY & BEECHER, Proctors for Petitioners.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE: By virtue of a Writ of Vendition Exponas issued out of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction on Wednesday, September 26th, 1917, at 11:45 o'clock forenoon, at my office, Room No. 307, third floor, U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, New York City, Three Cans of Oil purporting to be Oil of Sassafras (Imitation Oil of Sassafras).

The Oil will be on exhibition Tuesday, September 25, 1917.

Catalogues mailed upon request as soon as issued.

Dated, New York, September 19, 1917.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal S. D. N. Y.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE: By virtue of a Writ of Vendition Exponas issued out of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction on Wednesday, September 26, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, two cans containing approximately 50 lbs. of a Product purporting to be Oil of Birch (a mixture of Synthetic Methyl Salicylate and Oil of Birch).

The Oil will be on exhibition Tuesday, September 25, 1917.

Catalogues mailed upon request as soon as issued.

Dated, New York, September 19, 1917.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal. S. D. N. Y.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Paragraph H, of Section III., Act of October 3, 1913, I have seized and hold 19 bales and 16 bundles of rugs.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on October 1, 1917, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated, September 13, 1917.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

VACANCIES FILLED.

The New York Times is the means of communication between first-class business houses and the superior sort of business help. Telephone 1000 Bryant.

REAL ESTATE FIELD

Plans are being prepared, it was said yesterday, by the architect H. J. Hardenburgh for an important building improvement in the lower part of the city near the East River. The building is to be erected for the New Jersey Zinc Company, controlled by August Heckscher, on the block bounded by Maiden Lane, Water, Fletcher, and Front Streets, now covered by several old structures, formerly held by six different owners. Several of the parcels have been transferred within the last few days, and it is stated that the remainder are under contract of sale.

The property fronts 155.9 feet on Maiden Lane, 80.4 on Water Street, 160.9 on Fletcher Street, and 79.5 on Front Street. The Kennedy estate owns the six parcels at 156 to 160 Front Street and 143 to 149 Maiden Lane, running through to Fletcher Street. George F. Riggs and others own 141 Maiden Lane, and 155 Front Street is owned by Edward B. Willetts. The parcel at 139 Maiden Lane was recently transferred by the Solomon Appell estate, and 145 and 157 were transferred by George F. Martens. The Front Street parcel, at 157 and 159, has been sold by Emily T. Kent and others.

Private Dwelling Deals.

Frederick Brown, operator, has purchased from D. J. and L. J. Rogers 10 West Eighty-fourth Street, a four-story and basement dwelling, on a lot 21 by 102.2. The property is assessed at $24,000.

Levi M. Schoville has resold to Eugene P. Roberts 130 West 130th Street, a four-story dwelling, on a lot 17.5 by 99.11.

John Schwartz has bought from Ellen Hughes 519 West 179th Street, a two-story dwelling, on a lot 16 by 75.

Tenement Sales.

An investing client of O'Reilly & Dahn has purchased from the Lawyers' Mortgage Company 732 to 736 Second Avenue, a six-story tenement, on a plot 50 by 100.

Bronx Sales.

John D. Ohlssen purchased from the Stewart Construction Company the modern five-story apartment house, occupying a plot 52 by 100, on the west side of University Avenue, thirty-six feet north of 176th Street.

The Valhalla Corporation sold 845 St. Ann's Avenue, a five-story flat, 25 by 99.5, fifty feet south of 142d Street, to Charles Weitzel, who gave in part payment 126 St. Ann's Avenue, a five-story tenement, 25 by 100, near Southern Boulevard.

Brooklyn.

Frank H. Malone sold the detached dwelling at 235 Seventy-third Street, Bay Ridge, for Henry C. Granneman to a client for occupancy; also a plot, 105 by 109, on the north side of Eighty-second Street, 275 feet west of Ridge Boulevard, for Clarence L. Crabbs to a prominent Bay Ridge builder for immediate improvement.

M. C. O'Brien sold for James S. Gold 1,001 Fifty-second Street, a two-story and cellar, corner, one-family house to a client for investment; also for Michael Schaffner the southwest corner of Nostrand Avenue and St. Mark's Avenue, a three-story business and apartment building, to a client for investment.

Queens Borough Sales.

The Chapman Docks Company of Brooklyn has purchased a plot, 80 by 97 feet, on the north side of Fulton Street, twenty feet east of Yarmouth Street, Woodhaven, from the Meserole Masons' Material Company.

J. F. Kendall sold to W. J. Breen the single-family cottage on the west side of Austin Street, 120 feet south of Quentin Street, Kew Gardens.

V. Nelson sold to E. Bruchsaler a plot, 75 by 100 feet, on the north side of Fifth Street, 125 feet west of Vernon Avenue, Long Island City.

$40,000 Sale at Rye.

Charles Field Griffen & Co. have sold for a client a tract of eight and a half acres fronting on Long Island Sound, being part of the historic John Jay property at Rye, to George W. Grace of New York. The property was held at $40,000.

New Italian Bank Here.

A branch bank of the Banca Commerciale Italiana of Milan will be opened in this city at 165 Broadway, in the City Investing Building. Space has just been leased for the bank on the arcade floor through the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company. The space to be occupied was held at $25,000 a year. It is the first branch of that Italian bank to be established here.

Commercial Leases.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co., Inc., have leased 691 Lexington Avenue, a four-story building, 25 by 100, between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh Streets, for the Hewitt Realty Company to the Rockiedge Company.

Sidney L. Warsawer has leased the store at 651 Eighth Avenue to Joseph Fink; also the store at 655 Eighth Avenue to the Kurnick Waist Shop.

J. B. English leased the store at 236 West Fiftieth Street to the Hampton Tire Works.

Ludin & Dinkelspiel have leased for a term of years for the Edmund Francis Realty Company to Wragge & Medlin the five-story Gordon apartment house at 126 West Forty-fifth Street.

Private Dwelling Leases.

Pepe & Brother have leased for Mary A. Rudden the three-story dwelling at 40 King Street to Nicholas Gellata, who will alter it into studio apartments.

E. A. Turner, Inc., has leased for the estate of Jonathan Petrie the dwelling at 111 East Thirtieth Street to Mrs. Ottenheimer.

The Houghton Company has leased to Estelle Small and M. Adelaide Tucker the three-story dwelling at 223 West Seventy-eighth Street for Dr. Edward H. Quinn.

Louis Schrag has leased for the Neilley estate the dwelling at 129 West Twenty-first Street to Dennis Maloney and for the estate of Sarah Boynton the dwelling at 211 West Twenty-second Street to Josef Nysad.

Smith & Mitchell have leased dwellings at 253 West 137th Street for Brenno Levinson to Lauretta Harris; at 215 West 136th Street for Jules Frenkel to Lizzie White, and at 215 West 136th Street for Wilhelmina Schneider to John R. Carrington.

Day and Davies Hold Successful Lot Sale in Canada—Realize $500,000.

Joseph P. Day and J. Clarence Davies sold 520 lots in Winnipeg, Canada, last Saturday and Monday afternoons, at public auction for a total of $500,000. Winnipeg was at the peak of a real estate boom four years ago. Since that time very little has happened in the line of real estate investment or speculation, and this sale is the first big lot sale that Winnipeg has experienced since the boom.

C. H. Enderton & Co., land developers of Winnipeg, stated that after serious debate as to how to make this Winnipeg property liquid they hit upon this auction sale plan and sent to New York City for Messrs. Day and Davies to handle their proposition.

Realty Notes.

Jersey City will hold an industrial survey and has opened an industrial bureau under the auspices of the Jersey City Chamber of Commerce.

David Stewart was the broker in the sale of the property on the west side of Jerome Avenue, 262 feet south of Kingsbridge Road, to the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, 100 by 113.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Samuel Marx.

Houston St, 111-17, s w corner Chrystie St, 100x164.9, eight-story Thomashefsky Theatre Building; adjourned to Sept. 25.

By Joseph P. Day.

213th St, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x100, vacant; L. M. Sachs against John Lane et al; Dutton & K., attorneys; due, $9,762.27; taxes, &c., $1,240.36; to the plaintiff for $9,900.

Avenue A, 1,317, w s, 120.4 ft s of 71st St, 25x100, six-story tenement; Lincoln Trust Co., against Loretta Corp, et al; Middlebrook & B., attorneys; due $70,152.02; taxes, &c., $351.60; to the plaintiff for $19,000.

By Henry Brady.

40th St., 104 and 106 West, s s, 125 ft w of 6th Av, 50x98.9, two five-story flats; also 36th St, 149 East, n s, 200 ft e of Lexington Av, 19x98.9, three-story dwelling; adjourned to Sept. 25.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

179th St, 410 East, s s, 99.5 ft e of Webster Av, 18.5x99.5, three-story dwelling; J. M. Aguero against H. T. Hush et al; King & S., attorneys; due $5,136.74; taxes, &c., $248.08; to the plaintiff for $4,900.

St. Ann's Av, 107, w s, 25 ft n of 132d St, 25x73.11, five-story flat; S. L. Hewlett & ano., trustees, against Matilda Sussman et al.; Merrill, R. & T., attorneys; due, $6,624.35; taxes, &c., $290.46; to the plaintiff for $5,000.

By George Price.

161st St, 418-428 East, n s, 238.2 ft w of Elton Av, 99.9x65.6x irregular, six two-story dwellings; withdrawn.

By Joseph & Co.

162d St, 414 to 422 East, s s, 264.4 ft w of Elton Av, 100.2x99.6, four two-story dwellings; withdrawn.

St. Ann's Av, 109, w s, 50 ft n of 132d St, 25x74.11, five-story flat; N. C. Rogers, trustee, against Matilda Sussman et al.; Payson Merrill, attorney; due, $6,625.27; taxes, &c., $290.46; to the plaintiff for $5,000.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Clay Av, 1,699, w s, 110 ft s of 174th St, 10.1x95.2, two-story dwelling; G. C. Marvin against P. E. Field et al.; J. W. McElhinney, attorney; due, $7,010.06; taxes, &c., $325; to the plaintiff for $7,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Vyse Av, e s, 200 ft s of 172d St, for a one-story brick garage, 25x18.6; Charlotte Nonakazan, 1,490 Vyse Av, owner; Edwin Wilbur, 562 West 164th St, architect; cost, $1,100.

Noble Av, e s, 225 ft n of Ludlow Av, for a one-story frame dwelling, 20x30; Paul Perrazone, Coplague, L. I., owner; Paul Lugana, 131 East 87th St, architect; cost, $2,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 18.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 89th St, 25x80; Katherine McGreevy to Bernard, her husband, 118 West 84th St, mtg $37,500, Sept. 11; attorney, Edw. M. Burghard, 111 Broadway.....$100

BROADWAY, w s, 100 ft n of 218th St, runs w 122.3x n 100 e 50x n 60x e 25x n 200x e 25x n 60x e 25x n 148.3x e 25x n 24.1x e 25x n 24.1x e 107.4 to Broadway x s — to beginning, foreclosure Sept. 11, 1917; Schuyler M. Meyer, referee, to Mutual Life Insurance Co., law department, 59 Cedar St.....$80,000

COLUMBUS AV, n w corner 81st St, Hotel Endicott, 204.4 to s s 82d St x133.11; Susan L. Vivian and U. S. Trust Co. of New York, trustees of will of Marshall O. Roberts, to Bankers' Securities Corporation, 783 5th Av., all liens, Aug. 22; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

MADISON AV, n e corner of 82d St, 204.4 to s s 83d St x85; Realty Traders, Inc., to Charles N. Watson, 746 Euclid Av, Cleveland, Ohio, mtg $1,100,000, all liens, July 31; attorneys, Stoddard & Mark, 128 Broadway.....$100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 452, s s, 63.10 ft s of 133d St, 37.5x77.6x36.11x81.8; Helene G. Benjamin to Daniel J. Riordan, 170 East 94th St, mtg $19,000, Sept. 13; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

WATER ST, 155, s s, 20x52; Sarah F. Willets to Emma M. Gibson, 625 East 32d St., Brooklyn; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Edw. B. Willets et al. to same, quit claim, Sept. 12; attorney, same.....$1

2D AV, w s, 106.11 ft n of 31st St, 16.5x100; Max Bamberger and another, executors, to Luca Giglio, 116 Hamilton Av., Brooklyn, Sept. 18; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$9,000

80TH ST, 220-230 West, s s, 200 ft w of 2d Av., 43x98.9; Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co. to Archibald D. Russell, Princeton, N. J., Sept. 18; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

57TH ST, n s, 82.10 ft e of Madison Av, runs s 50.2 x 17.6 x s 50.2 x e 8.6 x n 100.5 to street x w 26 to beginning; W. Chilton Thomas to Eliz. E. Dunham, Washington St, mtg $27,500, all liens, Nov. 16, 1916; attorney, George A. Bowman, 15 West 42d St.....$100

88D ST, s s, 68.4 ft w of 2d Av, 33.4x51.1; Burton J. Berry to J. Frank Brown, at Warwick, N. Y., mtg $14,000, Aug. 30; attorneys, Ames & Co., 20 West 31st St..$100

84TH ST, 10 West, s s, 160 ft w of Central Park West, 21x102.2; Edward J. H. Rogers to Daniel J. Rogers, 2,674 Valentine Av, Bronx, ½ part, mtg $16,000, Sept. 13; address E. J. Rogers, 2,674 Valentine Av.$1

98TH ST, s s, 190 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 40x100.11; Emma Rosenbaum et al., trustees, for Emma and Elizabeth Rosenbaum, will of Sigmund Rosenbaum, to Albert R. Berman, 53 West 106th St, Aug. 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$40,000

SAME PROPERTY; Albert R. Bernard to Nivelle Realty Corporation, 233 Broadway, Sept. 10; attorney same.....$1

94TH ST, 274 West, s s, 70 ft e of West End Av, 15x74, to centre line of old lane; John A. Phillips et al. to 690 West End Avenue Corporation, 2,875 Broadway, Sept. 17; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$15,000

130TH ST, 130 West, s s, 300 ft w of Lenox Av, 17.5x99.11; Seamen's Bank for Savings to Levi M. Scoville, 242 West 123d St, mtg and fee, all liens, Sept. 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Levi M. Scoville to Eugene P. Roberts, 242 West 53d St, mtg $8,000, all liens, Sept. 17; attorney, same.....$100

131ST ST, 8 West, s s, 181 ft w of 5th Av, 17.10x94.11; Jessie E. Sampter to New York Colored Mission, 225 West 30th St., Sept. 12; attorney, Stephen W. Collins, 63 Wall St..$1

142D ST, s s, 360 ft e of Broadway, 15x99.11; New York Operating Co. to Maria F. Ogilvie, 520 West 142d St, mtg $8,000, all liens, Sept. 14; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1,000

179TH ST, 519 West, n s, 79 ft e of Audubon Av, 16x75; Ellen Hughes to John Schwartz, 506 West 162d St; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.$100

Bronx.

BASSFORD AV, 2,244, e s, 19.2x76; Charles J. Lansdale to Joseph P. Vieser, 1,190 College Av, mtg $3,500, Sept. 14; attorney, Edw. H. Tatum, 26 Broad St.....$1

BATHGATE AV, 2,233, w s, 24x117.5; Bassford Av; Henry Kost, executor, to Emma Heinzelman, 206 9th Av, et al., 1-7 part, Sept. 17; attorney, I Katz, 15 Wall St.....$1,142

SAME PROPERTY; same to Ida Schachter, 750 Hewitt Place, et al., 6-7 part, Sept. 17, same attorney.....$6,857

INWOOD AV, w s, 225 ft s of Goble Place, 100x130 to Macomb's Dam Road x100x122; Elsie Lehr to James Keator, 3035 Perry St, mtg $5,000, June 22; attorneys, Foody & D., 2 Rector St.....$1

MORRIS AV, e s, 253.8 ft s of 190th St, 75x115.1; John D. Ohlsen to Stewart Construction Co., 707 University Av, Sept. 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

FERRY AV, n s, 406.10 ft e of Bedford Av, 19.6x116.8; Agnes H. Smith to David H. Smith, Jr., 2,985 Perry Av, ¼ part, Dec. 1, 1914; attorney, A. L. Hernstein, 60 Wall St.....$1

PURDY ST, 1,325, w s, 37.6x100; Frank Gass, Inc., to Paul Miller, 1403 Purdy St, mtg $2,500, Sept. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$1

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 50 ft s of 142d St, 25x99.5; Valhalla Corporation to Charle Weitzel, 126 St. Ann's Av, mtg $13,750, Sept. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

ST. ANN'S AV, 126, e s, 25x100; Charles Weitzel to Valhalla Corporation, 539 Willis Av, mtg $12,000, Sept. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

STORY AV, n s, 110.8 ft e of Olmstead Av, 16.8x103; Adam Mink to Frank Reitmeier, 405 East 168th St, Sept. 4; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Christian Ehlers to same, Sept. 4; attorney, same.....$1

STORY AV, n s, 100 ft e of Olmstead Av, 16.8x103; Adam Mink to Frank Reitmeier, 405 East 168th St, Sept. 4; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Christian Ehlers to same, Sept. 4; attorney, same.....$1

UNION AV, 821, w s, 22.9x115.9; Mary A. King to Mary A. King et al., 121 Ridgewood Av, East Yonkers, N. Y., mtg $2,100, Sept. 18; attorneys, Hoadley, L. & J., 22 William St.....$100

UNIVERSITY AV, w s, 36 ft n of 176th St, 52.8x100; Stewart Construction Co. to John D. Ohlssen, 407 East 134th St, mtg $43,000, Sept. 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

WALTON AV, 1,064, e s, 20x100; Philip J. McCook, referee, to Otto I. Metzger, Nelson Av, Far Rockaway, N. Y., Sept. 18; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

1ST AV, n w s, 179 ft s of Devoe St, as on map Claremont, 26x123x26x124; Cornelia A. Belcher to Isabella J. Brock, 53 West 94th St, Sept. 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Isabella J. Brock to Mary Mullan, 1,441 Cromwell Av, Sept. 15; attorney, same.....$100

163D ST, 750 East, n s, 21x82.11; Gertrude Boecher to Teasdale Realty Co., 529 Courtlandt Av, mtg $4,000, Sept. 14; attorney, F. E. Young, 529 Courtlandt Av.....$100

179TH ST, s s, 99.7 ft e of Webster Av, 18.6x100; George B. Hayes, referee, to Joaquin M. Aguero, 77 Wells Av, Jamaica, L. I., Sept. 18; attorneys, King & S., 32 Liberty St.....$1

220TH ST, s s, being Lot 726, map of Wakefield; Olinville Realty Co to John O'Brien, 3,700 Olinville Av, confirmation deed, Sept. 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

COLUMBUS AV, n w corner 81st St, 204.4 ft to West 82d St x 133.11, (Hotel Endicott,) Sept. 18; Bankers Securities Corp. to Susan L. Vivian of London, Eng. and United States Trust Co. trustees, will, Marshall O. Roberts, 45 Wall St; attorney, Stewart & S., 45 Wall St.....$400,000

PARK TERRACE EAST, s w corner of 218th St, 100.3x108.11x100x119.10, Sept. 17; William N. Hurst to the Commonwealth Savings Bank, 2,007 Amsterdam Av, 2 years; attorney, George H. Hyde, 41 Park Row.....$10,000

2D AV, w s, 106.11 ft n of 31st St, 16.5x100, Sept. 18; Luca Giglio to Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, 3 years....$4,500

10TH AV, 108-110, e s, 25.3 ft s of 17th St, 40x100; 15th St, 344 West, s s, 306.3 ft e of 9th Av, 18.9x81.3; 15th St, 346 West, s s, 287.6 ft e of 9th Av, 18.9x81.3, Sept. 4; Virginia K. Flynn and Thomas, Robert F., Daniel, and James B. Keahon, heirs of Patrick H. Keahon, to Neille D. Callahan, 329 West 18th St., due and int. as per bond, prior mtgs $35,000; attorney, James B. Dugan, 100 Broadway.....$15,000

18TH ST, n s, 365 ft w of Av A, 25x92, Sept. 18; Chas. A. Bondy to Jno. J. Graeber, 433 Pacific St, Brooklyn, 3 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $10,000; attorney, A. D. Pape, 45 Liberty St.....$500

59TH ST, 129 East, n s, 100 ft w of Lexington Av, 20x100.5, Sept. 17; Robert S. Simmons to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, due and int. as per bond...$5,500

94TH ST, 274 WEST, s s, 70 ft e of West End Av, 15x70 ft to centre line old land, Sept. 17, 690 West End Av Corp to John A. Phillips, 1,202 Sunset Av, Asbury Park, and another, 5 years; attorney, Judson S. Wells, 7 Union Square.....$15,000

179TH ST, 519 West, n s, 79 ft e of Audubon Av, 16x75, Sept. 17; John Schwartz to Ellen Hughes, on the premises, 3 years; attorneys, Stern & Gotthold, 60 Wall St.....$4,000

Bronx.

BASSFORD AV, e s, 150.11 ft n of 182d St, 19.2x76; John P. Vieser to Chas. J. Landseadel, 2,244 Bassford Av., prior mtg $3,000, Sept. 14, 2 yrs., 6 p. c.; attorney, E. H. Tatum, 20 Broad St.....$500

EASTERN BOULEVARD, w s, 508.5 ft 6in from angle point in same, s of Bailey Av, runs s w 304x n w 49.8x n e 407 to w s of Willow Lane x s 48.3; Annie Eppner to North Side Mortgage Corporation, 591 East 149th St, Sept. 10, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,600

MORRIS AV, 1,996, e s, 20x80; August Jacob to Cramer-Meyer Co., 150th St and Harlem River, Oct. 4, 1916, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, William C. Relyea, 55 John St....$800

MORRIS AV, e s, 253.8 ft s of 196th St, 75x115.1; Stewart Construction Company to John D. Ohlsen, 407 East 134th St., Sept. 17 2 yr.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$7,000

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 50 ft s of 142d St, 25x99.5; Charles Weltzel to Jacob O. S. Pedersen, 1,260 College Av, installments, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,250

UNION AV, w s, 212.9 ft n of 158th St, 22.9x115.9; Wm. King to Rudolph Zimmermann, 524 West 184th St, Sept. 18, due Jan. 1, 1921; attorneys, Hoadley, L. & J., 22 William St.....$2,100

WEST ½ of Lot 41, map of Arden property; Edward F. Cleary and another to George McGovern, 148 East 63d St, Sept. 10, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, D. M. Neuberger, 74 Broadway.....$1,200

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

COLUMBUS AV, 955, store floor and part of cellar; Louis Althoff to Michael Noonan, 119 West 100th St, 15 years, 1st mtg, Jan. 1, 1917; attorneys, Fitch & G., 32 Nassau St...$2,400

SULLIVAN ST, 215, all; James R. Strang to John Tertoriello, on the premises, 3 years from Sept. 17, 1917; attorneys, McCotter & Davis, 150 West 4th St.....$3,000

22D ST, 218 West, all; Henry W. Remington, Jr., to Henry W. Remington, his father, 1,931 Broadway, life lease, July 2, 1906. Taxes, &c., and gift

36TH ST, 124 West, store and basement; Dongan Investing Co. to John A. Anders, 429 East 161st St, 4 3-12 years and 13 days from Sept. 17, 1917, 5-year renewal at $5,000; attorneys, Fitch & G., 32 Nassau St...$5,000

48TH ST, 352 and 354 West, s s, 125 ft e of 9th Av, 50x100.5; Harold J. Remington to Henry W. Remington, his father, 1,931 Broadway, life lease, Oct. 9, 1908. Taxes, &c., and gift

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

ESSEX ST, 167; New York State Sunday School Association against J. Culbert Palmer, exr., amended foreclosure of mtg; attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

1ST AV, w s, 75.8 ft s of 90th St, 25x100; Charles L. Davis, exr., against Irma Steiner et al., foreclosure of mtg; attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

1ST AV, 1,185 and 1,187; Anthony Tarditi against Eugenio Merlo et al., action to set aside assignment of lease, &c.; attorneys, Carmody & Carswell.

1ST AV, w s, 75 ft s of 90th St, 25x100; Charles L. Davis, exr., against Irma Steiner et al., amended foreclosure of mtg; attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

18TH ST, n s, 190 ft e of Av A, 200x— to s s of 19th St; Wright & Brown against Burling Engineering and Construction Corporation et al., foreclosure of mtg; attorneys, Shaw, Fisk & Shaw.

84TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 9th Av, 18x102.2; Dry Dock Savings Institution against Robert B. Chappotin et al., foreclosure of mtg; attorney, F. M. Tichenor.

115TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of Manhattan Av, 25x100.11; Emma S. Dakin et al. against Christine Dammann et al., foreclosure of mtg; attorney, A. L. Clark.

1ST ST, 57, Sidney B. Taylor, admr., against Emily J. Coles et al., foreclosure of mtg; attorneys, Lord, Day & Lord.

Bronx.

LINCOLN AV, w s, 30.5 ft s of 135th St, 19.9x100; Anna M. Helffenstein against Otto Goetzel et al., foreclosure of mtg; attorney, A. L. Venini.

LOTS 45 and 46, Block 2,845, Section 11, on tax map; Anna R. Crossin against James A. Woolf et al., action to foreclose transfer of tax lien; attorney, H. Swaln.

SETON AV, e s, 212.6 ft n of Randall Av, 87.6x100; Pauline K. Louis as extrx. against Hulda Marie Lindh, foreclosure of mtg; attorney, A. W. Venini.

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

57TH ST, 200 West; American Encaustic Tiling Co., against Rodin Studios, Inc., et al., Sept. 8, 1917.....$1,215.69

Bronx.

BRONXWOOD AV, e s, whole block front between 228th St. and 229th St, 228x125; Port Morris Roofing Co., against Liberty Lace & Netting Works et al., Aug. 30, 1917.....$180

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New York.

Notice is hereby given that on June 14, 1917, W. FREELAND DALZELL, et al, filed their petition praying limitation of liability as owners of the steamtug Fred B. Dalzell, Jr., for any loss, damage or injury arising in or about February 20, 1917, while S. S. Joaquin Mumbru was in tow of the tug Fred B. Dalzell, Jr., in consequence of which persons are alleged to have sustained damage. That petitioner has stipulated to pay into this Court the value of said steamtug Fred B. Dalzell, Jr., and pending freight as appraised, viz: $11,500, with lawful interest according to law; That all persons claiming damages by reason of said accident are required by the monition issued to me by said Court to prove their claims before Max Rockmore, Esq., Commissioner, at his office, Room 349, P. O. Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 19th day of September, 1917, at 10:30 A. M.; And that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.

Dated, New York, June 15, 1917.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

BURLINGHAM, MONTGOMERY & BEECHER, Proctors for Petitioners.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.

Notice is hereby given that on June 14, 1917, W. FREELAND DALZELL et al. filed their petition praying limitation of liability as owners of the steamtug J. Fred Lohman for any loss, damage, or injury arising in or about February 20, 1917, while S. S. Joaquin Mumbru was in tow of the tug J. Fred Lohman, in consequence of which persons are alleged to have sustained damage. That petitioner has stipulated to pay into this court the value of said steamtug J. Fred Lohman and pending freight as appraised, viz.: $8,590, with lawful interest according to law; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said accident are required by the monition issued to me by said Court to prove their claims before Max Rockmore, Esq., Commissioner, at his office, Room 349, P. O. Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 19th day of September, 1917, at 10:30 A. M.; and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.

Dated, New York, June 15, 1917.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

BURLINGHAM, MONTGOMERY & BEECHER, Proctors for Petitioners.

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5, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths,
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9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths,
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Overlooking Central Park and Readily Accessible to the Business and Amusement Centres
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Single Apartment Unrented.
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Parlor, Bedroom, and Bath,
Furnished or Unfurnished.
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3 Rooms, suitable for doctor.....$1500
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9 ROOMS, 2 BATHS.

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62-64 EAST 34TH ST.
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Excellent service. Owner on premises.

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4 and 5 room apartments for people who desire a modern apartment at exceptionally low rent; located near Eastern Parkway and Prospect Park; convenient to all car lines and subway. Telephone service.
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80TH, 133 WEST.—Attractive, homelike, large and small rooms; electricity; references.

80TH, 219 WEST.—Sunny room, to business woman; no other roomers. Apartment 54.

81ST, 120 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large, sunny rooms, private bath, lavatory, kitchenette, reasonable.

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82D, 20 WEST.—In university professor's home large room, private bath; conveniences; references.

82D, 33 WEST.—Beautiful, newly furnished, large, small rooms, adjoining baths, phone; references.

82D ST., (near Riverside.)—Attractive room, adjoining bath; gentlemen; $7. Schuyler 3331; morning.

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84TH, 47 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, comfortable, large, medium rooms, private baths, twin beds.

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85TH, 337 WEST.—Beautiful rooms in private home; every convenience; exclusive neighborhood.

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87TH, 201 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive outside rooms, single or en suite; elevator apartment.

88TH, 335 WEST, (Broccam Hall.)—Exclusive bachelor apartments; rooms, suites, private, semi-private baths; $5-$15.

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91ST, 30 WEST.—Large, light room; running water; electricity, phone.

93D, 258 WEST.—Newly furnished, spacious; every improvement; private baths; Christian family, references.

93D, 255 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with bath; private house; continuous hot water.

94TH, 17 WEST.—Furnished room in private house occupied by owner; bath convenient.

95TH ST., 7 WEST.—Three handsome rooms in select modern private home. Riverside 5999.

96TH, 336 WEST.—Desirable room; gentleman; no other roomers. Westpoint, Apt. 2.

96TH, 46 WEST.—Elegant parlor and large room; latest improvements; private house.

98TH, 274 WEST.—Gentleman looking for refined home, large room of suite, with or without private bath. Apt. 9.

104TH, 132 WEST.—Front suite; other rooms; running water; well furnished; subway. Kenny.

105TH, 248, (Corner Broadway.)—Attractive room, lavatory; private family; elevator apartment. Phillips.

107TH, 220 WEST.—Outside room; private family; references. Apt. G1. 'Phone Academy 820.

108TH, 211 WEST.—Light, clean rooms; phone; one flight; subway, trolley. Both.

111TH, 507 WEST.—Exclusive three rooms, en suite or single. Independent. Apt. 44.

112TH, 505 WEST.—Parlor, with bedroom; warm, sunny, bath, telephone; only $8. Wilford.

112TH, 611 WEST.—High-class room, suitable couple. 1 F. W., Morningside 5510.

116TH, 404 WEST.—Attractive outside room, running water, reasonable, gentleman. Apt. 2

118TH ST., 400 WEST.—Light, attractive rooms; elevator, shower, and electricity; apartment 41.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Attractive room; running water; elevator; reasonable. Brockway, Apt. 41.

118TH, 353 WEST. — Well furnished; near "L" station; running water; electricity, telephone.

121ST ST., 519 WEST.—APARTMENT 6D.

122D ST., 540 WEST.—APARTMENT 64. Newly decorated, attractively furnished, sunny outside rooms, single or double; sixth floor; best maid service; all conveniences; popular prices. Mrs. Steedly.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Attractively furnished, sunny rooms; opposite Columbia University campus; double, $7 and $8; single, $5 and $6; kitchen privileges. Mrs. Pinck.

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129TH, 135 WEST.—Modern apartment, family, comfortable, attractive room, running water; lady or couple; breakfast optional; references. Alexander.

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150TH, 408 WEST.—Sunny single room; steam heated, comfortably furnished; $3; electric light, elevator, telephone; references. Apartment 73.

177TH ST.—Beautifully furnished, overlooking Hudson; private lavatory; refined private family. St. Nicholas 9512.

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BROADWAY AND 71ST ST. — Beautifully furnished, large connecting rooms; private bath; in private apartment; every convenience. For appointment, 'phone Riverside 7522.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—Fine single room; unusually large; well furnished; adjoining bath; references. Telephone Morningside 8906. Apartment 8.

CLAREMONT AVE., 605.—Refined Christian family offer room, lady, Apt. 56, references.

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RIVERSIDE DRIVE Apartment.—A refined Christian family offers splendidly furnished room for one gentleman; references essential. Tel. Audubon, 7316 between 11 and 12 A. M.

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WEST END AV., 350, *(near 76th.)—Attractive, large, small rooms; private house; modern conveniences.

WEST END AV., 569.—Desirable room, exclusive house; steam heat; gentlemen; reference.

WEST END AV., 896.—Delightful large room, private bath; private residence. Phone 5893 River.

WEST END AV., 664.—Exceptional large room; running water, adjoining bath.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Room, private bath; $18; facing park; others, $6, $8.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 60.—Exclusive accommodations; gentleman; 10 minutes from Wall Street; private bath; every possible convenience of a modern house; permanent people only. Main 7209.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

82D, 105 WEST.—One large room, 3 windows, facing south; bath, maid service; no objection to singer.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

BUSINESS GENTLEMAN wants furnished room; "first class"; private American family preferred; westside, between 70th and 96th Sts.; state price, &c. Permanent, P 371 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY, music student, wishes room; furnished or unfurnished; limit $4; central location preferred; references exchanged. Audubon 3747.

PLEASANT single room near 181st St. and Fort Washington Av., wanted; furnished or unfurnished, for refined white maid employed in neighborhood; give terms. N 138 Times.

FURNISHED rooms wanted, living room, 2 bedrooms, toilet, and kitchenette, for light housekeeping, in private house, between 72d St. and 116th St., west. J 68 Times.

GENTLEMAN wishes desirable room and breakfast in modern exclusive bachelor apartment; not above 96th St.; references. N 130 Times.

YOUNG LADY wants room or will share apartment with another young lady; below 110th St. West. N 126 Times.

Furnished room in private American family, near L or subway; clean, quiet and no other roomers. N 99 Times.

FURNISHED ROOM, with bath, with or without board, west side below 110th St. Owen, 48 West 33rd St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

97TH, 12 EAST.—Desirable large, small rooms, private bath, steam, electricity, reasonable.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Furnished suites, private baths, single rooms, electricity; park privileges; steam heat; board optional; references.

35TH, 29 EAST.—Studios, large and small rooms; meals served; quiet surroundings.

64TH, 18 and 15 EAST.—Boarding place for exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; moderate; references.

61ST, 159 EAST.—Beautiful rooms, all improvements; high-class boarding place. Weinberg.

61ST ST., 154 EAST.—Rooms with all conveniences; table guests; phone. Clark.

85TH, 9 EAST.—Large rooms, excellent table, moderate price; conveniences; adjoining park.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (Lexington Av. and 30th.)—Exclusively for refined women. Why not live at a hotel at lower cost than a boarding house? Outside rooms; telephone, elevator; complete hotel service; homelike; including high-class meals, $15 weekly, up.

MADISON AV., 71.—Attractive large and small rooms; all conveniences.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST. (Near 5th Av.)—Large and small rooms, excellent board; all improvements.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

46TH, 309 WEST.—Sunny front parlor, adjoining room; closets, heat, water, telephone; suitable 3 or 4; good board.

54TH, 54 WEST. — Handsomely furnished single and double rooms; private baths; references.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table guests; references.

58TH, 40 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private bath; excellent table; references.

68TH, 56 WEST. — Suit particular people; rooms, with private baths; Southern cooking; also parlor floor; private entrance; steam, electricity.

72D, 242 WEST.—Private baths; electricity; table board. Columbus 6396.

73D, 302 WEST.—If you wish comfortable Winter home, with first-class board, come and see us; references.

74TH, 102 WEST. ("The Secor.")—Large rooms, private baths; phone, electricity; parlor dining room; table guests.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Handsome second floor; other rooms; board optional; references exchanged.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Attractive room, with bath, electricity; parlor dining room; table guests.

76TH, 105 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; homelike surroundings; excellent table; references.

76TH, 239 WEST.—One single, one medium-size room; excellent table; fine location.

77TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive medium rooms; convenient transportation; private; homelike; meals optional.

77TH, 266 WEST.—Moving to 228 West 72d; electricity, steam heat, elevator.

78TH, 256 WEST.—Unusual house for unusual people; usual prices; double, one single room; electricity, steam heat.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

79TH, 162 WEST. — Handsomely furnished front room, with private bath; refined home; references.

79TH, 121 WEST.
Rooms, with board, for permanent persons.

80TH, 144 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths, electricity, telephone; excellent table; married couples or gentlemen; references.

80TH, 124-128 WEST.—New, modern, large, newly decorated rooms, good home cooking.

81ST, 151 WEST.—Out of ordinary rooms, large, small; excellent cuisine; phone.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 54 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms, private baths; excellent home table; references.

82D, 68 WEST.—Large, small rooms; southern exposure; good home table; reasonable.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms, en suite, singly; superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

85TH, 300 WEST.—Attractive rooms; refined surroundings; home cooking; gentlemen preferred; references.

87TH ST., 138 WEST.—Comfortable, large room, private bath, single room, excellent board. Schuyler 5441.

87TH, 21 WEST. — Handsomely furnished, large, second-floor suite, bath; excellent cuisine.

88TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home; can accommodate few people; excellent table. Stajer.

93D, 303 WEST.—Beautiful, large front room de luxe, adjoining dressing room; steam; electricity.

93D, 21 WEST.—Desirable rooms; park, "L"; permanent guests desired; excellent cuisine.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Attractive double rooms, with bath, excellent table, American home.

102D, 249 WEST.—Refined private home opens for select guests; table of bountiful excellence; individual service and attention; only high-class patronage solicited. B. Hamburger, Fiver 6543.

106TH, 314 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large room, with bath; private residence; service and surroundings unusual; near Riverside.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Desirable double rooms; permanent guests desired; first class Jewish table. Brody, Morningside 2123.

152D, 502 WEST.—Private family; large, cheerful room, adjoining bath; suitable 2.

BROADWAY, AT 141ST, WEST.—Immediate concession to young business couple; attractive room, near bath; elevator apartment; refined private home; good table; write all week. Particular, S 205 Times Downtown.

BROADWAY, AT 141ST, WEST.—Single room; all improvements; elevator apartment house; cooking; refined private home; write all week. Particular, S 205 Times Downtown.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE and 110th St.—To those seeking comfortable Winter quarters in high-class apartment, with best of home cooking and refined atmosphere. Phone 6600 Morningside, Apt. 3N.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222, Corner 94th.—Elegantly furnished room, adjoining fine bath; best home cooking; gentlemen only. Rosenberg. Apartment 24.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 855, (The Woodbury.)—Two blocks north of 157th subway; furnished and unfurnished; wonderful grounds.

WEST END AV., 344.—Select house; large suite, attractively furnished, double rooms, individual baths; home table; electricity, steam.

WEST END AV., 855, (102D.)—Large outside room for two; lavatory; excellent board. Osborne.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Rooms, excellent table; convenient Borough Hall. 1159W Main.

BOARD WANTED.

TWO ladies (Jewish) want one large room or two small rooms and board with refined family not taking other boarders, between 80th-116th Sts., west side; apartment preferred; terms moderate; references exchanged. M., 1,042 Amsterdam Av., store.

WIFE of army officer and nine-months-old baby desire board, large southern room, below 110th St. West, Amsterdam, preferably private family. N 100 Times.

GENTLEMAN and son (Christians) desire board strictly private family, west side or Kew Gardens; no other boarders; apartment preferred; highest references. N 123 Times.

FRONT room, with running water, for elderly lady, with board, 100th-116th Sts., Amsterdam to Riverside; state terms. 520 West 114th, Apt. 31.

BUSINESS LADY desires board and room with private, refined family, Washington Square section or Washington Heights. W 169 Times.

YOUNG business woman wishes big, airy room and board with high-class family; 7th Av. preferred. J 342 Times Downtown.

YOUNG gentleman, (Jewish,) desires good room and board, west side, 72d to 106d; private family preferred. N 86 Times.

YOUNG couple want large room in first-class apartment house, private family. W 165 Times.

YOUNG German business woman desires home with refined private party; west side. Write B. D., 200 East 23d.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

40 CENTS PER AGATE LINE

ALL GUARANTEED CARS.
NO REASONABLE OFFER REFUSED.
VAN DYKE AUTO CO., INC.,
TWO STORES,
1,627 BROADWAY, AT 50TH ST. SUBWAY,
1,700 BROADWAY, CORNER 54TH ST.
1917 LIBERTY TOURING.
1917 CHANDLER CHUBBY ROADSTER.
1917 OLDSMOBILE CABRIOLET.
1917 MERCER ROADSTER.
1917 CHUBBY ROADSTER.
1917 CADILLAC TOURING.
1917 JEFFERY TOURING.
1917 DODGE ROADSTER.
MANY OTHERS.
VAN DYKE AUTO CO., INC.,
TWO STORES,
1,627 BROADWAY, AT 50TH ST. SUBWAY,
1,700 BROADWAY, CORNER 54TH ST.

AT THE RIGHT PRICE.
1917 HUDSON SUPER-SIX TOURING.
1917 NATIONAL "6" TOURING.
1917 SAXON ROADSTER.
1916 CADILLAC 7-PASS. TOURING.
1916 BUICK BIG SIX TOURING.
1916 NATIONAL "12" TOURING.
1916 SCRIPPS-BOOTH COUPE.
1916 CHEVROLET ROADSTER.
1915 STUTZ ROADSTER.
1915 OVERLAND COUPE, 4-PASS.
1915 WINTON SMALL SIX CABRIOLET.
1915 STUDEBAKER "6" TOURING.
1914 MERCER TOURING.
1914 FLYNNS 7-PASS. TOURING.
SPECIAL FORD RACER.
AND MANY OTHERS.
Touring cars and runabouts from $225. All cars open to mechanical inspection and demonstration day or evening, or Sunday till 1 P. M.; all fully equipped and ready for immediate delivery.
BRIGHTON AUTO EXCHANGE, INC.,
Appraisers to the Trade,
1,077 ATLANTIC AV., COR. FRANKLIN,
BROOKLYN.

A SELECT USED CAR LIST.
ROLLS-ROYCE Newport Landaulet (latest imp.)
CADILLAC 1917 SPECIAL SEDAN.
FIAT 1916 RIVIERA LANDAULET.
STUTZ 1917 "16-VALVE" SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 1917 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
STUTZ 1916 BEARCAT, wire wheels.
OLDSMOBILE 1916 SPECIAL LANDAULET.
MERCER 1916 SPEEDSTER, "22-72."
MARMON 1916 CLOVERLEAF 7-PASS.
BURRELLE, 1,704 Broadway, Cor. 54th.

ATTRACTIVE CARS AT RIGHT PRICES.
1917 Overland "6" Sedan, Model 86.
1916 Overland "Model 75" Touring.
1916 Willys-Knight "Model 84" Touring.

ALL OVERHAULED AND GUARANTEED.
CASH OR TIME PAYMENTS.
WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC.,
BROADWAY AT 50TH ST.

A BARGAIN, $400.
Beautiful CADILLAC runabout; perfect condition; has self-starter, electric lights, fully equipped; many extras; equal to new. Call Private Stable, 148 East 39th St.

AMERICAN-MADE five-passenger, excellent appointments and condition, extra tire and equipment, returning from country, will sell for $250; excellent bargain. W. J. Baird, 135 West 79th St. 4670 Schuyler.

A PEERLESS TOWN CAR, $1,100.
Beautiful limousine; seats five inside; cost $5,000; condition perfect. 305 West 79th.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1917 MARMON CHUMMY ROADSTER.
1917 SINGER TOURING.
1917 REO SEDAN.
1917 ROSS "8" TOURING, $850.
HUDSON SEDAN.
1917 STEARNS "8" LIMOUSINE; run less than 850 miles.
1916 FRANKLIN LIMOUSINE.
1916 CHALMERS, $625.
1916 KISSEL KAR, Victoria Brougham.
1916 WHITE LIMOUSINE.
1916 HUDSON CABRIOLET.
1916 BUICK LITTLE "6."
SERIES "17" STUDEBAKER, 6-cylinder.
1916 CADILLAC "8."
1916 OLDSMOBILE BABY "4."
1916 DODGE TOURING, 525.
BRAND NEW SAXON ROADSTER, $310.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 WEST 55TH ST.,
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sunays & Evenings. Phone Circle 4051.

BUICK 1917; also 1916 touring cars; prices attractive. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

BUICK 1917 touring: run 3,000 miles, Harlem Exchange, 2,061 7th. Morn. 9367.

BUICK 1917 "Little 6" Touring.
Slocum & Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

BUICK 1917 touring car; also Buick roadster; bargains. Cook Macconnell 1,790 Broadway.

CADILLAC limousine, 1916, Model 53, 8-cyl., special Amesbury; this car has been repainted and overhauled and renickled, and is in especially fine condition.
DETROIT-CADILLAC MOTOR CAR CO.,
536 Broad St., Newark, N. J.
Tel. 3240 Mulberry. Used Car Dept.

CADILLACS 1917, TOURING, ROADSTER, LANDAULET, SEDAN, AND VICTORIA.
STUTZ 1917 AND 1916 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
Hudson 1917 Special Racecbout, Walton Body.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1917 limousine; also 1917 Cadillac sedan; bargains. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

CADILLAC, (1917,) landaulet, like new. F. Turner. Phone 5475 Broad.

CHEVROLET, 1917, 5-passenger; fine condition; reasonable. Phone Archer, 622 Flushing.

CHUMMY Roadster, 1917. Lexington four-passenger, as brand new car, with discount and guarantee, Lexington, Bryant 2411.

EXCELLENT CARS PRICED LOW.
1917 Overland touring, "Model 85-6A."
1916 Overland touring, "Model 75-B."
1916 Overland touring, "Model 83-B."
OVERHAULED AND GUARANTEED.
CASH OR TIME PAYMENTS.
WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC., BROOKLYN,
1,224 Bedford Ave., Cor. Hancock St.

FORD Touring Car, new; never has been run; equipped with demountable rims, tire carriers, extra shoe and tube. Call J. E. Hulshizer, 200 5th Av.

FORD touring, 1914; fine condition; many extras; electrically equipped; new shoes; $285. 608 Van Nest Av., Bronx.

HUDSON 1916 Super-Six town car, wire wheels, shock absorbers, Goodrich cord tires; practically new. Willys-Overland Used Car Dept., Broadway and 50th St.

HUDSON, Super-six touring, condition perfect, used one season. Phone Columbus 8993.

HUDSON Super Six landaulet; excellent condition; good tires and paint. N 81 Times.

KISSEL 1917 three passenger runabout. Marmon Auto Co., 1,880 Broadway.

LANCIA COUPLET,
SEATING THREE.
ELECTRIC STARTING AND LIGHTING.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5TH AV. PLAZA 4837.

LOCOMOBILE, 6-38, touring car; perfect condition; must be sold; owner called to colors; no legitimate offer refused. Brown & Letson, Asbury Park, N. J.

MARMON 1916, Model 34, 7 passenger touring car; demonstrator. Marmon Auto Co., 1,880 Broadway. N. Y.

MARMON 1917, Model 34, 7 passenger touring car. Marmon Auto Co., 1,880 Broadway, N. Y.

MARMON 1916 seven passenger limousine; like new. Marmon N. Y. Co., 1,880 Broadway, N. Y.

MARMON 1917 four passenger club roadster; like new. Marmon Auto Co., 1,880 B'way.

MERCER 1916 seven passenger brougham; like new. Marmon Auto Co., 1,880 Broadway, N. Y.

OLDSMOBILE 1917; brand new, 8 cylinder, 7 passenger; only run few hundred miles; extra equipment; price $1,075. Wolf, 112 East 19th. Telephone Gramercy 4624.

OVERLAND 1916 special limousine; A1 condition. Marmon Auto Co., 1,880 Broadway, N. Y.

OVERLAND 1917 Country Club; brand new. Harlem Exchange, 2,061 7th Av. Morn. 9367.

OWEN-MAGNETIC, 1917 touring; used three months; condition new. Phone Columbus 8963.

PACKARD, 1917, 2-25, 4-passenger Cloverleaf; six wire wheels; no dealers; $2,400. Address Box W 190 Times.

PIERCE-ARROW,
1916-17 MODELS,
WITH OPEN AND CLOSED BODIES.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5TH AV. PLAZA 4837.

PIERCE-ARROW 4-passenger little six; 1913 model; 3 new cord tires part of equipment; $1,150. Bouton's, 1,575 Broadway.

PIERCE-ARROW "38" Limousine; electric system; perfect. Slocum, 1,700 Broadway, fourth floor.

RENAULT LIMOUSINE 1916,
30 H. P.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5TH AV. PLAZA 4837.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH, 1916, 3-passenger roadster; good condition; $450. Telephone Hunters Point 3370.

S. G. V., 1914; sport body; perfect condition. Telephone Murray Hill 8770.

SIMPLEX four-passenger; like new; self-starter; complete. Netherland Hotel, 1632.

SIX-CYLINDER COUPE, three-passenger; roomy body; never been used; brand-new; must sacrifice; list price, $1,290; make offer. Address Box 76, Room 301, 1,493 Broadway.

STEARNS-KNIGHT light 4 limousine town car; Holbrook body, walnut panelling, upholstered in blue broadcloth, overhauled, remodeled, and resilvered, repainted royal blue and black; electric lighting and starting; new car equipment, sold with new car guarantee. J. H. Driscoll, 415 West 55th St.

STEVENS-DURYEA 7-passenger touring, latest model; a beautiful car; none built better nor more comfortable riding; mechanical condition guaranteed. Address H. C. Beaver, 16 West 61st St., City, or Telephone Columbus 5161.

STUTZ 1917 SIX-PASSENGER.
Slocum & Harris, 1,700 Broadway, 4th floor.

STUTZ 1916 Bulldog; like new.
Slocum & Harris, 1,700 Broadway, 4th floor.

"WHITE" Used Cars.
Rebuilt ¾, 2, 3, 5 Ton Trucks.
Rebuilt Touring Cars and Taxicabs.
Other Well-Known Makes Also.
THE WHITE COMPANY,
Park Av. and 57th St.
Used Car Dept. 4 floor. C. A. Smith, Mgr.

WHITE 1915 four passenger touring car. Marmon Auto Co., 1,880 Broadway, N. Y.

WINTON.
Brand new 7-passenger touring; painted a beautiful deep gray; two extra tires; paint, top, upholstery just like new; in fine mechanical condition; an exceptional opportunity. Mr. Art, 536 Broad St., Newark, N. J. Tel. Mulberry 5240.

WINTON, 1916, Light Six; repainted, overhauled; fully guaranteed. The Winton Company, Broadway, at 70th St.

1916 OLDSMOBILE, $550.
Light five-passenger, complete, like new, guaranteed. Holmes, 305 West 79th.

Automobiles for Rent.

PACKARDS. — Beautiful cars by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th. 8818 Riverside.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service, sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. WILLIAMSON, 704 West 43d St. Phone 4219-8530 Bryant.

PACKARD, 7-passenger, for hire; careful driver; $2.50 an hour. 15 East 50th St. Madison Square 886.

CADILLAC Limousine; beautiful; hour, trip, monthly preferred; reasonable; owner drives. Phone Circle 2094.

PACKARD; rental service, late models; reasonable rates. 171 East 91st. Lenox 4472.

RENT Renault landaulet or limousine, day, week, month. Charles, 220 West 41st.

FIAT seven-passenger landaulet, hour, day, week, month. Jackson, telephone Col. 7345.

Automobile Storage.

Dead auto storage; private cars only; fireproof. Randall Building, 136 West 52d.

Automobiles Wanted.

WILL pay good price for high-class cars or bodies; cash. Herman N. Karp, 1,790 Broadway; Columbus 5322.

WHITE 16 valve runabout; must be reasonable; give price and mileage. X 320 Times Annex.

PIERCE, 4 or 5 passenger, 38, Model 16 or 17. S 226 Times Downtown.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, Broadway at 61st St. Booklet 1 explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty at Broadway. 1909. Prospers on Merit."

Auto School, Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U. S. Send for booklet and pass Y. M. C. A., to school. Telephone Columbus 8020. 57thSt. 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. 235 West 50th St. Ladies' classes.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

ARTIST.—Commercial designer; original ideas; good letterer; experienced; references. N 125 Times.

BILLING CLERK, Typist, filing experience, $15-$17. Heyl, 3073 Madison Square.

BOOKKEEPER STENOGRAPHER. — Competent, experienced, well-educated woman with executive ability, wants position as private secretary to busy man; double-entry bookkeeper and stenographer; highest references; salary $25. N 121 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-ASSISTANT.—Beginner, typist; knowledge trial balance, monthly statements, controlling accounts; high schooling; business school graduate. MacCracken, 1,850 Matthews Av.

BOOKKEEPER; clerk; efficient reliable, familiar with modern systems; references; $16. W 152 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER.—8 years' experience; capable taking charge. Levinsky, 722 Home St.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT. — Neat appearance, good figurer; $18. W 392 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST.—Six years' practical experience; reference former employer. S 209 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Ten years' experience; take full charge; $20. Hatchell, 532 West 143d.

CLERK, college graduate, thoroughly conversant with office methods, desires position. P 372 Times Downtown.

DRESSMAKER, expert designer for fancy and tailored suits and gowns, desires engagement by day, week, or month; private family. Telephone 1906 Riverside.

FILE CLERK.—High school graduate, five years' experience, conscientious; $12. W 356 Times Downtown.

FILING—Graduate New York school; experience; references. Miss Goepfert, 424 East 149th.

GOVERNESS.—Swiss governess desires position; French, English, German; Music. B., 125 East 34th.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Middle-aged widow seeks good home; will keep house for one or two ladies or look after a semi-invalid lady; is absolutely honest; $12 a month; best references. Mrs. Ehinger, 48 West 66th.

HOUSEKEEPER.—American woman, (38,) good cook, manager, for cultured business people; references. M., 58 Buena Vista, Yonkers, N. Y.

NURSE, undergraduate, seeks position as nurse-companion for elderly lady or housekeeper for small family; references. H 191 Times.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Young, refined woman desires position in respectable family; three years' experience; salary, $35 to $40. Y 219 Times Annex.

SECRETARY.—Expert stenographer, with 6 years' publishing and other experience, accustomed to literary dictation, desires secretarial position where personality will be considered an asset; $25. Box 260 Times, 2 Rector St.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced varied lines; possessing education, initiative; excellent references, good personality, appearance, and disposition; desires to change present position; $22. S 225 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER desires position; experienced in engineering line, rapid, accurate; excellent references; $20-$22. L., 442 Columbus Av.

SECRETARY. — Rapid stenographer and young woman of executive ability desires position where merit will be appreciated. N 89 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly proficient in all office details; salary, $18-$20. W 383 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER desires permanent position; understands office details, transcribes accurately; neat; $15; references. A. E., Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter; competent; office manager desires position; salary, $18-$20. W 186 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, secretary; general office work; well educated; five years' experience. L. M., Apartment 25, 15 Glenada Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER. — Christian, five years' practical experience, good grammarian, A1 references; salary, $18. W 334 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—10 years' experience; knowledge Spanish; executive ability; well qualified to fill high-class position. N 66 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary; experienced executive ability; can speak and translate French; references; salary $18-$20. Box 25, 2,726 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; good business training; takes dictation and transcribes accurately. C. S., 37 East 58th St. Plaza 2093.

STENOGRAPHER—Experienced, rapid, accurate, intelligent; $13. Miss A., 220 West 42d St. Bryant 1318.

STENOGRAPHER desires position; 2 years' experience. Lillian Berger, 140 Willis Av., Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' practical experience; excellent references; American; $15. S 219 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER—$15; experienced, ambitious, live wire; possesses initiative, business brains. S 221 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, assistant bookkeeper; competent, experienced; references. R 1,291 Madison Av.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Thoroughly experienced, valuable assistant; excellent references; $18. W 391 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' experience; Christian; $12; references. P 373 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, filing clerk, typist, desires position; $12-$14. Box G 436 Times Annex.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—Three years' experience busy board; $12. P 378 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR. — 3½ years' experience; quick, willing, intelligent; excellent references. G 481 Times Annex.

YOUNG LADY, 21, wishes permanent position with reliable house; insurance preferred; 3 years' business experience; highest credentials. W 377 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY, visiting governess, handy with needle; knowledge of music. G 485 Times Annex.

YOUNG WOMAN, educated, pleasant personality, desires part time work; literary, tutor, companion to lady; copying home. X., 392 Amsterdam Av.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat colored girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency.) 214 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS. — Thoroughly experienced girls, excellent cooks, investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

COOKS, waitresses, nurses, housekeepers. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av. (75th St.). Schuyler 9136

DOMESTIC HELP, all capacities. Excelsior Agency, 321 Madison Av., Murray Hill 3971.

COLORED HELP.—City, country; references. Hope Agency, 432 Lenox Av. Harlem 5049.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Aggressive, seasoned, energetic executive seeks responsible permanent position with progressive firm; several years with public accountants; also commercial concerns; record clean; university graduate. P 376 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER, who desires to improve his knowledge, wishes to assist two or three nights a week after 6 P. M. in office of expert accountant, vicinity City Hall. S 224 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; systems; arrangements firms not employing bookkeeper; $2.00 weekly. 52 Broadway, Room 852. Telephone Broad 7222.

ACCOUNTANT, office, or credit manager; 18 years' experience; bona fide employer only need answer; location immaterial. P 277 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, extensive experience with firms and corporations, has one day each week to offer his services. Ability, N 36 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, office manager, (30;) married; experienced auditor and capable manager; salary, $2,000. P 368 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT (Public;) books systematized, opened, balanced, closed, audited; arrangements with firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. F 367 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTING STUDENT, 26, bookkeeper ten years; office manager, $25. Ruban, P 336 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER, (24,) university graduate; experienced, thoroughly competent. Herbst, 1,448 5th Av.

ACCOUNTANT, office manager, auditor, cost accountant; 10 years' experience; 34. Thorp, 1,074 Berger St., Brooklyn.

ADVERTISEMENT WRITER; 4 years' experience; employed service staff great newspaper; strikingly original samples; aged 28; draft exempt; references; manufacturer or agency reply. W 101 Times.

AMERICAN, (24,) graduate of technical institutes; experienced superintending building construction and allied reporting, architecture, estimating, and plan reading; can keep books. P 362 Times Downtown.

AUDITOR.—Permanent position wanted; 33; good health; energetic; executive ability; best reference; public accounting experience; now employed; salary, $3,000. Y 218 Times Annex.

BANKING CLERK, 30, seven years' leading financial

HELP WANTED—Male.

ADVERTISING.—Man wanted who can successfully train young men as advertising solicitors and who possesses ability to execute orders and handle detail work; salary $20 weekly to start, with opportunity for advancement. Address, stating age, experience, and telephone number. Y 212 Times Annex.

AMERICAN BOY wanted, 17-18 years of age, as mail clerk in large manufacturing house; state salary expected and experience, if any. W 397 Times Downtown.

ARTIFICIAL LEG MAKER wanted at once; must be first-class fitter; prefer a man experienced with orthopaedic splint work, but not necessary; highest wages with transportation advanced. X 365 Times Annex.

ARTIST.—One who can make attractive advertising layouts, preferably with the added ability of writing copy; this is an excellent opportunity for the right man; moderate salary to start, with advancement as ability is showed. Address, stating former experience, ages, references, and salary expected. Y 213 Times Annex.

ASSISTANT MANAGER

WANTED.

FOR OUR NEW YORK OFFICE, THE SERVICES OF AN ASSISTANT MANAGER. ONLY THOSE HAVING HAD SIMILAR EXPERIENCE AND WHO ARE WILLING TO DO CLERICAL WORK MAY APPLY. WE ALSO DESIRE A GOOD PACKER AND AN EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHER. ADDRESS ALL APPLICATIONS IN WRITING TO THE GILCHRIST COMPANY, WASHINGTON AND WINTER STS., BOSTON, MASS.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, qualified to fill desirable position; no objection to bright beginner; answer, stating experience and references. N 124 Times.

BANK MESSENGER.—Bank requires the services of young man about 18 years of age as bank messenger; must come of good family and be able to furnish first-class reference; salary to begin $500 per year. Address, giving references, N 116 Times.

BILLING CLERK, male or female, on typewriter for office of modern factory at Long Island City; state experience and salary expected. J 62 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly competent accountant, capable of taking charge of large machinery manufacturing office; only reliable, experienced men need appy; bond and references required; state age, experience, nationality in first letter. Walter Scott & Co., Plainfield, N. J.

BOOKKEEPER.—Assistant in bookkeeping department, by large manufacturing corporation in Jersey City; state age, experience, references, and salary expected. C., 99 Montgomery St., Jersey City.

BOOKKEEPER—First-class, competent, familiar with credits and general office work; highest references required; state salary and full particulars. Importer, Box 26, 21 East 14th St.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced; one able to take care of trial balances; steady position, with advancement. Apply, with letter, J 63 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly competent; also a few young men as clerks; state nationality, age, and salary desired. Walter Scott & Co., Plainfield, N. J.

BOOKKEEPER, young man, experience in publishing business preferable but not essential; state age, education, experience, and salary expected. X395 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER -- Young man, exempt, experienced with gener l office duties; Remington operator; state salary and references. W 192 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man experienced in general office work, handling accounts; state age, experience, salary. N 98 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, 19-20; state experience, salary, references. Mercantile, N 72 Times.

BOY WANTED; GOOD LOOKING BOY TO ACT AS AUTOMOBILE ATTENDANT FOR GIMBELS 32D ST. CARRIAGE ENTRANCE; SMART UNIFORM SUPPLIED BY US; GOOD SALARY AND OPPORTUNITY TO ADVANCE; HEIGHT 5 FEET 8 OR 4 INCHES; AGE BETWEEN 16 AND 20. APPLY SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, FIFTH FLOOR.

BOYS, 14 TO 16, WANTED AS MESSENGERS IN THE WALL STREET DISTRICT. APPLY TO DOW, JONES & CO., 44 44 BROAD ST.

BOYS, (4,) not under 16 years of age, bright and neat appearance, wanted in office of large corporation; excellent opportunity for willing and energetic youth. Call 8 A. M., Ajax Rubber Co., 241 West 58th St.

BOY, BOY.

Sixteen years or over, by large manufacturing house, in stock; also for errands and make himself useful; excellent opportunity. L. Steinert & Bro., 906 Broadway.

BOY.—Large mercantile concern has opening for smart, obliging boy, 16, 17 years; excellent chance for advancement; salary to start $8; answer giving full particulars. S 214 Times Downtown.

BOY, bright, wanted for errands, light office cleaning, and to assist in general office work; references required; salary $6 to start; Christian firm. Apply personally, 37 Wall St., Suite 2300.

BOYS WANTED

TO WORK IN OFFICE OF LARGE CORPORATION; GOOD CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT. CALL ROOM 203, 74 CORTLANDT ST.

BOY FOR OFFICE; MUST BE GOOD PENMAN AND WILLING; CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT. JOHN S. SILLS & SONS, NORTH RIVER AND 37TH ST.

BOY wanted in publishing house to run errands and make himself generally useful. Apply A. R. Elliott, 66 West Broadway, New York City.

BOY OVER 17 YEARS.

Splendid opportunity for studious, ambitious boy with some high school education. Apply Room 216, 111 Chambers St.

BOY, IN OFFICE OF LARGE CORPORATION; SPLENDID CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT, STATE AGE. J 329 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOY wanted, 16 to 17 years of age, in office of advertising agency; must be bright, with at least a good grammar school education; reference required. S 210 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted, between 16-18, for stock broker's office; state religion; chance for advancement for bright, young man. W 380 Times Downtown.

BOYS, several bright and ambitious, wanted in office of insurance company. Apply sixth floor, 50 Pine St.

BOY, bright, neat appearance, age 16, good advancement, wanted by large corporation. R. N., P. O. Box 70, Station D.

BOY wanted in architect's office; wonderful opportunity for the right boy. Apply B. G. Goodhue, 2 West 47th St.

BOY, 14 or 15, in office of manufacturing company, John Johnson Co., 37th St. and 2d Av., Brooklyn.

BOY wanted for shoe department; very light work; rapid advancement; good pay and short hours. H. R. Schenck, 17 West 42d.

BOY in office of large corporation. Write, stating age, references, salary expected, W 396 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in printing establishment, 16 years old; good opportunity; $6 to start. Fleming & Reavely, 310 W. 59th.

BOY—Intelligent, energetic office boy wanted in export house; good opportunity; salary to begin $7. S 207 Times Downtown.

BOY, 16 to 18, in wholesale hosiery business; excellent opportunity for rapid advancement. Room 1616, 303 5th Av.

BOY wanted; a bright, active, neat-appearing boy in a downtown law office. P 351 Times Downtown.

BOYS for office and stock room; splendid chance for advancement. Frank Co., 928 Broadway.

BOYS, bright and willing, $6 to $8; splendid chance to learn business; advancement. Trattler Agency, 1,265 Broadway.

BOY wanted in export office; good opportunity. Address Peck, P 333 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted as messenger by a downtown banking house; must come well recommended. W 372 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted by downtown commission house for general office work and errands. Apply Room 75, Cotton Exchange.

BOY wanted for commercial house, good chance for advancement for boy with ability; high-class. N 105 Times.

BOY with reference wanted, clerical work in shipping department, salary $7 to start. N 104 Times.

BOY.—Office and errand boy wanted. Carter Ink Co., 74 Duane St.

BOY wanted for office work; salary $6. Rapid Transit R. E. Co., 71 West 85th.

BUILDER OR REAL ESTATE MAN to solicit alteration work for contractor, on small salary and large commission; mail particulars. J 67 Times.

CARPET STOCKMAN.
PERMANENT POSITION.
LUDWIG BAUMAN & CO.,
144 W. 125TH.

CHASERS.—For flat chasing on sterling hollow ware; 50 hours per week; no labor troubles. Whiting Mfg. Company, Bridgeport, Conn.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young man, 18 years, to operate Overland car in city. Call J. E. Hulshizer, 200 Fifth Av.

CIVIL ENGINEERS wanted at once in New York City; office and field work; salary $80 to $100; state experience. Y 220 Times Annex.

HELP WANTED—Male.

CHEMIST.

Wanted by cotton print works, dyehouse and bleachery in Massachusetts, chemist to take charge of large, well-equipped laboratory, which has all modern working facilities, including a competent corps of assistants and a complete technical library. Must be young man of agreeable personality, with positive ability, originality and initiative. Previous experience in TINCTORIAL chemistry desirable, but not absolutely essential, provided applicant has thorough chemical knowledge and can learn quickly. Only men of university or equivalent chemical training need apply. Really exceptional opportunity for right man. In answering, state age, habits, training, experience, and salary which would be considered attractive. All applications will be considered strictly confidential. X 311 Times Annex.

CLERK, in accounting department of smelting, refining, and mining company located in Equitable Building, for invoicing, following contracts, &c.; one now engaged in similar line given preference; apply by letter only, stating age, experience, salary; applicants applying in person will absolutely not be considered. U. S. Metals Refining Company, Room 3200, 120 Broadway.

CLERK.—Man to open, distribute, and account for mail received in large organization; hours midnight to 8 A. M.; duties require calling for mail at Post Office, for which small bag is provided; $15 weekly to start; must come well recommended, able to start work immediately. Address, stating age, experience, references, and telephone number, Y 205 Times Annex.

CLERK, experienced in general office work, handling accounts, &c.; state age, experience, salary. P 345 Times Downtown.

COLLECTOR and bookkeeper wanted in real estate office; man with experience; salary $20. G. Schwegler, 8,507 Broadway.

COMPOUNDER'S ASSISTANT; large wholesale liquor house wants man familiar with revenue books, filling and stamping packages; good future; good salary. E. G. Lyons & Raas Co., 10 Greene St. Call or write.

CORRESPONDENT'S ASSISTANT for agents' department of a well-known magazine; college man with some knowledge of salesmanship and layout work preferred; literary tastes, exempt from draft; state age, experience; salary, start at $20 per week. Y 206 Times Annex.

COST CLERK wanted, expert, in munition business. Apply Bridgeport Projectile Company, Bridgeport, Conn.

COUPLE, refined, husband for general work, wife for cooking and mending, to take care of five-room studio apartment for two people; no washing; room out; paid for wages, $80 monthly; references required. N 134 Times.

DRAFTSMEN WANTED, EXPERIENCED IN THE DESIGN OF TOOLS, JIGS, FIXTURES, AND MEDIUM-WEIGHT MACHINERY; DESIRABLE OPENING FOR CAPABLE MEN. IN ANSWERING PLEASE OUTLINE GENERAL EXPERIENCE, STATE AGE, COMPENSATION EXPECTED, NATIONALITY, AND WHEN AVAILABLE. J 59 TIMES.

DRAFTSMEN.

Men experienced in the design of small mechanical and electrical apparatus; to men of ability special technical education we offer permanent positions, with excellent opportunities for advancement. Call or write Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St.

DRAFTSMAN.—Must have some knowledge of handling specifications and estimates; must be good general draftsman. Reply, stating experience, nationality, age. J 61 Times.

DRAFTSMAN,
LAYOUT MEN, DETAILERS, TRACERS.
SPERRY GYROSCOPE CO.,
MANHATTAN BRIDGE PLAZA, BROOKLYN

ELECTRICIANS and HELPERS—Call, ready for work. New building, 47th-48th St., Madison Av., 2d floor, north end.

ENGINEER, resident. Apply Wednesday and Thursday morning between 9 and 11. Emanuel Sisterhood, 318 East 82d St.

FOREMAN wanted for construction work at Norfolk Navy Yard; work consisting of building concrete tunnels in open trench, excavation with ground water and laying cast iron pipe. Apply to the Carroll Electric Co., 714 12th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

GENTLEMAN of address and good presence wanted to act as solicitor for a bank; the best of references will be required; a large acquaintance with uptown business concerns desirable; salaried position. H 186 Times.

JUNIORS FROM 14 TO 18 YEARS

OF AGE AS STORE MESSENGERS, STOCK ASSISTANTS, AND OFFICE WORK; STEADY POSITIONS, WITH EXCELLENT CHANCE OF ADVANCEMENT, AT WANAMAKER'S. APPLY AT JUNIOR OFFICE, BASEMENT, NEW BUILDING.

JUNIOR BOOKKEEPER wanted by foreign exchange department of large bank; good chance to learn and advance, reply must state experience, references, and salary required. Address "Exchange," P. O. Box 822, New York City.

LABORERS—300.

WORK ON AVIATION FIELD, MINEOLA, L. I.; VERY ACCESSIBLE TO NEW YORK; WAGES, $3 PER DAY FOR EIGHT HOURS AND 9 HOURS, $4 HALF OVERTIME. CLOUGH BOURNE CORPORATION.

LAUNDRY SUPERINTENDENT for large hotel in New Orleans; hotel experience not essential, but must be high-class man; excellent salary to man who can qualify; transportation paid. Bryant 9390. Mr. Parker.

LEDGER CLERK and general office man; must be competent and capable of advancement; to the one who can meet requirements a desirable opening is presented when ability has been demonstrated; applicant's ideas regarding salary at start must be moderate; value to be determined during progression; preference given to those residing within easy access of plant, located at Rutherford, N. J.; state age, nationality, experience, reference, and salary expectations. Address Box W 189 Times.

LEDGER CLERK.—Experienced; apply by letter only, stating salary required; no letter considered unless it states age and names of references, also how long and when applicant was in employ; position permanent position for right person. Heidelberg, Wolff & Co., 646 Broadway.

MACHINISTS, moulders, an around men, engine lathe, planer, boring mill, steady work; no labor trouble; good wages. Apply Room 1, Barge Office, Battery Park, New York City.

MAN, generally useful, retail market; $11. Weisbecker, 270 West 125th St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

PHOTO ENGRAVING.—Man who thoroughly understands process of making line and half-tone cuts and able to give the engraver complete and understandable orders; one who can handle large volume of work with speed and accuracy; salary $20 weekly to start, with advancement as merited. Address, giving age, experience, and telephone number. Y 214 Times Annex.

SALES AGENCY.—We want men equipped to carry small stock of our army-navy khaki kits, to sell department stores and jobbing trade; exclusive territory; commission or good profits. The Strong Razor Co., 155 Lafayette St.

SALESMAN WANTED.

A corporation of many years' standing, with expanding business, must have A1 salesman for Eastern territory; will give every possible co-operation, including drawing account, but demand good character, high-class appearance, and genuine salesmanship ability; advancement assured good man. Mr. Hartman, sixth floor, 120 West 32d St., New York City.

SALESMAN
REQUIRED, EXPERIENCED IN SELLING FOOD SPECIALTIES TO ARMY AND NAVY QUARTERMASTERS; STATE EXPERIENCE, REFERENCES, AGE, SALARY TO BEGIN. ADDRESS S 215 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN.
A large corporation is increasing its sales force; must have first-class salesman; commission and drawing account; state age and qualifications. Confidential. Box H 79 Times.

SALESMEN.—Great Northern Mfg. Co. requires 2 high-class traveling salesmen to sell quality aluminum cooking utensils to established trade, &c.; to receive consideration applicants must be men of strong personality, able to show highest references from past and present employers, and between 31 and 45 years of age; opportunity for the right [illegible] to $8,000 a year on liberal commission basis, with traveling expenses paid. Call Wednesday, Thursday, or C. P. Shaw, Hotel York, City.

SALES MANAGER wanted by old-established wholesale liquor firm; party must have the ability to be able to produce a certain amount of sales per month and have experience in advertising and circularizing, in general to take charge of the sales department; good position open for the man who can produce results; no applications considered unless full particulars are given; straight salary. Y 203 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Experienced salesman wanted by old and reliable wholesale liquor firm for the New York and Brooklyn territory; good opening for right party; when writing give all details, otherwise applications not considered; drawing account. Y 202 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, neat appearance and selling ability; opportunity to make from $3 to $9 a day, selling our special $10 accident and sickness and automobile accident policies; big commission; get in touch with us at once. Indemnity Dept., Fred J. Schaefer & Co., Managers, 1,123 Broadway, New York.

SALESMEN.—Manufacturers silks and ribbons require services of A1 salesmen to sell to department stores, New York City and nearby trade; must have thorough knowledge of silks and ribbons and be acquainted with this trade; commission. L. Dannenbaum Son & Co., 285 4th Av.

SALESMAN.—Every business man and every woman in every home will buy our De Luxe Portable Lamp, recommended by the greatest eye specialist and interior decorators; big commission. Write or call, Distributors Proposition Sales Development Co., 209 Madison Av.

SALESMEN (4,) neat appearance, with selling ability, to call on Brooklyn families; permanent; salary and commission. Call 9 to 11 A. M. only, N. Y. Medical Service Co., 84 Broadway, corner Berry St., Brooklyn. Leave any car crossing Williamsburg Bridge at Bedford Av.

SALESMAN.—A man who knows thoroughly the hotel and restaurant trade of New York City and vicinity; none but high-class men and those who can command from $75 to $100 per week; references must be the best; salary and commission. E 347 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Permanent connection for three experienced men to represent widely advertised All Steel motor truck attachment; commission basis. Graham Brothers Sales Co., 1,893 Broadway.

SALESMAN.—To handle commercial car in Bergen County, N. J.; commission, with drawing account. Address, stating experience. W 393 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, (2;) must be men of certain type; peculiar business, with large cash commissions. Sullivan-Ball, 120 West 32d St.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Energetic, strong; one looking for future and advancement. Apply between 9 and 10 A. M., Harris Paper Co., 12 East 16th St.

SHOE SALESMAN.—Must be experienced; steady position; references required. H. W. Baldwin Co., 508 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SHOE SALESMAN wanted with experience and references. Frank Bros., 588 5th Av.

SILVERSMITHS.—For large hollow ware in sterling silver; 50 hours per week; no labor troubles. Whiting Mfg. Company, Bridgeport, Conn.

SOLICITORS.—For advertising business; on commission basis; must be live men, capable of showing results. Apply Interstate Publicity Corporation, 45 East 22d St.

SPANISH-SPEAKING gentleman, knowledge of export trade valuable, not essential; state nationality; salary commence $85 month. Taylor, P. O. Box 1,548, N. Y.

SPOONMAKERS.—For sterling silverware; 50 hours per week; no labor troubles. Whiting Mfg. Company, Bridgeport, Conn.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; must have executive ability; capable of answering correspondence without dictation; assist in general office work, filing, and ambitious to succeed; salary $18 per week to start; in reply please state age, experience, &c. X 90 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER. — Spanish-English; must be competent; state age, experience, and salary. Address Box 29, care of Doremus & Co., 44 Broad St.

STOCK SUPERINTENDENT and experienced in handling hardware, wire, or metal stock, who is capable of keeping stock records and supervising shipping and receiving. Apply by letter, stating age, experience, past connections, and salary desired. R. F. W. Co., 70 North 9th St., Brooklyn.

TOOL DESIGNERS.

We require several first-class men on small work, such as punches and dies, jigs and fixtures, &c., in our designing office at 203 Broadway, 9th floor. Western Electric Co., Inc.

TWO REAL SALESMEN.

I want to interview two men who can make good in a sales organization where ordinary results mean $5,000 to $12,000 commission per year; men of character, force, and earnestness; advancement to managerial position is certain; this is a genuine offer and a real opportunity, and should appeal to the best salesmen in New York. Telephone for appointment, Cort. 4881.

VERIFIERS AND DELIVERERS. — Large publishing house has a vacancy in its credit department for three bright young men; verify and deliver premiums; excellent chance for advancement to those who are energetic, conscientious, and willing; salary to start, $2.25 a day. Call, between 1:30 and 3 P. M., Room 801, 3 West 29th St.

WINDOW DRESSER and card writer; young man; thoroughly experienced; unusual opportunity for advancement. Apply after 11 to B. Goldsmith, Goldsmith Bros., 77 Nassau St.

YOUNG MAN wanted, about 18 years of age, in office of chemical house; one with high school education; knowledge of typewriting an advantage, but not essential; good chance for advancement; state age, nationality, and salary expected. Address Competent, P 379 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, with sufficient knowledge of the printing business to estimate on and execute orders. Apply Mr. Katz, Goldsmith Bros., 77 Nassau St.

YOUNG MEN, age 17 to 18, to make themselves generally useful in the biggest stationery store in New York; unusual opportunity to learn jobbing business; rapid advancement. Apply after 11 A. M. to B. Goldsmith, Goldsmith Bros., 77 Nassau St.

YOUNG MAN, 18-20 years of age, in credit department of large wholesale millinery house, to assist in making credit investigation. Apply New York Millinery and Supply Co., 1,237-39 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN.—Office of dry goods commission house requires the services of a young man in their account sales department; state experience and salary expected. W 379 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted in wholesale dry goods house to enter invoices and keep stock records; state age, references, and salary expected. W 378 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN for office position; must be good penman. Address in own handwriting stating salary desired, W 388 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, bright, for clerical work, large wholesale house; good chance for advancement. Write C. W., 1,364 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN as stenographer and assistant ticket agent; chance to learn railroad ticket business; $75 month. N 107 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MEN.—Several, ambitious and of good habits, as shipping clerks; good opportunities for advancement. Apply Aeolian Co., 11 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN for statistical work, figures and research along health lines; state education, experience, qualifications; $150 per month to commence. N 119 Times.

YOUNG MAN wanted in large fire insurance office; must be intelligent; salary, $10 week; state age, religion, and education. P 366 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

BOOKKEEPERS:

WE CAN PLACE IMMEDIATELY IN PERMANENT POSITIONS 25 BOOKKEEPERS WHO HAVE HAD GOOD EXPERIENCE; SALARIES FROM $1,000 TO $1,300 PERANNUM; AMERICANS ONLY.

CALL 9 TO 1 DAILY.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 CHURCH STREET,
NEW YORK CITY.

DRAFTSMAN, good letterer, $25; SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, speaking French fluently, $2,500 and expenses; STENGRAPHER, young, $22; JUNIOR LEDGER CLERK, commercial, $60; ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, $60. Alliance Exchange, 29 Liberty.

ACCOUNTANTS, (cost, const.,) b'k'p'rs and asstS., stenos., cashiers, clerks, BOYS, young men; fine salaries. Business Service Bureau, 309 Broadway.

CABLE CLERK.—Spanish, English, export; Portuguese, import, export; travelers, stenographers, all languages. Pan American Agency, 59 Pearl St.

SEVERAL splendid openings, all branches office, $10-$45. Mighill Agency, Flatiron Building.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
115 BROADWAY.
C. P. HASSON. J. J. McLAUGHLIN.

Instruction.

MEN—EARN $25 TO $75 A WEEK.
8 months' course. Easy payments.
MECHANICAL DENTISTRY. START ANY TIME. DAY OR NIGHT.
No book study. Write for Book 19.
BODEE DENTAL TRADE SCHOOL,
NEW YORK, 15 W. 44th St. SCHOOL, 15-17 Flatbush Av.

Earn $25 to $100 a week as motion picture, studio, commercial photographer. Three months' course covers all branches. Enlistments leave good positions vacant. Day or evening classes, easy terms. New studios. Call or write for free booklet. N. Y. Inst. of Photography, 9T, 141 West 36th St., N. Y.

EARN $25 to $100 a week as motion picture, studio, commercial photographer; 3 months' course covers all branches; day or evening classes; easy terms. Call or write for free booklet. New York Institute of Photography, 9T, 141 West 36th St., New York.

$12
this week, Day or Night, pays for Complete Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; positions guaranteed. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 25-27 West 34th St.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR. Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes; send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y M C A, 302 West 57th.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Women's Mailing List for Sale.—Mail-order silk house has list of 11,500 women's names obtained through high-class women's magazine advertising; will dispose of part or whole to noncompeting mail-order houses. Write immediately to obtain reservation, K., Box 36, Station F., New York.

EXPORT BUSINESS.

Live wire produced larger orders than his finances permit him to take care of; want either partner with money and experience or commission house to finance these shipments for half profit. S 29 Times.

COMMISSION merchants or exporting house requiring services of prominent fire and marine insurance brokers to improve their insurance expenditure should apply to J 330 Times Downtown.

Stock Sales Manager, experienced man, with best credentials, is open for a legitimate proposition financially able, to launch with dignity a selling campaign. Address Successful, 145 North 62d St., Philadelphia, Penn.

A company manufacturing a food product for sale; old established; doing a big and profitable business; factory complete; exceptional opportunity. N 115 Times.

Box factory for sale, now in active operation, stock on hand, well located; railroad siding on property. X 314 Times Annex.

Have $20,000 orders on hand; fully established factory for making unbreakable dolls; want partner with $5,000. N 140 Times.

Ladies' specialty store for sale; best location Washington Heights; no agents or auctioneers. M U 14 Times.

Furnished room house, permanent clientele; profit, $180 over rent. Apply 3 West 75th St.

Will invest capital, services legitimate business; call, write. Hubbard, 187 East 73d.

Business Notices.

Patents bought, sold, promoted; reasonable. 120 Liberty St., Room 507, Rector 348.

FOR SALE.

LARGE DROP FORGING AND MACHINE SHOP TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT.

Chambersburgh steam hammers; 50 Toledo Bliss, &c.; trimming presses; 85 board drop hammers, 600 to 2,600 pounds; 15 vertical and horizontal milling machines; Brown & Sharpe, Becker-Brainard; Cincinnati and Powell planers; radial drillis, furnaces; 1,000-ton steel die blocks, and a large and complete equipment of other machinery, tools, &c. Representative on premises ready to sell at once any or all.

CHICAGO DROP FORGE & FOUNDRY CO.
447 to 517 Kensington Av.
Kensington Station, Chicago, Ill.

WE MAKE AND SELL ONLY
NATIONAL CASH REGISTERS
AND CREDIT FILES

LOWEST PRICES. SMALL MONTHLY PAYMENTS. NO INTEREST CHARGES. WRITTEN GUARANTEE. OLD REGISTERS REPAIRED, REBUILT, BOUGHT, SOLD, AND EXCHANGED.

C. A. SNYDER, AGENT.

THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO., 1,170 BROADWAY.
PHONE MADISON SQUARE 6410.

BILLIARD AND POCKET TABLES.
New and second-hand; low prices; easy payments.
THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO., 29 to 35 West 32d St., near B'way.

Big Bargains.—Signtly used office furniture, oak or mahogany; desks, chairs, files, tables, leather furniture, typewriters, adding machines, multigraphs, safes. Nathan's, 273 Canal St.

FOR SALE.—Slightly worn evening gowns and wraps, also street gowns and suits, Sept. 18, 19, and 20. Apt. 33, 225 West End Av.; positively no dealers.

For Sale.—Side curtains for Cadillac Touring Car, 1914 Model; also cover for top when let down; good condition; cheap. Address X 400 Times Annex.

Desks, partitions, railings; new, slightly used business furniture. Finn Brothers, 380 Broadway.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
Nonvisible, 4 months, $5. Visible, 3 months, $7. Initial payment applied if purchased.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO. INC.
339 Broadway, at Worth St. } TEL.
30 E. 23d St., opp. Madison Av. } 5408
149 W. 42d St., at Times Sq. } FRANKLIN

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
4 months, $5; non-visibles.
3 months, $7; visibles.
THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
10 Barclay St. Tel. Barclay 4738

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

Baby grand piano wanted, (Mason-Hamlin or Steinway,) in first-class condition; state the minimum price. N 103 Times.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Officer's wife, residing near Camp Upton, will give good home during Winter to well-broken dog; Chow or police dog preferred. Address, before Sept. 22, Box 518 New Canaan, Conn.

ARMY ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The following army orders were issued by the War Department today:

Medical Reserve Corps.

Kaighn, 1st Lt. C. B., to Jefferson Hosp., Phila., for inst.

Rogers, 1st Lt. O. F., Jr., to Rockefeller Inst. for Med. Research for course in technique of cardio-vascular examinations, then to Camp Bowie as asst. in care of cardio-vascular cases.

Field, 1st Lt. M. C., to Rockefeller Inst. for inst.

Holt, 1st Lt. R. L., and McGregory, 1st Lt. F. H., to Army Med. School for inst.

Comstock, 1st Lt. C. R., to Rockefeller Inst. for course in technique of cardio-vascular examinations, then to Camp Pike.

Castleberry, 1st Lt. F. L., to Camp Pike.

Mayer, 1st Lt. W. D., to Camp Taylor as asst. in the care of cardio-vascular cases.

Moremen, 1st Lt. L. B., to Camp Wheeler in div. of ophthalmology.

Lucke, 1st Lt. B. H. E. W., to Camp Taylor, in laboratory.

Lohr, 1st Lt. F. D., to Walter Reed Hosp., sick.

Herendeen, 1st Lt. R. E., to Cornell Med. College, N. Y., for inst.

Goodrich, 1st Lt. S. L., to Gettysburg, to examine troops.

Roen, 1st Lt. P. B., to Los Angeles for inst.

Derby, Maj. R., to Camp Upton as div. surg.

Jenkins, Capt. F. E., to Camp Gordon as surg.

McNamee, 1st Lt. E. P., to Pittsburgh for inst.

Swift, Capt. H. M.; Willey, Capt. G. F.; Neeli, 1st Lt. T. F., to South. Dept. to make examinations as to nervous and mental diseases of the troops.

Robinson, Capt. R. V., to report to Maj. G. C. Johnston, M.R.C., Pittsburgh, for inst.

Cox, Capt. S. C.; Darnall, Capt. M. H.; Cooney, 1st Lt. T. E., and Simmons, 1st Lt. M. J., permanently assigned to 6th Engs.

Gallagher, 1st Lt. F. J., to home.

Riley, 1st Lt. E. J., to Rockefeller Inst. for Med. Research for course in technique of cardio-vascular examinations, then to Camp Upton as asst. in the care of cardio-vascular cases.

Wilson, Capt. G., to home.

Hayes, 1st Lt. C. E., to Camp Greenleaf for inst.

Following to Walter Reed Hosp., D. C., for inst.:

Adams, Maj. R. D.

CAPTAINS.

Rinehart, S. M. Faber, J. P.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Krida, A. Mateer, H. O.

Following to Ft. Riley for inst.:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Tilton, W. B. | Byers, A. G.
Flinn, H. J. | Cibellius, C. A.
Miller, I. | Burton, W. G.
Clayton, P. B. | Weld, E. P.

Following to Camp Greenleaf for inst.:

CAPTAINS.

Blake, J. V. Foret, J. R.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Fitts, A. Reitter, G. S.
Corbitt, H. T. | Lutz, J. F.
Harney, G. H. | Smith, W. H., Jr.
Howe, J. B. | Johnson S. C.
Klenk, J. M. | Hull, L. E.
Witt, D. H. | Wheeler, H. L.
Haas, F. D. | Sinclair, M. W.

Following to Ft. Benj. Harrison for inst.:

Long, Capt. H. W.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Burnham, A. W. | Williams, A. B.

Miller, Capt. C. W., report to Surg. Gen.

Ross, 1st Lt. H., to Baltimore for inst.

Page, 1st Lt. C. W., hon. discharged.

Stark, 1st Lt. G. E., to home.

Sill, 1st Lt. W. M., to home.

Reddy, 1st Lt. W. J., to Ft. Benj. Harrison for inst.

Baxter, 1st Lt. W. E., previous orders amended to direct him to report to Cmdg. Gen., 26th Div., Boston, instead of Garden City, N. Y.

Phillips, 1st Lt. C., previous orders amended to relieve him from duty at Rockefeller Institute, upon completion of course he is now undergoing.

MacCormack, Maj. A. T., previous orders revoked.

Van Poole, Capt. C. M., previous orders revoked.

Gariss, 1st Lt. J. L., previous orders revoked; to Camp Sheridan as roentgenologist.

Holmes, 1st Lt. T. G.; Beaton, 1st Lt. J. J.; Murphy, Capt. J. A.; White, 1st Lt. H. A., and Gist, Capt. R. D., previous orders revoked.

Barndollar, 1st Lt. W. P., previous orders revoked; to Camp Wadsworth, in charge of division of oto-laryngology.

Alexander, 1st Lt. S. A., and Boyd, Capt. M. L., previous orders revoked.

Sackrider, 1st Lt. G. F.; Smith, 1st Lt. E., Jr., and Warren, 1st Lt. A. J., to Base Hosp. No. 36, at Ft. Benj. Harrison.

Raynale, 1st Lt. G. P.; Stone, 1st Lt. F. L.; Berry, Maj. H. G.; Sill, Capt. J. G.; Day, 1st Lt. S. S.; Scrafford, 1st Lt. R. E., and Shankwiler, R. A., to Base Hosp. No. 30, at Ft. Benj. Harrison.

Anderson, 1st Lt. J. H., to Camp Doniphan, in div. of oto-laryngology.

Mahood, 1st Lt. C. F., to Camp Wadsworth, in div. of ophthalmology.

Decker, 1st Lt. C. O., and Asbury, 1st Lt. J. T., to Ft. Riley for inst.

Johnson, 1st Lt. W., McEntee, 1st Lt. B. J., and Faggart, 1st Lt. G. H., to Army Med. School for inst.

Howe, Capt. R. C., to home.

Christensen, 1st Lt. J. R., previous orders revoked; to Kansas City, Mo., for course in roentgenology.

McLean, 1st Lt. G.; Porter, 1st Lt. W. B., and Yeager, 1st Lt. W. H., to Camp Sevier to examine command for tuberculosis.

Miller, 1st Lt. F. F., to Camp Logan to examine the command for tuberculosis.

Roberts, 1st Lt. D. J., to Cornell Medical College for inst.

Salter, 1st Lt. E., to Jefferson Hosp., Phila., for inst.

Binion, 1st Lt. R., to Camp Greenleaf for inst.

Anderson, Capt. R. B., to Camp Bowie, re diseases.

McCord, Capt. C. P.; Sanborn, Capt. C. F.; Conley, Capt. C. H.; Larson, 1st Lt. H. M.; Martin, 1st Lt. L. G.; McCoy, Capt. J. N., and Jordan, 1st Lt. H. P. B., previous orders revoked.

Daunais, Capt. J. C. E., and Stanton, Capt. W., to Ft. Slocum.

Bullis, Capt. E. S., to Ft. Benj. Harrison for inst.

Arwine, Capt. J. T., to Western Dept.

Cramer, 1st Lt. I. H., to Camp Lewis.

Ewing, 1st Lt. H. M., to Camp Mills, to examine command for tuberculosis and cardio-vascular diseases.

Hodskins, 1st Lt. E. B., to Ft. Banks.

Harrelson, Capt. A. M., to Camp Greenleaf for inst.

Jones, Capt. A. S., to Ft. Sam Houston.

Bellows, 1st Lt. G. E., to Kansas City, Mo., to examine applicants for M.R.C.

Cox, 1st Lt. C. and Munro, 1st Lt. D., to Camp Greenleaf for inst.

Horwitz, 1st Lt., to Jefferson Barracks.

Guy, 1st Lt. W. H., to Camp Travis.

McCaskey, 1st Lt. F. H., to Jefferson Hosp., Phila., for inst.

Pfeiffer, 1st Lt. A., to Camp Sheridan.

Williams, 1st Lt. A. P., and Winternitz, 1st Lt. D. H., to Ft. Riley for inst.

Singer, 1st Lt. J. J., to Pittsburgh for inst.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Brewster, 1st Lt. H. D.; Freudenberger, 1st Lt. H., and Merrill, 1st Lt. C. H., to Camp McClellan to examine command for tuberculosis.

Black, Maj. N. M., to following cantonments to make inspection for the sect. of sur. of the head for the Med. Dept., then to his station: Camps Sherman, Taylor, Custer, Grant, Dodge, Funston, Lewis, Kearny, Cody, Doniphan, Bowie, MacArthur, Travis, Logan, Beauregard, Pike, Shelby, Sheridan, McClellan, Gordon, Wheeler, Hancock, Wadsworth, Sevier, Greene, and Lee.

Perkins, 1st Lt. W. M., to following places in Louisiana, then to home: New Iberia, Opelousas, Lake Charles, Alexandria, Shreveport, Ruston, Monroe, Rayville, Ferriday.

McLean, 1st Lt. E. H., to army med. school in bacteriological laboratory.

McCampbell, Capt. E. F., and Simpson, Capt. A. C., to army med. school in bacteriological laboratory.

Mosher, Maj. H. P., to following cantonments to make special insp. for the sect. of sur. of the head for the Med. Dept., then to his station: Camps Devens, Upton, Dix, and Meade.

Greer, 1st Lt. M., to army med. school for inst.

Sorgatz, 1st Lt. F. B., to Ft. Sam Houston, in dept. laborat

ADVERTISEMENT.

Wisdom In Few Words

X.

AS TO TOO MUCH TALK

Benjamin Franklin counselled not only that we should be silent when we had nothing worth while to say, but he advised:

"You may talk too much on the best of subjects."

And this:

"He that speaketh much is much mistaken."

Which reminds us that this is the tenth (and, therefore, sufficient for the time being) of our advertisements of the little pamphlet "The Proverbs of Franklin," sent free to those who ask for it and who might appreciate wisdom in few words. It is, incidentally, published to encourage savings, by an old-established institution for savings whose large membership are proving day by day the wisdom of practicing the philosophy which Franklin preached.

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Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Diamond circle pin, vicinity Grand Central Station and Hotel Belmont, or on Train 12, Car 726, Section A, 9 o'clock from Adirondacks; very liberal reward on return to Chauncey & Co., 61 Broadway, Rector 853.

LOST—Pass book No. 173504 of the East River Savings Institution; payment stopped. Finder please leave it at the bank, 291-3-5 Broadway, New York City. All persons are cautioned not to purchase or negotiate the same.

LOST—Between 771 West End Av. and Riverside Theatre, 96th St. and Broadway, diamond and onyx ring set in platinum. Liberal reward offered for return to 771 West End Av. J. Rudinger.

LOST—On Staten Island, watch fob with A. S. M. E. pin and Sigma Xi, key, engraved Walter Freund. Kindly return to Room 713, Pennsylvania Station. Reward.

LOST—On Saturday night, silk handbag containing money, watch, strap, keys, at Henley's, 66th St.; liberal reward, no questions. J. W. Kyle, care Pathe Exchange, 25 West 45th.

LOST—Black opera glasses, Keith's, 96th St.; reward. Return Cashier, 134 Grand St.

LOST—Sable boa, last Friday afternoon, Grand Central Station. Reward if returned to 267 5th Av.

LOST—Monday matinee, Hippodrome, raccoon scarf; reward. Apt. 25, 700 West 178th St., City.

LOST—A pearl star-shaped brooch; reward given. Notify Mrs. Cochran, 144 Midland Av., Montclair, N. J.

LOST—Four trunk keys on key ring. Please mail to Major H. C. Wilson, Fort Totten, N. Y. Reward.

LOST—Gold wrist watch, 87th St.; reward. Kohn, 20 West 37th St.

LOST—Lady's photograph, vicinity West 145th St. Phone Audubon 8552, Apt. 4D.

BUICK 1917, factory No. 265574, touring, N. Y. License 77-767; stolen Sept. 16 from Lynbrook, L. I. Communicate garage, 228 8th Av., Astoria. Tel. 2381. Reward if returned.

LOST Tuesday, on train leaving Grand Central at 6 P. M. for Fort Chester, brown pigskin bag, initialed L. A. R., containing articles of clothing; suitable reward. Telephone 797 Madison Square.

LOST.—Will the lady who found silver watch on red, white and blue ribbon in Riverside Park near 114th St. kindly return to A. D. Strickland, 2 St. Nicholas Place? Reward; no questions.

LOST, Tuesday afternoon, small card case containing money; reward. Telephone Plaza 655.

$200 REWARD
for gold and platinum meshbag, set with sapphires and diamonds in clasp, lost Sept. 15th from automobile, between East Islip and East Hampton.
Tiffany & Co., Fifth Av. and 37th St.

$150 REWARD, return solitaire diamond engagement ring, gold setting, small diamond in shanks; lost Sept. 14, in vicinity Biltmore Hotel. Marcus & Co., 5th Av. and 46th St., New York.

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STRAYED, Sunday morning, nearly black male Persian cat; liberal reward for return. Hausman, 241 West 42d St.

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At the Sign of THE GREEN TEA POT
Thirteen East Thirty-sixth Street.
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Afternoon Tea with Waffles, 45c.
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Luncheon, Fifty Cents. Dinner, Sixty Cents.
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Southern chicken dinner, Wed. & Sat., 60c
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Breakfast, 30c; Luncheon, 50c; Dinner, 75c.
Saturday night, New England Supper, 65c.
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Luncheon; Afternoon Tea; Southern Chicken Dinner

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Breakfast, 40c; Luncheon, 50c; Dinner, 75c.

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Luncheon, 35-40c; Afternoon Tea. Dinner 55c

Heatherdell Tea Shop 15 E. 43d St. Open Sundays.
Breakfast; Luncheon; Afternoon Tea; Dinner.

FALL FROM WINDOW KILLS A. R. CONKLING

Ex-Assemblyman Grieved by Daughters' Charges That He Held Back Income.

POLICE CALL IT SUICIDE

Geologist Was to Have Appeared Before Referee Tomorrow to Account for Handling of $750,000.

Two days before he was to have appeared before a referee to account for a $750,000 estate inherited by his three daughters, Alfred Ronalds Conkling, ex-Republican Assemblyman, author, geologist, and nephew of the late Senator Roscoe Conkling, yesterday jumped or fell from a fourth-story window of his home at 157 East Seventieth Street and was killed. He had been depressed over the approaching inquiry, and the charge made by his daughters that they had received only a part of the income that was due them, and he had frequently told friends that he found it hard to endure the publicity resulting from the case.

Mr. Conkling, who was 67 years old, remained at his office long after his stenographer and secretary had gone on Monday evening, and was later than usual in reaching his home. No one saw him fall from the window, and his body was found by a neighbor in the yard at the rear of the Conkling home. Mrs. Mary Stebbins, his housekeeper, notified the police, who pronounced it a case of suicide.

Mr. Conkling, who at one time took a prominent part in civic and political affairs in the city, and who had written books that gained wide attention, entered into an agreement of separation from his wife in 1912, and since then had lived in comparative solitude. The $750,000 estate had been inherited by his three daughters, the Misses Muriel, Olga, and Vivian Conkling, from their uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. George Lorillard Ronalds, and Mr. Conkling had been appointed their guardian and trustee of the estate. The daughters spent most of their time with Mrs. Conkling, who is the daughter of Eastman Johnson, an artist.

Max D. Steuer, the lawyer, who represented Mrs. Conkling in the action against her husband which resulted in the agreement of separation, and who also appeared for the daughters in their application for an accounting, said yesterday afternoon:

"As I recall it," said Mr. Steuer, "the girls inherited $500,000 from their uncle and about $250,000 from their aunt. Under the provisions of the inheritance, the eldest girl was to receive an income of $4,500 a year, the next oldest, $4,000 a year, and the youngest $3,500 a year. On one occasion a Surrogate whose name I do not now recall, who heard one of the complaints that Mr. Conkling had charged more against the income of the girls than had actually been spent on them, sucharged Mr. Conkling for a large sum. Finally, last June, I filed an application with Surrogate Cohalan for the removal of Mr. Conkling as guardian and trustee, and requested that Mrs. Conkling be appointed in his place. The Surrogate appointed Mirabeau L. Towns, the lawyer, referee, and a hearing was to have been held by him on next Thursday."

The application filed last June for the removal of Mr. Conkling contained several charges. One was that he had neglected to send his youngest daughter to school, and that she was not able to write her own name. Friends of Mr. Conkling, however, scoffed at this accusation. Another charge was that he had exaggerated the amount he had allowed another of his daughters to defray the expenses of a trip to California.

Mr. Conkling at that time made a statement that the charges against him were instigated by his wife. He insisted that he had not neglected the education of any of his daughters, and he exhibited vouchers which he alleged proved the legitimacy of his accounting. He retained Alfred C. Coxe of the law firm of Tomlinson, Coxe & Tomlinson of 15 Broad Street to represent him in the referee proceedings. Mr. Coxe yesterday said:

"Mr. Conkling had his own ideas as to how much money young people should spend, but the daughters, or at least two of them, did not want any limitation put upon them. It was Mr. Conkling's desire that they conserve their income that led the two daughters to institute proceedings against their father. Mr. Conkling was very fond of his daughters. His attitude regarding their income was solely in their interest."

Mr. Conkling was born in New York City on Sept. 28, 1850. He obtained degrees at Yale and Columbia universities. He married Miss Ethel Johnson in 1896. He was admitted to the bar in 1879, after having traveled all over the world as a geologist. He wrote the "Life and Letters of Roscoe Conkling," "A Guide to Mexico," and other books. He was a member of the National Municipal League and of the Republican and Metropolitan Clubs.

Train Kills Colored Guardsman.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 18.—Private George Woodson of Company B, Fifteenth (colored) Infantry, N. G. N. Y., was instantly killed when he ran before a milk train on the New York CVentral Railroad while going to his post of duty early today at a tunnel near this city. He was 29 years of age, married, and had several children.

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Camp Bowie, Fort Worth, Tex.
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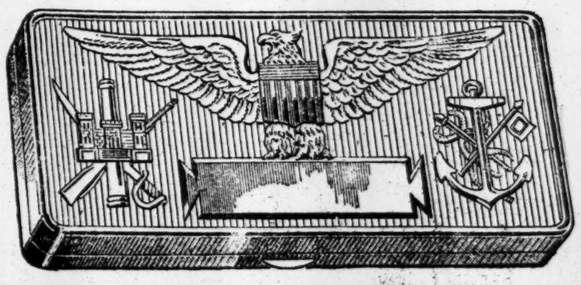

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